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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,626. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Rain at night; winds variable.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 26½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 8 7-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Treat bill to tax savings bank deposits of $1,000 or over was attacked by the minority in the Assembly yesterday and recommitted to the Taxation and Retrenchment Committee for a further hearing. Assemblyman Remsen introduced a bill for a new Kings County Penitentiary, to cost $500,000, on Barren Island. The Mazet committee bill authorizing a New York City Charter Revision Commission of fifteen members will be reported favorably by the Assembly Cities Committee to-day. A bill for a $500,000 State Naval Militia armory was introduced by Assemblyman Cotton.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The Senate committee yesterday reported on a section to be added to the financial bill, whereby it is provided that nothing in the measure should conflict with an international bimetallic agreement. Other amendments were also offered. Senator Caffery continued his speech on the Philippines. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made what he termed the commercial argument against the annexation of the Philippines, and appealed especially to the cotton planters.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Washington that the good offices of the United States will be offered to terminate the war in South Africa. No word has been received from Buller's forces, but Methuen's troops are showing activity in the west. Lord Roberts has invited the Boers to go out into the desert, and offers to restore their farms when hostilities cease. Firing at Ladysmith continues. In the House of Commons debate was resumed on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The amendment was lost. Mr. Chamberlain was again attacked, and was defended by A. J. Balfour. Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. A new German cable will be laid from Emden to New York. The Hay-Pauncefote Nicaragua Canal treaty excites little comment in Berlin.—Pages 1, 3, and 6.

Page 1.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived here and held a conference with Chairman Odell. He refused to discuss the question of the Vice Presidential nomination.

It is likely that the United States will offer its good offices to bring the South African war to a close.

Page 3.

Nearly $5,000 was added to the Dewey Arch Fund by the concert at Carnegie Hall last night. Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were present and Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address, in which he urged the necessity of an increased army and navy.

Page 4.

Roland B. Molineux's counsel yesterday decided not to make any defense, but to rest his case with the evidence offered by the prosecution. He began his summing up, and it is believed that the case will go to the jury on Friday.

President Stewart Browne of the International Banking and Trust Company has resigned. Amzi L. Barber will be President of the consolidated International and Century Trust Companies.

Page 5.

The Thirteenth Regiment is to be reorganized as a heavy artillery regiment for duty at the harbor forts.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first District voted to sustain the leadership of Abraham Gruber. He attacked Lemuel E. Quigg, referring to him as "the old man's burden."

Page 8.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn found forty-nine indictments against persons accused of being instrumental in naturalization frauds.

Page 14.

Justice Russell yesterday refused to grant a decree of separation from her husband to Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson.

Another application was made to the Municipal Council yesterday for a franchise for a system of tunnels to connect this borough and Brooklyn.

The opening of the hearing on the charges against District Attorney Gardiner was postponed until Feb. 19. In the meantime additional specifications will be filed.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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THE GOVERNOR IN THE CITY.

Gov. Roosevelt came to the city yesterday, and if his presence did not clear the political atmosphere it was the means of bringing out statements from himself, State Chairman Odell, and County Chairman Quigg concerning the Vice Presidential nomination.

The Governor arrived in town at 1:50 o'clock, and after a brief stay at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in Madison Avenue, hastened to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Learning that Chairman Odell was confined to his apartments by a cold, Gov. Roosevelt went to Mr. Odell's rooms and remained there for nearly an hour. After he had left the State Chairman the Governor said:

"I did not come down here on political business. I came to see Admiral Dewey."

"How about the Vice Presidential nomination?" the Governor was asked.

"I am not ready to talk about that," he replied. "I invited Chairman Odell, R. Fulton Cutting, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard to accompany me to Albany to-morrow. What for it is not necessary for me to say."

The Governor then took a hansom and was driven up Fifth Avenue. At Mrs. Robinson's last evening there was a party of fourteen at dinner, including the Governor and Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

When Chairman Odell was seen he said: "My talk with the Governor was general in character and mostly about legislation."

"Was anything said about the Vice Presidency?" Mr. Odell was asked.

Mr. Odell laughed and said: "I have no Vice Presidential nominations to offer. You don't see any hanging out of my pockets, do you?"

The Governor did not see Chairman Quigg, but the latter called upon Gov. Roosevelt at Albany on Saturday. Mr. Quigg was in a talkative mood when a reporter visited him yesterday afternoon.

"Does the Republican organization intend to make Gov. Roosevelt a candidate for Vice President?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"I do not think the Republican organization assumes any such control of Gov. Roosevelt as to make him a candidate for anything except in accordance with his own wish and judgment," replied Mr. Quigg. "The proposition that Gov. Roosevelt shall be the candidate for Vice President does not come from Republicans in the State of New York. It comes from the Governor's friends in New England and the West."

"Do you think he will accede to their wishes to take the Vice Presidential nomination?"

"He has no such present inclination. But what he will do in the presence of such a storm of enthusiasm as his friends may be able to arouse in the convention is more than any one can say. That I think is their idea—to sweep the convention with such a magnificent wave of popular feeling as to make it imposible for him to decline."

"Do you think that Senator Platt wants to aid this movement in order to get Mr. Roosevelt out of the way of the Governorship?"

"I know that Senator Platt has no such idea or purpose, and Gov. Roosevelt knows it also. Gov. Roosevelt knows that Senator Platt admires and respects him, and likes him, and he entertains the same sentiments toward the Senator. In temperament, however, in experience, and in many other respects they are very different men, and they differ widely in their views from time to time, but each realizes how necessary the other is to the welfare of the Republican Party, and each has learned to respect the sincerity of the other's opinion. The enemies of either or both who are sitting around waiting for a quarrel between Senator Platt and the Governor can make up their minds to wait a long while."

The Moet & Chandon White Seal CHAMPAGNE now being sold cannot be equalled in quality by any other brand.—Adv.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS

Judge Taft the Head of a New Commission to Establish It.

HE WILL SAIL ABOUT MARCH 15

All the Members of the New Board to be Civilians.

Likely that Judge Taft Will Be the First Civil Governor General of the Philippine Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President to-day appointed Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, and United States Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to be President of the new Philippine Commission. Judge Taft's place on the bench will be filled by the appointment of Judge Henry F. Severens of Grand Rapids, Mich.

These announcements were made at the close of the Cabinet meeting to-day. Judge Taft has been in Washington several days, presumably coming at the request of the President. This morning he called at the White House a little before 10 o'clock in company with Judge Day, former Secretary of State, and later President of the Paris Peace Commission. They remained with the President until the Cabinet met, at 11 o'clock, and joined him after the Cabinet had adjourned.

On leaving the White House, Judge Taft stated that the commission of which he had been appointed President would sail for the Philippines soon after March 15, and its special mission would be the establishment of a civil government for the islands. Further than that he was not at liberty to speak. It is understood that the other members of the commission will be designated within a very short time, and that the special instructions which will guide them in the discharge of their duties will be prepared at as early a day as possible.

The appointment of Judge Taft marks the first selection for the new Philippine Commission. There will be five members, and all of them will be civilians. Mr. Schurman, President of the existing body, has declined for business reasons to remain on the commission, so Judge Taft will be President in his place. Mr. Denby and Prof. Worcester have been offered reappointments, but so far have not accepted. Admiral Dewey will not go back to Manila, and Gen. Otis will give way, like him, to a civilian. Secretary Root said that no instructions had been framed for the new commission as yet, but it would be easy to perceive from the sentiments set out in the President's message on the subject what these instructions would be.

Judge Taft called at the War Department to-day in company with Judge Day, late Secretary of State, and had a long talk with Secretary Root as to the plans for the commission. As some surprise has been caused by the willingness of Judge Taft to surrender a life position as United States Circuit Judge to join the commission, it may be said that the prevalent impression is that as soon as the commission shall have succeeded in replacing the existing Military Government in the Philippines with stable civil government, Judge Taft will be named as the first civil Governor General of the archipelago. It is not thought that this change will take place at once, but the commission is expected to move steadily toward that object and to set up local civil governments as fast as the Filipinos demonstrate their worthiness.

JUDGE TAFT'S RECORD.

William H Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1857, and was a son of Alphonso Taft, jurist, Cabinet officer, and diplomat.

After a preparatory course in his native city he was graduated from Yale in 1878, ranking second in the class, and was chosen salutatorian and class orator. In 1880 he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He had some journalistic experience as law reporter of The Cincinnati Commercial. He also served as assistant prosecutor of Hamilton County, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Ohio District, Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, and Solicitor General of the United States. In 1892 he was appointed United States Circuit Judge of the Sixth District. In 1896 he was made Dean and Professor in the Law Department in the University of Cincinnati.

Judge Taft married a daughter of United States District Attorney John W. Hevron. His record has been one of continuous and brilliant success.

GERMAN CABLE TO NEW YORK.

English Company Will Lay Line from Emden to This City.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The German cable from Emden to New York, by way of the Azores, will be laid by a London company. It will cost £985,000. The cable will be 4,336 miles long.

DIDN'T WANT CONVICT FOREMAN

Prisoner Printers at Sing Sing Now Have Outsider Over Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Warden Addison Johnson is trying an experiment in the printing department of the State prison here, which it is expected will do away with existing trouble.

Twenty of the prisoners are employed in the shop doing State printing and issuing a weekly paper known as The Star of Hope. A convict known as No. 1,300, who is serving a six years' sentence for embezzlement, was placed in the shop as foreman. He is very intelligent, and is editor of the prison paper. There was, however, much feeling among the men at the placing of one of their number over them, and a rebellion nearly resulted. Warden Johnson accordingly took steps to pacify them.

He has appointed John W. Flynn of Port Chester, a printer and writer, as Superintendent of the jail printing office, and he assumed charge to-day. If at the expiration of three months things are progressing satisfactorily the position may be a permanent one. The salary will be at the rate of $1,300 per annum.

Travel, a Luxury.
The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne is recognized as the finest wine in the world, and costs no more than other prominent brands.—Adv.

JAMES McCARTNEY DEAD.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning Passes Away at His Home After a Long Illness.

James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, died at his home, 1,199 Fulton Avenue, at midnight. He had been ill since early in the Winter.

Mr. McCartney was a native of the old Twenty-first Ward, on the east side, where he was born in 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and early in life he attained a great deal of prominence as an amateur oarsman. He began his business career as an employe of the Hardman Piano Company, and he displayed so much energy and ability that at the age of twenty-two years he was made superintendent of the company's factory.

Mr. McCartney from the time he reached hsi majority took an interest in politics, and he became connected with Tammany Hall, in which he attained considerable prominence. In recognition of his labors in behalf of the party, he was appointed as Superintendent of the Engineering Department of the Department of Public Works by Commissioner Campbell, but his place was abolished by Commissioner Squier, who succeeded Mr. Campbell. After leaving the Departmen of Public Works Mr. McCartney engaged in the contracting and building business, in which he became very successful.

It was as successor to the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., in the Street Cleaning Department, however, that Mr. McCartney became most prominent. He was not daunted by the exceptional record made by his predecessor, and he was so quick to see that the system inaugurated by Col. Waring was a good one that he decided, on assuming office, to continue it, with as few material changes as possible. In carrying out this policy, he received a great deal of criticism from fellow-partisans because he was firm in his decision to retain as many of Col. Waring's staff as possible.

Frequent efforts were made to persuade him to dismiss the "hold-overs" from the Strong administration, but he steadfastly refused to do so, and it has often been said that punishment was to be visited upon him by the Tammany organization because of this refusal.

While he was Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, Mr. McCartney invented and patented a steel dump for loading scows with refuse and extended the "white wings" service to the Borough of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and several children.

RAPID TRANSIT MATTERS.

Expected Mr. Belmont's Scheme for Financing Construction Company Will Be Approved.

A special meeting of the Rapid Transit Board will be held this afternoon to hear the report of President Orr and Controller Coler, acting as a committee of conference with Mr. Belmont, and Mr. McDonald, the contractor of the tunnel, to ascertain the plans of Mr. Belmont for the construction company which he proposes to form.

The conference yesterday was held in the office of Mr. Orr. Besides Mr. Orr there were present Controller Coler, Albert B. Boardman, and Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board; Mr. Belmont, Mr. McDonald, George W. Wickersham, counsel for Mr. Belmont, and De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mr. McDonald. Mr. Belmont explained the scheme he has for financing the construction company, and in general a plan was outlined for presentation to the Rapid Transit Commission this afternoon, after which it is expected the full plans providing for qualification on the bonds and the scope of the construction company will be given out.

From assurances given yesterday it is thought that the board will promptly approve. The next step will be to apply to the Appellate Division for a modification of the indemnity bond requirements in a way that will, while fully protecting the city, make the financial burden upon those behind the contractor as easy as possible. Albert B. Boardman, while refusing to go into details, said that the modification asked for will be an application for striking out from the Appellate Division's order the provision requiring the sureties for the construction bonds to justify in double the amount of their expected obligations. This action will be necessary in the sureties Mr. McDonald expects to offer if the obligations are to be made less onerous.

From another source it was learned that the proposed modification will be that the contractor may deposit securities to the amount of $6,000,000, instead of $12,000,000, and that the paid-in capital of the construction company may be used as a part of the security. In this way it is believed that the city will be protected even better than if the surety companies had furnished the bonds, in that the securities and cash deposited will be in its possession at all times, and therefore legal action will not be necessary to enforce the collection of the bond if the contractor should fail.

In speaking of the bonds yesterday, Controller Coler said: "It will be necessary to ask the Appellate Division for a little leeway in the matter of the bonds, and the modification to be asked for will without doubt be satisfactory to all concerned. The commission will see, however, that the city is safely provided for. No securities will be accepted that might at any time and under any circumstances prove unavailable to the full extent of their face value. Much of the security will be cash, which is the best security."

Mr. McDonald said yesterday that he will not need all the time allowed him on the extension to Feb. 20. "Before the 20th," said he, "the contract will be signed and actual construction will shortly follow."

F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, whose bid for $39,300,000 was summarily rejected by the board on Monday, will be present at the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt at Albany to-morrow in opposition to the proposed amendment to the Rapid Transit act. Mr. Whitridge does not consider that his client has been fairly treated. He thinks that Mr. McDonald has been too leniently treated by the board. Mr. Onderdonk's bid was prepared on the understanding that the entire amount of bonds required for the construction of the road was to be issued and sold in a lump sum. Had Mr. Onderdonk known that the bonds would be issued as needed in the progress of the work, his bid, Mr. Whitridge says, would have been lower, by virtue of the saving of the interest that such a condition would entail, and therefore he might have received the contract.

INDIA BUYS SILVER.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says: "The Indian Government has arranged to recoin half a crore of rupees, and has also bought enough silver to coin a crore of new rupees.

"These operations are expected to meet all present requirements, so that no further coining is contemplated. The silver was purchased quietly without disturbing the market."

MONEY ORDERS FOR $60,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—An official advice from Puerto Rico reached the Boston Post Office yesterday morning announcing that the Postmaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has issued money orders for $60,000 upon the Boston office, payable to Deford & Co. It is one of the largest drafts on record at the Boston office, being almost equal to three days' payments under ordinary conditions.

As the maximum amount for which a single domestic money order may be issued is $100, it required 600 separate orders to draw the full amount, and it appears that they all were issued at the San Juan office on Jan. 29.

Died in a Dentist's Chair.

WEBSTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—Ernest L. Partridge of Charlton died to-day in a dentist's chair. He told Dr. Hitchcock he wanted thirteen teeth pulled. As the operation was to be so extensive, he was placed partially under the influence of ether. As the seventh tooth was extracted he fell back dead.

Moet & Chandon White Seal Is the finest champagne sold in the United States.
Moet & Chandon own more vineyards than the eight leading champagne houses in France.—Adv.

ATTACKS PENSION OFFICE

Col. Shaw of the G. A. R. Advocates a New Court of Appeals.

MEMBERSHIP TO BE FOR LIFE

The Commander in Chief Says the Trouble Has Been Caused by "the Hateful Cry of Fraud."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A scattering volley has been opened from Congress on the Pension Bureau. It is not a concerted attack, but a bushwhacking fire, and it comes mainly from Republicans who are not too closely identified with the Administration. The lack of concert among the assailants is shown by the fact that the unofficial head of the movement, Commander in Chief Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressing a gathering of civil war veterans last night, told them of a new bill which he intended to have introduced in the Senate. His bill has been introduced already and is under consideration by the Committee on Pensions.

The latest Congressional shot at the Pension Bureau is a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Henry C. Smith of Michigan. It requires Pension Commissioner Evans to send to the House a report as to what amendments to the pension law will "enable him to speedily determine and allow all just pension claims in disregard of any unjust technicalities." The resolution recites that Mr. Evans has frequently excused himself by claiming that he is obliged to act as he does under the law. The working of the resolution, particularly the preamble, indicates unfriendliness toward the head of the Pension end of President McKinley's Administration. It practically recites that Mr. Evans has conceded that his rulings are based on "unjust technicalities," and has excused himself on the ground that the law is responsible.

Senator Mason has introduced a bill which, according to Commander in Chief Shaw's speech last night, is just what the friends of liberal pensions want. It provides for the creation of a Pension Board of Appeals, consisting of five members, who shall receive $5,000 a year each, and shall pass on the Commissioner's decisions as an Appellate Court. As matters now stand, the Commissioner's decisions are subject to review. The Appellate Court is the Interior Department. The advocates of liberal pension laws, however, are not satisfied with the rulings of the Interior Department. Webster Davis, who as Assistant Secretary of the Interior has been regarded as the especial friend of the old soldiers, generally sustained Commissioner Evans's decisions. Secretary Hitchcock stands by the Commissioner. For these reasons the Interior Department is a stumbling block to the pension attorneys, and a wholly unsatisfactory Court of Appeals, and it is therefore desired to move it out of the way and lodge the appellate power in a specially created board.

At the dinner of the Grand Army, Department of the Potomac, held at the Ebbitt House last night, Commander Shaw unfolded the board of appeals scheme, declaring that the relief afforded by this measure would be of "the most happy and desirable sort." He appeared, however, to be in ignorance of the fact that Senator Mason had introduced such a bill, for he said: "A bill is now almost ready for submitting to the National lawmakers for the creation of a 'pension court of appeals,' to be composed of jurists appointed for life, selected by the President from both of the great political parties and from different sections of the country, so that the rejected applications for pensions can be finally reviewed and passed upon by a competent and impartial court of appeals, free from partisan or personal influences of any kind. In company with the Pension Committee, I presented this plan to the President, and he assured us that it seemed to him to have great merit.

"I am frank in saying that I believe a grave injustice is being done to a great number of worthy applicants, whose appeals from rejected pension claims are lying among the 13,000 cases now with the present board of appeals in the Secretary's office. Such a state of things is unworthy of a great Nation, saved to posterity by the deeds of thousands whose applications should be swiftly and finally decided under the highest favor of judicial dignity and wisdom.

Col. Shaw declared that the trouble was caused by "the hateful cry of fraud," and that the necessity for the Board of Appeals arose from the Pension Commissioner's lack of loyalty to the law. "We want," said he, "no more makeshifts, no more evasions, no more indirectness or double meanings in the enforcement of laws passed in the broad spirit of appreciative justice to veterans, no more unworthy 'cries' about 'frauds, frauds,' in pension affairs, but a prompt, dignified, impartial, and final judicial settlement of every application for pension, under the right and wise interpretation of existing pension laws without fear, without favor. And we are as anxious to have all pension frauds speedily punished as we are to have all worthy applications for pensions quickly granted."

In addition to the Smith resolution and the Mason bill, there have been a number of similar attacks ever since the beginning of the year, mostly originating with Western Republicans, and practically all in the House of Representatives.

SOLDIER BECOMES A PRIEST.

Gen. Olmstead Will Receive Holy Orders in Indiana To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Feb. 6.—Gen. W. A. Olmstead, a veteran of the civil war, was to-day ordained a Deacon in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Notre Dame, and Thursday he will receive holy orders and become a priest of the congregation of the Holy Cross. The ceremony of ordination will be conducted by Bishop O'Gorman.

Gen. Olmstead was mustered out of the army at the close of the civil war with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier General. He had entered the service as Captain in the Second New York Infantry, and rose to the rank of Colonel of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers. As Brigadier General he commanded the First Brigade, Third Division of the Second Army Corps. At the conclusion of the war he studied medicine, and served a number of years as army surgeon.

The General came to Notre Dame six years ago and entered the seminary. He is Past Commander of the Notre Dame Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Loyal Legion.

ARCHITECT WILL SUE BOSTON.

Says His Reputation Was Hurt by Changes in His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Henry E. Cregier, an architect, says he will sue the city of Boston for $100,000 damages on account of changes made in Westminster Chambers, a building on Copley Square, Boston. In his letter announcing his intention to sue, Mr. Cregier says:

"The inharmony of proportions in this structure, the assembling of architectural masses and divisions, the jumbled disposition of balconies and detail by art engulfing incompletenes of the upper part of the structure all have tended to produce what in comparison to the original designs can best be described briefly as an architectural abortion, all brought about through special class legislation in defiance of law and equity."

Mr. Cregier claims laws were passed making a limit on the height of buildings and thereby compelling changes in the plans, much to the injury of his professional reputation.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 9, 1900.—Adv.

—The Preference Is Given to Moet & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE by connoisseurs because of its superlative degree of excellence.—Adv.

UNITED STATES MAY OFFER GOOD OFFICES

Effort to be Made to End the South African War.

BASED ON NEW PEACE TREATY

Sympathy for the Boers Widespread and Increasing.

Democrats in Congress May Take Advantage of the Feeling to Embarrass the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is learned to-night that under the terms of The Hague treaty, which was ratified by the Senate yesterday, an effort will be made before long to exert such offices as may properly be extended to the belligerents to bring about a termination of the war in South Africa. Before this treaty was adopted it was maintained that the United States could not, without exposing this Government to the suspicion of unfriendly motives, venture to suggest the use of good offices to both parties to the war.

Even now there may be some hesitation about declaring, by advances made even with the best intentions, that the Transvaal is or is not a vassal State, but it is beginning to be appreciated here that the sympathy for the Boers is widespread and increasing, and that it may not be wise to defer too long the offer of friendly intervention to save life on both sides.

It has been discovered here that while there is no loss of appreciation of the attitude of Great Britain toward the United States during the war with Spain, and a strong inclination to let the British go on and settle their own difficulties in their own way, there is making for the Boers a strong feeling of sympathy because they have at least a nominal republic.

On the Republican side the feeling is not so strong as it is on the Democratic side, where almost every man is a Boer sympathizer. This situation undoubtedly arises from a desire on the part of the Republicans to avoid pressing a course that will conflict with Mr. McKinley's policy. The Democrats may take advantage of this knowledge to press the Boer side in order to embarrass the Administration.

METHUEN IS AGAIN ACTIVE

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Gen. Macdonald, with 4,000 infantry, cavalry, and artillery, threatens the Boer right at Magersfontein. This is the first sign of activity on the part of Lord Methuen for some weeks, and doubtless has relation to the movements of the British further east.

The Standard has received the following dispatch, dated Feb. 5, from Koppie's Dam:

"Gen. Macdonald, with a brigade of infantry, a regiment of lancers, and one battery, has reached here from Modder River Camp, in what is regarded as an important movement to the right of the Boer position at Magersfontein.

"Koppie's Dam commands the roads from Kimberley to Hopetown and Douglas. Two Boer laagers, at Kamul Hoek and Griquatown, are within striking distance.

"The arrival of Gen. Macdonald's column was opportune, as it just prevented two large commandoes effecting a junction. He now holds both banks of the river.

"Our lancers had two brushes with the Boer patrols. There is great activity among the enemy, and strong forces are concentrating to oppose our further advance. The troops suffered from heat and scarcity of water during the march."

Not a word has been received from the correspondents with Gen. Buller for three days. It is as though Natal had been wiped off the map, excepting the heliogram from Ladysmith saying that the Boers are cannonading and that "fighting is going on."

The complete silence from the front and at home may be significant, as the wiseacres aver; but it more probably represents that period of preparation which precedes an important movement.

There is an inconclusive vagueness regarding Gen. French's reported intention to seize Norval's Pont with an overwhelming force of infantry. While news of sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Colesburg can be fairly expected within a few days, it is not likely that it will assume greater proportions than reconnoissances and skirmishes for the purpose of holding the advanced position of the forthcoming main advance by way of Bloemfontein. Gen. French is strategically prohibited from running any serious risk.

It appears that Gen. French's visit to Cape Town was to ask Lord Roberts for 7,000 more men. Whether he got them is not disclosed.

Troops are no longer detained at Cape Town. They proceed immediately to some point at the front. Three thousand disembarked Monday, and were quickly sent elsewhere. No public reception was given to the arriving volunteers at Cape Town, because they had to leave immediately.

As Lord Roberts since the battle of Spion Kop has had 20,000 fresh troops to dispose of, it is probable that some have gone to Gen. Buller.

The World says it learns that Lord Methuen has disbanded Remington's Scouts, one of the most useful colonial commands, because he had ascertained that some members of the corps had been communicating with the Boers.

From Kimberley and Mafeking there is nothing new, so it can be presumed that the intermittent bombardment of these places continues.

FIRING AT LADYSMITH.

MODDER SPRUIT, Feb. 6.—Messages from Ladysmith, dated yesterday, say continuous cannonading has been proceeding since 5 o'clock in the morning, with the occasional roar of a Long Tom.

Unequalled Service.
The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago, six to Cleveland, three to St. Louis, two to Cincinnati, two to Toronto, four to Montreal, five to Detroit, twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express, sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.

The Nearest to Perfection in Champagne is the celebrated vintage of 1893 of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL, now being imported into the United States.—Adv.

On Saturday the Pretoria Corps discovered a party of British, from Ladysmith, entrenched at a railroad bridge, protecting a number of coolies, who were cutting grass. A party of Boers dispatched to the scene was attacked from the trenches and all retreated except four, who, hiding, permitted the British to advance to within fifty yards, when they fired a volley, killing three men. This was seen from the British fort, which fired a shell and sent cavalry to assist the British. The Boers beat these back, killing two men.

BOER GUNS SENT TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cape Town Argus announces that ninety guns have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front, and that the Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, replying to a question, said there was reason to believe that many of the guns from the forts at Pretoria had been sent to the front and that some of them had a range of over 10,000 yards. The British siege train sent out in December, he added, had guns of equal range.

ROBERTS'S OFFER TO BOERS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lord Roberts has caused to be distributed in the towns bordering upon the invaded colonial territory an invitation to Free Staters and Transvaalers to go into the desert, offering them good treatment and a restoration to their farms on the British occupation of Republican territory.

The manifesto guarantees that those bringing horses can sell them. Foreigners will have their passage paid to Europe. Colonial rebels are advised to surrender in preference to being taken prisoners.

DR. LEYDS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Dr. Leyds spent the day at Weimar, where he tendered his congratulations to the Grand Duke upon the sixtieth anniversary of his joining the Prussian Army. He returned to Berlin this evening.

As he does not find time now to go to St. Petersburg, he will return to Brussels, where an enormous mass of correspondence awaits him. Dr. Leyds and his secretary have been so overcrowded with petitions and business offers of every kind while in Berlin that it has been necessary to publish a request that such proposals cease. Dr. Leyds has also been compelled to announce that the Transvaal Government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport them to South Africa.

THE STATUS OF FOOD STUFFS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question of John Dillon, Nationalist, member for East Mayo, as to whether the Government intended to treat foodstuffs as contraband during the present war, and, if so, under what restrictions and limitations, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, said that foodstuffs, as such, had never been considered contraband by Great Britain. But, he added, foodstuffs intended to supply an army in the field were, by the universal consent of international lawyers, regarded as contraband, and a prize court would decide the facts connected with the shipments.

Asked if the Government intended to direct cruisers to seize all cargoes for Lorenzo Marques until their character was determined by a prize court, Mr. Balfour declined to make any statement in this connection.

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed by H. H. Asquith, Liberal, (Home Secretary in the Rosebery Ministry,) who, from the tenor of his remarks, might have held a brief for the Government.

BRITISH HOME PROBLEMS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the absence of war news this morning Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, discusses the problem of arming the nation at home. He says:

"There is now such intense and widespread interest in the army and its management that the nation has itself to thank if the solving of the problem should not be the history of the next few months."

He proceeds to argue that "conscription would be valueless unless the general management of the army were first remodeled." On this point he says:

"A War Office that for thirty years has not known what to do with the volunteers would not know what to do with half a million conscripts."

Mr. Wilkinson also discusses the use of the bayonet, remarking:

"This weapon very seldom comes into actual use. Its effect is on the spirits of both sides rather than on the bodies of either. The British, by using formations fit for charging, but not for shooting, have lost ten times as many men as the Boers have lost by British bayonets."

BOERS INVISIBLE AT COLENSO.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Capt. Walter Congreve, who received the Victoria cross for gallantry in endeavoring to save the British guns at Colenso, writes:

"I never saw a Boer all day, and I do not think any one else did. Thousands of bullets pattered and shells burst all over the place, but the Boers were invisible."

Mr. Hay Received at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Feb. 5.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul here, was received by the Transvaal Government today, and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

Indian Gives 100,000 Rupees.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.—The Maharajah of Jaipur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South Africa war fund.

The Transvaal War Tax.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Transvaal special war tax of 2s 6d. per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English-owned land, a part of which is not worth more than the tax.

Boer Prisoners Try to Escape.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 6.—Five Boer prisoners at Simonstown tried to escape last night. They had firearms and wounded a prisoner warder. Two of the fugitives were wounded and all were recaptured.

MRS. MILLER CHOSEN DEAN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller was appointed Dean of Woman's College at a secret meeting of the Trustees of Northwestern University. Mrs. Miller formally accepted the position yesterday and will take charge of Woman's Hall Feb. 13.

The position was made vacant by the death of Miss Anna Maude Bowen on Jan. 28. Mrs. Miller was one of the founders of the Woman's College of Evanston in 1870. She has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the university for some time. She was Secretary of the committee which founded the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Miller has served as Dean before, but resigned to take up literary work.

Ex-Secretary Thompson Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy in the Hayes Administration, and since 1856 prominent in Indiana politics, is dying of nervous collapse, and his physician says he cannot live longer than a day or two. He has been failing for several weeks, and to-night is in a stupor. He takes no nourishment, and the only effort made for him is to secure tranquillity. Col. Thompson was ninety years old last June, and is the oldest living ex-Member of Congress, having served in 1841.

Society Everywhere Recognizes the excellence of MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE. This particular brand is a feature at all fashionable functions.—Adv.

BANKERS OF MANHATTAN AT THE BANQUET TABLE

Annual Dinner of Financiers at the Waldorf-Astoria.

CHEERS FOR SECRETARY GAGE

Addresses by Postmaster General Smith, Senator Beveridge, Gov. Roosevelt, and Others.

The stewards of countless millions dined last night in the Waldorf-Astoria. Prosaically they are known as Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association, otherwise the Manhattan Bankers, and, including their guests, nearly five hundred men were gathered about the banqueting tables.

The dinner was the largest ever given by this distinguished group of financiers, and there were many notable guests in attendance. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America and Chairman of the association, presided. With him at the guests' table, which was raised above the floor on a dais, were Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Joseph C. Hendrix, Frederick B. Tappen, James Stillman, George F. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, Controller Coler, Conrad N. Jordan, William A. Nash, Superintendent of Banks F. D. Kilburn, Simeon Ford, J. Edward Simmons, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, E. H. Perkins, Jr., and Henry C. Brewster

At the other tables sat men prominent in the world of finance, and with them as their guests were merchants, lawyers, statesmen, and manufacturers, the whole making one of the most representative gatherings of men that the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria has ever held. A few who had been invited were unable to accept the hospitality of the bankers, principal among them being Lyman J. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury. Had Mr. Gage been present he would have felt the blushes come and go at the eulogiums pronounced upon him by Postmaster General Smith and Dr. Stryker, as well as the vociferous applause that greeted every mention of his name.

GOVERNOR AND EX-GOVERNOR.

Just after the conclusion of Postmaster General Smith's speech, Gov. Roosevelt, attended by ex-Gov. Morton, entered the room, and the Executive and his predecessor received a tremendous ovation as they were escorted to seats at the guests' table. One of the members rose and proposed "Three cheers for the Governors," and they were given with a hearty will, the members and guests rising and fluttering napkins while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The women in the galleries, who came to hear the speechmaking, also joined in the general acclaim as the Governor walked to his seat.

The dinner itself began at 7:30 o'clock, and occupied two hours. The menu was as follows:

Huitres de Cape Cod.
Potage Tortue Verte Claire.
Radis. Olives. Celeri Amandes Salées.
Terrapene Philadelphie.
Coquille de Volaille, Gourmet.
Baronesse de Boeuf, Castellar.
Pommes, Palestine.
Haricots verts Nouveaux Panachées.
Sorbet de Fantaisie.
Canard, Tete Rouge.
Hominy Frit.
Salade Waldorf, avec Piments doux.
Glaces de Fantaisie.
Gateaux Assortis.
Fromage. Fruits
Café.
Moet & Chandon, White Seal.
Apollinaris.
Liqueurs.

Good humor reigned supreme during the evening, especially at Table F, presided over by E. O. Leech, and it was said that here the wits of the association were gathered. A leader among them was S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank. He had prepared for private circulation the following brochure, which kept Table F in a roar all the evening:

BORN IN A NIGHT.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE KLONDIKE NATIONAL BANK.
A Unique and Mammoth Consolidation,
a Dazzling Enterprise.

Capital, $30,000,000.
Estimated Deposits, $200,000,000.

Branches:
First National, Manila.
The Honolulu National.

LEECH, President.

DELAFIELD, Vice President.
PERKINS, W. H., Cashier.

BAYNE, Assistant Cashier.

These Sandows of Finance have syndicated themselves on salaries, and stand together at a lump sum of $400,000 en bloc.
All the men at Table No. 7 have been elected Directors.
A veritable rainbow of fame.
Not a Guinea Pig in the set.
They wear 7½ hats and can't make a mistake.
Fees, $20 a minute.
Board meets daily. It is in session now.
No interest will be charged on loans.
We make our profits out of the principle.
This Bank will be run on rubber tires;
Billy Bryan will have charge of their inflation.
Loans will be made on everything of value from the Solar System down to Bay State Gas.
A mind reader will make all the loans.
We started in with the oysters on a low grade plan, but the size of the officers and the number of bottles consumed have made an increase imperative.
We greet our future depositors with
a wedding-breakfast smile, and will
present a pink to all who make deposits.
Trolly-ho tickets furnished to lady depositors.
Be in time! Subscribe early!!
Join the procession while it is on the ground floor!!!
DON'T DO ANYTHING TILL YOU SEE US!!

"DIXIE" FOR CABINET MEMBER.

There was a great shout of laughter among the guests when Postmaster General Smith arose to speak and the band struck up "Dixie." Mr. Smith said that the bandmaster was evidently laboring under a complete misapprehension, and declared that he was not that kind of a Smith. Mr. Smith departed from his text long enough to pay a glowing set of compliments to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, he said, was as greatly disappointed as his hosts in not being able to be present.

Mr. Gage, he said, was a consummate master of finance, and one of the greatest of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and the cheers that greeted his remarks proved that the diners indorsed them. He referred to the bankers as men "who handled more and owned less than any other class," and, referring to the prosperity of the country, he said that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the Philippines represented, to be exact, just four hours and twenty-seven minutes' work of the population of the Republic.

Chairman Van Norden received an ovation when he rose to made the opening address. He said:

"Never before have we had so large an attendance of our members, and never has such a brilliant array of guests honored our board. It is with the keenest appreciation that we express our obligations to the many friends, some of whom have come long distances, whose presence has added dignity and pleasure to this gathering.

"Not only may we, this evening, revel in many good things for our own gratification, but it is not unseemly that we should at these long intervals remind the world that banks are run by bankers, men of like passions as others, and, too, that bankers are not money getters alone, but public-spirited citizens, who rejoice in all that adds welfare to the State.

"In the progress of evolution the 'medicine man' of the past has become the skill-

At Home and Abroad "Bon Vivants" declare that MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL CHAMPAGNE is deservedly popular, excelling all other brands in richness of quality.—Adv.

ful surgeon of to-day. The astrologer has become the astronomer. The stage driver of a century ago has developed into the railway President. So the money changer, sitting on his 'banco' or bench in the Italian market place, has evolved into the banker of the present. But the banker is no longer simply the money changer, or a depositary. He has become a potent factor in every phase of modern life, the active power in every form of industrial enterprise, a Director of railways, the counselor of Princes and Presidents.

"In all the complex life of this nineteenth century the banker is in the foremost of life's battle, and he is foremost in every plan for uplifting the race. In propogating the modern doctrine of the brotherhood of man to which we are all converts there are none so zealous as he. Building hospitals, endowing colleges, caring for the poor, he is generously and earnestly doing his part, with men of every profession and class. He is laboring side by side with every one who is striving to relieve sorrow and make the world a happier dwelling place—great souls, toiling together with one aim, instruments in the hands of the power which is perpetually educing great harmonies out of seeming discords, and evolving vast schemes through store of discussion, rush of emigration, competition of industry, and crash of conflict, and imitating the stupendous forces of nature, which work together to produce the results by which man is alone able to subsist."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH SPEAKS.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith responded to the toast, "Our Country and Its Future." He said in part:

"This gathering suggests the appropriate subject for discussion of the hour. You are leaders of the American financial world; you direct and handle the exchanges of this great metropolis; you and your agencies are the medium of its commercial connections. The growth of the country finds its concrete expression in your operations, and you are profoundly concerned and broadly influential in its development.

"The overmastering fact of the last quarter of a century is the matchless material expansion of the American Republic. Never anywhere at any time has there been any approach to this extraordinary advancement. This is the miracle-working age of steam and electricity. Under the wonderful application of these modern magic forces the civilized world has been bounding forward with astonishing strides. The great nations of the Old World had a long start in the race, but they have been far outstripped by the robust young giant of the West.

"In 1870 our manufactures were about equal to those of Great Britain. Now they are two and a half times the volume of British manufactures, and equal those of Great Britain, Germany, and France put together. The increase in the American manufactured produce within thirty years is double the combined increase of these three great nations of Europe. In other words, if you match the United States against Great Britain, Germany, and France together, with double our population, our manufactures are already equal to all theirs and are growing twice as fast. We are manufacturing nearly two-thirds as much as all Europe, with its 370,000,000 people, and more than one-third of all that is manufactured in the world.

"We have had a corresponding growth in National wealth. Within thirty years the gain in the wealth of the United States has been $60,000,000,000, which is substantially equal to the combined wealth of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The figures of our National earnings dazzle the imagination. Last year we earned about $14,500,000,000, of which more than one-half was the wages of labor. The $20,000,000 granted to Spain in connection with the Philippines was paid by the earnings of four and a half hours of a legal day's work. The Nation's earnings in a single year like the present are equivalent to more than one-half its entire accumulated wealth in 1870—that is, to more than one-half of all that it had saved during the previous years of its existence as a nation.

PRE-EMINENCE OF AMERICA.

"If we did not spend more freely than other peoples, if we did not maintain a higher general standard of comfort, education, and good living, our savings would be stupendous. But, on the other hand, under such limitations we should not have such power of earning. As it is, our annual gain is about $2,000,000,000, and every succeeding working day sees the United States over $6,000,000 better off than it was the day before.

"We hold the same pre-eminence in all the elements of industrial power. We make more than one-third of all the iron and steel made in the world. We have more railroad mileage than all Europe, and do as much railroad business with only one-fifth of the population. We use one-third of the world's wool, and raise nine-tenths of its cotton. We grow one-fifth of its wheat and seven-eighths of its corn. Not only do we hold the present lead, but we command the future, because we possess the factors of continued industrial supremacy. Coal and iron ore are the foundations of the basic industries. The coal fields of Great Britain are limited to 9,300 square miles, and those of Germany to 3,000. What, then, are the mighty possibilities of the United States with a coal area of 200,000 square miles only barely touched as yet, or counting the iron-making coal of 70,000 square miles or 20,000 square miles more than the area of England?

"We are not here for vain and idle vaunting, but the time is not far distant when this metropolis will become the foremost financial centre of the world. You have already demonstrated your independence and security. In 1890 the fall of the Barings spread its convulsion to this side of the sea, but last week when London was shaken by alarming disaster in South Africa New York stood firm and unmoved.

"With the agricultural and industrial primacy of the United States established, and with its financial primacy assured, it remains to round and complete its ascendency by accomplishing its commercial primacy. Foremost then in every realm of National greatness our Republic will gloriously move forward in the fulfillment of its high mission.

"The requirements of our industrial position compel us to enter upon commercial expansion. We are the greatest producers and the greatest consumers in the world, yet, unparalleled as is our consuming ability, our wonderful and unrivaled producing capacity has outstripped and outrun even our amazing power of absorption. If we had not found more outlets, what should have become of our surplus? Shall we restrict our production, with all the evils of such a contraction, or shall we seek yet more outlets for a surplus which without such a disastrous limitation will go on further still expanding?

EXPANSION INEVITABLE.

"Had there been no war with Spain, we should have been compelled to look beyond our Continental bounds. It was inevitable that we should turn our faces outward to the world. Territorial expansion has not been and is not now the object of American ambition. What we have done is the inescapable overmastering logic of events, and not the deliberate aim of any policy. But in any event our continued material advancement would have required us to extend the arms of our commerce across the seas, and commerce means a navy and outposts and defense. It means a part in the world's affairs, and the future historian, in portraying the magnificent progress of the Republic, will dwell upon the manifest guidance of an overruling hand in the great and pregnant fact that just as it reached the stage of its development where its industrial upbuilding needed to be crowned with commercial extension, the unforeseen and mighty events of the Spanish war suddenly lifted the curtain and unveiled the new vista, the wider horizon, and the unexpected and brilliant opportunities.

"We made our greatest commercial opportunity in the greatest new potential market of the world when we secured the open door in China. That is the splendid triumph of American diplomacy. It gives us an even chance, and an even chance means American success and leadership. And how comes this splendid achievement of the open door? It comes because we have unfurled our flag over the Philippines, because we have planted ourselves at the vestibule of China, because we have made ourselves a world power, and because we have let the world understand that American influence and strength are in the Orient to play their part in its future commerce and civilization. The open door in China is the magnificent fruit and vindication of the wisdom and courage which accepted the responsibility and the duty of keeping our flag where the fate of the war had carried it.

"'Great empire and little men,' said Burke, 'go ill together.' The leaders who have molded empire and builded States have not been men of narrow view or timid counsel. This is no hour for the purblind pessimists who have no just conception of the splendor of our position and the grandeur of our destiny."

OVATION TO MR. BEVERIDGE.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana received an ovation when he arose to respond to the toast, "The Brotherhood of Business." He said that his theme would be of union and amity, the oneness of the American people, the solidarity of all legitimate business, the independence of all honest enterprise, and, therefore, the brotherhood of all who compose our industrial civilization; the brotherhood of manufacturer and miner, of merchant and carrier, of banker and farmer, of all who, by hand or brain, are building up the property of the American people and extending the commercial empire of the great Republic.

"The great truth of the hour is this," said the Senator, "the real interest of every American citizen is the true interest of every other American citizen; the ultimate good of any class is the final good of all. Unless we abolish civilization and reverse the balancing principles of property and co-operation on which it is founded, all legitimate occupations are necessary, and, if necessary, then the prosperity of one involves the prosperity of all. And so nothing is so vital to-day as for all Americans to know that fellowship is their highest duty. If farmer, manufacturer, artisan, carrier, banker, and all the elements with which God has woven the American Nation, can understand that their interests are identical and not antagonistic, the sovereignty of the Republic over the markets, mints, and mines of all the world is no longer a prophecy, but, in the very realization of that great truth, becomes an accomplished fact.

"And so the word on the lips of patriotism to-day should be fraternity. Hatred, suspicion, and discord are words for the lips of treason; for there is a treason of peace no less than of war. And its vocabulary the American people must learn to forget and never again acquire. We want to-day the gospel of affection preached throughout the land. The country wearies of the prophets of dissension and waits and listens for the voice speaking peace and good-will among all the people of our Nation. This text must be upon the tongue and in the heart of every citizen of the Republic, 'All Americans are brothers and the world is our duty and our field.'"

Senator Beveridge further said the American people could be masters of the world, while divided they would lose not only the mastery of the world, but of themselves, and so, he said, if the speech he uttered might not as appropriately be spoken to the farmers of America he would refuse to speak. There was no class in the Republic, he said, that deserved exclusive speech. Continuing, Senator Beveridge said:

THE ATTACKS ON BANKERS.

"The occupation of demagogues to-day is to divide the American people and to set brothers laboring in one calling against brothers laboring in another. Of all of these the banks and bankers are the favorite objects of perpetual attack. The reason of this is that the banking interests of the Nation are the natural objects of the people's suspicion, because the banks are the holders of the people's accumulated wealth, and each depositor, forgetting his individual deposit, looks at the vast aggregation of deposits and thinks of that massed and mighty bulk of wealth as the property of the banks themselves. And so the ear is credulous to the charge of the Jack Cades of politics, that the banks are unnaturally rich; that this enormous wealth is dishonest wealth, by mysterious and wizard hands won by grinding down the people, won by squeezing the juices out of prosperous times until only the husk of hard times is left for the masses. The cry of political Catilines to-day and always is, that the prosperity of the banker means the poverty of the producer, and on every incendiary stump and in every sheet of hatred in the land it is proclaimed that the bankers of America are the natural enemies of the laboring, the producing, and the business elements of the Nation.

"All patriotic men should denounce that slander. For there is no business so utterly dependent on the welfare of their fellowmen as the business of the bankers of the United States. Banks have but two sources of profit—interest and exchange. When times are good, money is in demand, rates are high, exchange is brisk, and banks prosper precisely as the country prospers. When times are bad exchange diminishes, loans are called in, and all the sources of income dry up like the withering roots of growing corn in a Summer's drought. When do banks earn largest dividends? Exactly when the farmer gets highest prices for his wheat; exactly when the manufacturer sells most wares, exactly when the man who toils with his hardened hands is rewarded with highest wages. When do bank dividends decrease and finally fail?

"Exactly when the merchant dare not buy because he cannot sell; when factory wheels are motionless and factory fires are ashes; when the farmer burns his corn for fuel; when the miner starves at the mouth of the silent shaft; when hunger sits at the table of toil.

THE BANK ONLY AN AGENT.

"These are simply statistics; these are merely vital facts, explain them as you will. And the explanation is as clear as cause and effect. The explanation is cause and effect. For the bank is only the agent of the mighty elements of production and exchange. It is absolutely dependent. And it is as unthinkable that the banks should destroy prosperity as that the hand should pluck out the heart that supplies it with blood or deny the system the food by which alone the hand itself can even live. If it were true that bankers by any manipulation or device intentionally produced the general disaster with which they are charged there should not be one single man of them outside a penitentiary to-day—for the suffering of children, and the hunger of women, and the helpless grief of willing men is an awful thing, and he who brings it on for gain is a criminal fit for perpetual stripes. But if banks do not create disaster, then those who knowingly charge them falsely and thus sow hatred and dissension among American citizens are infamous beyond epithet."

The statement of the demagogues, Senator Beveridge declared, that the banks own the country, was really only another way of saying that the country owned itself. The farmer, laborer, merchant, manufacturer, and business man, he said, were the real bankers of the Republic. The banker was the supervisor, the agent; the real banker was the depositor and stockholder.

"If then," went on the Senator, "the banker is merely the servant of business, if he is merely an agent of the American people, it is impossible that he should want to injure the people or their business, because that would injure himself. If the bank prospers only when the country prospers, it follows it is the banker's chief interest to guard the country's prosperity. And since the laboring man can get best employment only when the country prospers, it is also the laboring man's chief interest to guard the country's prosperity. And so the laborer and the banker stand side by side, with the same interests, the same purposes, and the same results following their actions; for if either does anything that destroys the prosperity of the other or the prosperity of the country, he thereby destroys his own prosperity. And the welfare of the workingman means the precedent prosperity of the manufacturer who employs him. And the prosperity of the manufacturer depends upon the prosperity of the farmer who buys everything he makes. And the prosperity of the railroad is possible only when rapid and general exchange of products of farm, factory, and mine occurs. And so the real prosperity of every industry and every calling rests on the prosperity of every other industry and calling in the Nation. When we injure one we injure all. When one injures the rest it injures itself. For we are all woven together in this wonderful civilization, with all the forces of organized life, except when thrown out of gear, working with infinite harmony like the oiled and polished parts of a perfect machine and producing as their joint result that finished product called modern life.

PLEA FOR AMERICAN UNITY.

"Yes, we are woven together by the processes of human progress into a civilization whose purpose and achievement is the highest happiness of the greatest number. And so I plead for American fraternity. I plead for American unity. I plead for a permanent settlement of the questions with which the mischievous vex and divide us. I plead for an American solidarity made enduring and eternal by a brother's trust and a brother's affection among all American citizens. I use the word American because I have the provincialism of patriotism. I look to see mankind improved through American influences. Why should we quarrel among ourselves? Why should we waste strength and time on unreal questions and outgrown theories? There are so many real things waiting for our minds and hands, and only real things help real men, improve the real world, and better real humanity. Canals are to be dug, forests felled, mines opened, fields cultivated, railways built, ships launched upon a rising tide. The commerce of the Far East needs a common currency, and that need must be supplied by the genius of American bankers. No man can enumerate the work that calls us to its doing over all the world. To do it we need all our strength, all our labor, all our capital, all our practical of mind, all our exalted of soul. And so, I propose the sentiment, 'The brotherhood of American business, the fraternity of American industry, and the mutual affection of all American hearts to the end that the American people may be prosperous and powerful and the Republic supreme among the Governments of man.'"

MR. FORD ON CURRENT TOPICS.

The next speaker was Simeon Ford, who made a humorous address which was continually interrupted by loud laughter. He said, in part:

"As I sat here to-night among the elect, feeling a little outclassed financially, but of course not intellectually, I could not help noticing the happy expression of the assembled bankers when the band played that sweet air, 'If you ain't got no money you needn't come around.' It is a grand idea for you magnates to get together once a year and to decide what to do, whom to do, and how to do them.

"The committee gave me entire freedom as to the subject on which I was to speak, but it was delicately intimated that any personal allusion to the City Bank, any vulgarism, or Sulzerism, had best be left unsaid. I will only say in the words of the poet—

> "'Would that my heart could utter
> The thoughts that arise in me,'

"And let it go at that.

"Bankers have an unfortunate habit of judging by a man's appearance. They are apt to discriminate, especially at city banks, between a fellow who looks rocky and a Rockefeller. Yet clothes do not make the man. If they did Hetty Green would not be where she is, and Russell Sage would be unheard of. We make fun of dear Uncle Russell, yet underneath that ragged coat beats a heart that a beater was never beaten. And, so the Standard Gas people tell us it is a heart as true as steel.

"After all, the banks and trust companies do a great deal of good—especially, in a quiet way, to their Directors. It would be very humiliating for us Directors to try to borrow money on certain classes of securities at institutions of which we are not Directors. We might, instead of the money, get six months."

DR. STRYKER ON HAMILTON.

The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, responded to the toast "The First Secretary of the Treasury," and paid a glowing tribute to the financier who was one of the original Trustees and grantors of the college which bears his name.

Dr. Stryker said that the present credit of America was Alexander Hamilton's abiding vindication, and that in his radical conservatism he held a permanent lien upon the gratitude of all who believed in the perpetuity of the Eighth Commandment. Dr. Stryker further said:

"In 1794—(let the present wise successor of Alexander the Great! take heart of grace in recognizing how malice reiterates its ancestry) [great applause]—in 1794, a committee of investigation upon certain loans made in the careful exercise of his discretionary powers convicted him 'of purity of conduct, of unshaken integrity, and a constant watchfulness over the public interest.' In the face of Mr. Gruesome and Mr. Flatulent, of Congressman Seltzer and Senator Pettifog, I rejoice in the manly rejoinder of that stout Pennsylvanian to the backbiters of Secretary Gage—'I had rather see the country prosper than see my party succeed.' So will not we all say? Federalists may err and quarrel and fall—but Federalism is greater than even its greatest, and it shall stand and enlarge; for expand we ever must to providential measure or contract—grow or wither—stationariness is death. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, Daniel Webster, who was the fulfiller of Hamilton, said of him: 'He touched the corpse of National credit and it sprang upon its feet, he smote the rock of National resources and the waters gushed out.' And shall we come to it that any shall touch the life of our credit and make it a corpse, smite our resources until they yield only wind? [Applause.]

CREDIT AND CIVILIZATION.

"Bear with me. Mr. Horace White's conclusive summary of the various delusive experiments with which both the Colonies and the States attempted by legal fiction to override the freedom of exchange—needs again to become a handbook. Fickleness always induces distrust, and distrust always means depreciation. Credit is the note of civilization—discredit leads back to barter. Any money to which an artificial and more than catholic value is attached is forthwith discredited as a basic standard. The mint mark certifies and guarantees the amount, the world's market determines the value, and the ratio of values is regulated by only two things—the cost of production and the acceptability of use. Law (if sane and sound) registers fact; create fact it cannot. Fact is fiat, but fiat is not fact. The function of the mint is to ascertain the amount of that metal commodity which (because it is not india rubber) we use as money, of that amount exchange, and exchange only affirms the value.

"Government can establish a flash test for oil; but what the barrel of oil shall bring is determined by the output and the use.

"Government (in the interest of 'sincere milk') can forbid watering; but the price per quart lies wholly between the dairyman and the consumer. Anything further is a 'sumptuary law.'

"If statute can make 371 grains of silver worth 25 grains of gold, it can do as much for tin, or it can order the free and unlimited coinage of copper at 16 to 1—which would be a fine thing for copperheads! [Laughter and applause.]

"Yet we have with us (from time to time) an egomaniac—a perpetual opportunist—a man who at all events is "agin the Government"—who with a silver-mine-ority at his back and a silver mine oratory on tap—would be a friend with the rottenest plunderers that ever garroted a city and escaped a vigilance committee—

"'Making nice of no vile hold to stay him up'—who would take us through his looking glass into wonderland and, proving by his own special arithmetic that two quarters make four, would beguile us to consent that the country of Alexander Hamilton shall pay 45 cents on the dollar. Ex pede Herculem! [Applause.]

"We are asked to believe that our whole business can be run by a windmill or by compressed air, and to follow this harmonica into the Dismal Swamp!

"If everything were to cost just twice as much because paid for by just half as much, who would be a gainer? If this process begins unevenly who may not be the loser? It would move unevenly, and he would be relatively the greatest loser who had least to lose. The craftsman would suffer most. I like wheels—in factories! To this bonanza of magic all the factories, all the whistles, the tin pails, the trowels, the hammers—and even at last Schoharie County, will say—NO!"

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Before the company dispersed the Chairman called on Gov. Roosevelt for a few words. The Governor, on rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He said:

"I shall say but a few words in amplification of one of the ideas of Dr. Stryker. I am, as most of you know, a middling good Westerner. I lived for a long time on the Little Missouri, in Billings County, N. D. For some time I was Deputy Sheriff of that county, which shows that I held high office at other times than recently. During the last Presidential campaign I went out to the West, and I was a little uncertain as to the political ideas of my friends in Billings County. But when I asked them what they meant to do I found that I need not have had any doubts about them. It was a gold county all right. The people said, 'There is none too much coin here, and what there is of it we want of the best quality.'

"That just shows what a valuable quality plain commonsense is. To tell you the truth, I didn't know much about finance myself until I had to think about it before the last campaign. A couple of years before that, if anyone had asked me what I was, I should probably have told him that I was an international bimetallist. That is what I imagined I was until I thought out what the bimetallists said they meant to do, if brought down to simple terms.

"I was very glad to hear Senator Beveridge say that this country cannot get on until, East and West alike, a man is treated on his merits, and a principle is treated in the same way. Special honor is due to men like Senator Beveridge, just as honor is due to those Dakota farmers of whom I spoke, who, when efforts were made to antagonize the West and East, said, 'We are Westerners, but we stand for honesty first.'

"People talk about the special advantages of a banker. Let those people try to be bankers themselves. They won't succeed, because they are not of the type that succeeds, but they are perfectly able to try. Bankers are not a close corporation or a hereditary caste, and that fact alone is sufficient to show what nonsense the prejudice against them is.

"Honesty is not only needed in business. It is also needed in politics, perhaps a little more than in business—and a good deal more in this city. As a matter of fact the business of government is not very complicated, although it is sometimes difficult. What is needed is common sense and common honesty. Some think that intelligence without honesty is sufficient, and some think that honesty alone is enough, and neither are right. But there will be no good government till the community, headed by the business men, demands that the first requisite in politicians is to be absolutely straight. Then, and not till then, can political life be put where it should be put.

"Then, next, it is necessary that promise square with performance. I would not be standing here if I did not think that mine had. [Loud applause.] Men in public life who try to secure uprightness in all departments can succeed on the condition that you, and those like you, uphold them.

"I will say one thing more. It is an evil thing for a public officer to be guilty of malfeasance, but next to that is the deed or words of him who without warrant accuses a public man of corruption. It is as bad to accuse public men in a body. It shields the crooked and harms the straight among them. It is right to denounce dishonesty, and woe to the official who is dishonest. But it is also right to denounce slander, and woe to the coward and the liar."

When the Governor concluded there was an outburst of applause that lasted for some time. The dinner came to an end at about midnight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

PEACE HOVERS OVER KENTUCKY

Taylor's Advisers Say He Will Sign Agreement.

TO SACRIFICE HIS AMBITION

All He Asks Is an Honest Election Law for the People.

Refuses, However, to Discuss Terms of Compromise Until He Has Consulted His Attorneys—Frankfort Is Quiet.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—Whether it shall be war or peace in Kentucky rests tonight with Gov. Taylor alone. The question has been in his mind all day, and tonight he declared that he has reached no decision and would announce none before to-morrow.

The text of the agreement reached by the Louisville conference last night was brought to him this morning by a committee consisting of Gen. Daniel Lindsay, T. H. Baker, and T. L. Edelen. They handed Gov. Taylor a copy of the agreement, were closeted with him for a short time, and then departed. As they left the building Mr. Baker remarked:

"I hope and believe that the entire matter will be amicably adjusted. More than this I am unable to say at the present time."

Gen. Lindsay and Mr. Edelen spoke in similar terms, and while all expressed themselves as reasonably confident that Gov. Taylor would acquiesce in the terms of the agreement they all desired to be understood as saying that they had no authoritative reason from Gov. Taylor for entertaining the belief they expressed.

WANTS HONEST ELECTION LAW.

Early in the morning, before he had received a copy of the agreement, Gov. Taylor discussed the conditions as he understood them to be before receiving official notice, and said:

"Under no circumstances will I discuss the agreement before a copy of it has reached me. It would be most unfair and most discourteous for me to do so. Speaking generally, however, I will say that if an agreement can be made by which an election law will be given to the people of Kentucky through the operation of which a fair election and an honest count are assured to the citizens of this State, no personal ambition of mine will be allowed to stand in the way."

After the three gentlemen who brought the agreement had retired Gov. Taylor remained alone in his office with the copy of the agreement. He studied it carefully, went over its several provisions in an exhaustive manner, and late in the afternoon declared that he would take no action whatever until to-morrow.

TAYLOR SEEKS ADVICE.

"I wish to see my attorneys," he said, "and to consult with them about certain forms of the agreement before I announce my intention. I will not say what I intend to do until after I have obtained legal advice."

It was reported to-night that Senator Blackburn had telegraphed to Mr. Beckham that Gov. Taylor had signed the Louisville agreement at 10 o'clock to-night. At 11 o'clock Gov. Taylor said:

"I have signed no agreement to-night, and any report that I have done so is false. I shall, moreover, sign no agreement tonight. What I determine to do will be done to-morrow. I mean by that that my decision will be reached by that time, and not before. What I intend to do to-morrow I will not say to-night. I do not intend that my words shall convey the meaning that I will sign the agreement. I mean that I shall take no action regarding it to-night."

BLACKBURN IS CONFIDENT.

Senator-elect Blackburn, who returned this morning from Louisville, expressed himself to-night as being confident that the entire trouble would be settled peacefully.

"It is entirely natural," he said, "that the other side should wish to take time to consider the agreement and to prepare its statement to be issued at the same time the signature is affixed. I have no knowledge of what will be done, but I firmly believe that the agreement will be accepted substantially as adopted by the members of the Louisville conference and that all chance of trouble will be avoided."

When asked for his opinion of the consequences should Gov. Taylor decline to accept the agreement, Senator Blackburn said: "That is a question I do not care to discuss, or even to think about. If no settlement is made now, it will lead to endless complications before the end is reached."

ONLY ONE COURSE POSSIBLE.

One of the attorneys, who has been prominent on the Republican side in the contest cases, and who therefore does not wish his name used in connection with an interview, said to-night:

"It is, in my opinion, the duty of Gov. Taylor to sign the agreement. If he does not, he will lose greatly in standing in his own party. I know that he will do what he believes to be right and best for the welfare of the State. It seems to me that under the circumstances there can hardly be two opinions as to what his course may be."

Orders for additional militia are said to have been countermanded. Several companies of the State Guard have been holding themselves in readiness to move to the capital. The action is construed by Democrats to indicate a disposition on the part of Gov. Taylor to acquiesce in the agreement of attorneys made in Louisville.

CITY IS QUIET.

Frankfort to-day enjoyed at least one day of quiet, the first it has experienced since the Goebel-Taylor contest began, three weeks ago. The town was bare of politicians, there was no excitement in the streets, no crowds around the corners, and no throngs in the lobbies of the Capitol Hotel. It was a breathing spell fully appreciated by the citizens of the city.

There is not a single member of the Legislature in the city. The Republicans are all at London, and the Democrats in places along the border of the State, from where it will be easy to escape should any attempt be made by the military to arrest and convey them to London. But such Republicans of prominence as are here seem inclined to believe that Gov. Taylor will accept the agreement. They all admit, however, that he has given as yet no oral or written evidence of his intention.

LEGISLATORS MEET AT LONDON

Republicans Pass Resolutions on the Death of Goebel and Adjourn Until To-day.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 6.—The little two-story brick Laurel County seminary building, which has stood upon a knoll in the outskirts of London for almost fifty years, to-day added another page to its history when the brief session of the Kentucky Legislature was held within its walls. The two rooms are about twenty feet wide by forty long and are filled with school desks. The thirteen members who constituted the Senate, which met in the upper chamber, had plenty of room, but the thirty-five Representatives in the session of the House on the ground floor were considerably crowded, some of them being forced to stand.

At 12.10 o'clock the Senators, who had climbed to the upper room by the outside stairway at the rear of the building, were called to order by Senator Hayes, a Brown Democrat.

The first business was the election of a President pro tem. in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Marshall, and Senator Jolly of Hancock County, who was selected at the caucus last night, was elected. A. P. Dyche of London was elected as Secretary pro tem.

Resolutions on the death of their colleague, Senator Goebel, were adopted and the Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory at 12:22 o'clock, to meet to-morrow at noon. Judge Brown then swore in the officers elected.

Temporary Chairman Slack rapped the House to order at 12:05 o'clock.

Representative Bethurum, from Rock Castle County, was elected Speaker pro tem. Judge Faulkner of Barboursville was made Secretary pro tem. and the House was ready for business.

Resolutions deploring the death of William Goebel were adopted and then, out of respect, the House, at 12:20 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

The members of the Legislature say the adjournment would have been taken till Thursday noon out of respect to the memory of Mr. Goebel, but the Constitution states that when no quorum in either house is present adjournment must be taken from one day to the next.

Of the thirteen Senators present to-day eleven are Republicans and two Brown Democrats. There are twelve straight Republicans in the Senate, and if Senator Burnham arrives to-morrow, as expected, the number will be complete.

The Republican strength in the House numbers forty. Of this number thirty-five were present at the session to-day. Randolph, De Long, and Spurrier arrived this evening, McRoberts is expected to-morrow, and Harris of Madison County is detained by illness.

A telegram was received to-night that Lieut. Gov. Marshall will be here to-morrow. Just what is to be the outcome of the London Legislature is not even guessed at by any of the members. The general sentiment is that the Legislature will remain here until ordered by Gov. Taylor to return to Frankfort.

THE LOUISVILLE AGREEMENT.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6.—The peace conference held at the Galt House last night between seven representatives of the Republican Party and seven representatives of the Democratic Party resulted in the unanimous signing of an agreement embodying seven specific propositions, which promise a settlement of the party differences which have brought about two State governments in Kentucky. This agreement is, in substance, as follows:

"First—That if the General Assembly, in joint session, shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

"Second—That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for nonpartisan election boards and insure free and fair elections.

"Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the General Assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

"Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the General Assembly from taking action on the ratification resolution.

"Fifth—That the State contest board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Monday, without taking any action on the contests for minor State offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the General Assembly on the ratification resolution may be taken first.

"Sixth—That the State troops shall be removed from the State Capitol at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of Gen. Dan. Lindsay of Frankfort.

"Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State Guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court-martial, or any other such offenses."

The agreement was signed by the following:

Republicans—John Marshall, Judge W. Barr, Gen. Dan. Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh, C. T. Ballard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Sam. J. Shackelford, Urey Woodson, James B. McCreary, Phil. Thompson, and Robert J. Breckenridge.

THOUSANDS AT GOEBEL'S BIER.

Body Lay in State All Day Yesterday at Covington — All Schools in the County Closed.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—This has been the most memorable day in the history of Kenton County. The great crowds of people continued all day and all night around the Odd Fellows' Hall. During the afternoon several women fainted.

Many came from long distances on both sides of the river. A dozen street car lines were overtaxed in conveying people across the river. The schools in Campbell and Kenton Counties were closed and procession after procession of pupils passed through the hall. Most of them carried flowers to strew around the catafalque. The hall was full of floral tributes before the casket arrived, and to-night it is a vast bed of flowers. The floral designs came from both sides of the river, and from a score or more of Kentucky counties.

During the day thousands passed before the casket. It was not intended to have any religious services here, but two prayers were offered, and Miss Carrie Belmer and Mrs. Jessie Bowren-Caldwell furnished music. Mrs. Caldwell sang at the funeral of Horace Greeley, and will sing at the Goebel funeral again in Frankfort on Tuesday.

The prayer in German was by the Rev. Gilbert Schmidt, pastor of St. Paul German Protestant Church, of which Mr. Goebel's parents were members. The prayer in English was by the Rev. H. W. Ewing of the Union Methodist Church.

There was no music in the procession to-day, and there will be no band when the neighbors to-morrow morning follow the casket to the depot.

The special funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Frankfort. It consisted of a baggage car, with the casket and floral tributes, a coach for the pall bearers, Judges of the Court of Appeals, legislative committees, and others, and a Pullman with the relatives.

Among those in the Pullman were Arthur Goebel of Cincinnati, Justus Goebel, wife, and children, of Arizona; Mrs. Braunacker of Ohio, sister of the deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Cincinnati. Mr. Reynolds is a brother-in-law of Justus Goebel. Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCord and other personal friends were also in the Pullman.

A large detail of police was stationed about the station and another detail kept the streets clear from the station to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

With the exception of floral tributes, carried in the procession, there was no attempt at display. The relatives had been driven to their respective homes, and not a single carriage was in line. A guard of honor consisting of fifty neighbors received the body at the station, and another guard was in waiting for it at the hall.

The detail of police at the station led the procession, followed by the guards of honor, members of the Legislature, and of the Court of Appeals, Kenton County Bar Association, Campbell County Bar Association, and other organizations, but the great bulk of the procession was made up of a multitude of people, who assembled at the station and fell into line.

During the first hour after the arrival of the funeral train, only a small portion of the crowd could gain entrance to the hall, and a steady procession moved past the bier all the forenoon.

To-morrow morning the body will be taken back to Frankfort, where it will lie in state.

Preparations at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—A meeting of Frankfort citizens was held at the Court House to-night, and arrangements were made for public observation of the funeral of William Goebel. All business people of the city were asked to close Thursday and drape their buildings in black, and all bells of public institutions were ordered tolled during the funeral service.

Big Fire in Tampico, Mexico.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Feb. 6.—A fire which started last night in the mercantile house of Vallez, Lopez & Abascal on Abajo Mercado Street consumed the entire block, with the exception of three houses. The estimated loss is between $800,000 and $1,000,000, partially covered by insurance in English companies. Eleven retail and one wholesale house, including the city meat market, are in ashes.

Oswego Man Found Dead in Bed.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—R. D. S. Tyler, ex-Chief of Police, who was a well-known inventor and father of J. G. Tyler, the marine artist, was found dead in bed here to-day.

MOËT AND CHANDON CHAMPAGNE

Absolute Facts that cannot be disputed.

FIRST. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** was founded in 1743.

SECOND. The house of **MOËT and CHANDON** owns more vineyards than all of the following houses combined: Clicquot, Piper Heidsieck, Monopole, Ruinart, G. H. Mumm, Pommery, Roederer.

THIRD. The sales of **MOËT and CHANDON** throughout the world greatly exceed those of any other brand.

FOURTH. The wine shipped to the United States at the present time by the house of **MOËT and CHANDON** is of the celebrated vintage of 1893, of which they hold a sufficient reserve to insure its continuance for a considerable period.

FIFTH. **MOËT and CHANDON** Champagne has been served exclusively for a great many years at most of the prominent society functions.

SIXTH. After repeated sampling and careful comparison with all the other Champagnes by the ablest experts, **MOËT and CHANDON** has been pronounced, without question, far superior in quality to any of the other brands.

Obesity.
Corpulency.
The efficiency of "APENTA"
The Best Natural Aperient Water,
in removing fat and corpulency, is proven by experience.

FOR REPORTS by Professor Liebreich, Berlin, Professor Bogoslowsky, Moscow, Professor Althaus, London, and American Authorities, Address,
United Agency Co., 5th Ave., cor. 42d St., New York,
Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

INSURGENTS MAKE ATTACKS.

Descend on Part of the Forty-seventh at Legaspi—Loss Unknown—Five Soldiers Disappear.

MANILA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents attacked the first battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry near Niac. A Major and a Captain were wounded and one Sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that insurgent Gen. Pana concentrated a large force about the top of the town and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

A Corporal and four men while patrolling the railroad near Mabalacat recently disappeared and are supposed to have been captured. A searching party looking for them was ambushed and a Corporal killed.

MISS DE WOLFE IN A RUNAWAY.

She and Mrs. James Wright Have a Trying Time in Sixth Avenue After a Collision.

A private brougham was in collision with an electric car at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street yesterday afternoon. In the private conveyance were Miss Elsie De Wolfe, the actress, who at present is appearing in "The Surprises of Love" at the Lyceum Theatre, and Mrs. James Wright, wife of the First Vice President of the American Steamship Line. They had been out driving, and had decided to visit the shopping district.

The driver was instructed at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue to drive to Sixteenth Street and then over into the shopping district. Upon reaching Sixth Avenue the driver attempted to cross the car track, when a car in charge of a green motorman dashed into the carriage, tipping the vehicle upon its two off wheels and throwing the coachman heavily to the street, where he was picked up in a dazed condition, but unhurt.

The dropping of the reins which fell about the horses' feet and the sudden collision of the car and carriage frightened the horses, who started on at a runaway gait up Sixth Avenue, dodging elevated posts, cabs, cars, and creating considerable excitement among the shoppers who crowded the sidewalks.

During all this excitement Miss De Wolfe, who controlled herself admirably, had a difficult time in preventing Mrs. Wright from jumping out of the carriage. When the horses reached Twenty-third Street a Sixth Avenue car was crossing on its way south, while at the same time a Twenty-third Street car going west was standing waiting to cross. Both motormen, observing the runaway horses making a dash to go through the space between the two cars brought their cars to a standstill close together, thereby pocketing the runaways and bringing them to a sudden halt.

After the horses had been stopped Mrs. Wright and Miss De Wolfe were taken into a drug store, where they rested for a time, and then went home. Miss De Wolfe appeared in her part at the theatre last evening none the worse for her experience.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain at night, winds variable.

A cold wave has appeared over the British Northwest Territory, where the temperature ranges from zero to 16 degrees below zero, and during the last twenty-four hours the temperature has fallen 30 to 40 degrees in that region and over Western Montana. In all other sections of the country the temperature is above the seasonal average. A storm centre has moved southeastward over the Missouri Valley, and was central last evening over South Dakota. Snow has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Light rain has occurred in the North Atlantic States, on the North Pacific Coast, and rather heavy rainfalls are reported in Northern Florida and along the Middle Gulf Coast. During to-day and to-night the cold wave will cover the States lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and during to-morrow will probably reach the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, its advance being preceded by rain, changing to snow over the greater part of the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. Cold wave signals have been ordered in the West-Central and Northern States, and advisory messages have been sent to the Southwesterly States. Along the Atlantic Coast variable winds will shift to fresh easterly to-day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	27	25	29
6 A. M.	24	28	30
9 A. M.	24	28	35
12 M.	28	35	43
4 P. M.	29	42	44
6 P. M.	30	42	42
9 P. M.	30	40	41
12 P. M.	26	39	38

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	34⅛
Corresponding date 1899	27¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 25 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 59 per cent. The barometer registered 30.05 at 8 A. M., and 30.11 at 8 P. M.

Needful
We take our whiskey as we need it, but always like
THE BEST
Hunter Baltimore Rye
10 Years old
IS
The Purest Type of the Purest Whiskey
HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE BOTTLED BY WM LANAHAN & SON BALTIMORE
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Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Colored Madras Shirts 59c. Each.
New Spring Patterns; open front and back (separate cuffs included).
Cape Gloves, 59c. Pair.
Our own stock.
Marked down from 1.25.

Briarcliff Farms
announce that their Bulletin No. 1 on "The Ravages of Tuberculosis" is now ready for distribution and will be furnished gratuitously on application to
573 Madison Ave.,
or
5th Ave. and 42d St.

FUR CAPES.

Mink Capes, full assortment sizes and lengths,	$75 up
Alaska Sable (skunk), full assortment sizes and lengths,	$50.00
Fur-lined Capes and Circulars, large assortment (special),	$25.00

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturer,
124 & 126 W. 42d St.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LINOLEUM MAKERS MEET.

Steps to Form a Trust Said to Have Been Taken.

About a dozen manufacturers of linoleum in the United States had a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. When a TIMES reporter asked A. W. Potter of Thomas Potter's Sons & Co. concerning the meeting, he said:

"Can't I invite a few friends to luncheon without having the matter discussed in the papers? Of course, we have talked business matters, but that is all I can tell you."

It was stated about the hotel corridors that Mr. Potter's guests were taking the initial steps for the organization of a linoleum and floor cloth trust.

A Bomb at de Casagnac's Window.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Some considerable excitement was caused by the announcement that a bomb had been found on the window-ledge of the residence of M. Paul de Cassagnac, on the Boulevard Malesherbes, with the fuse lighted. It was extinguished by a policeman.

CHAMBERLAIN DEFENDED

Attacks on Him Resented by Balfour in House of Commons.

SAID TO DESERVE HIGH CREDIT

His Name, It Is Added, Will Be "Forever Associated with that Great Movement in History."

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Commons to-day the session was devoted principally to discussion of the proposed amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was lost by a vote of 139 against 352. Incidentally Mr. Chamberlain was again attacked and was defended by A. J. Balfour.

The debate was resumed by H. H. Asquith, Liberal, (Home Secretary in the Rosebery Ministry,) who, from the tenor of his remarks, might have held a brief for the Government.

He maintained the war was neither intended nor desired by the Government, which, naturally, explained the country's unpreparedness. Mr. Asquith added that the war could have been avoided by President Krüger's accepting the proposals made in September, which, according to the speaker, were perfectly compatible with the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal and a proper installment of long-delayed justice to the British population.

If he thought the British negotiations were a mere cloak to attack the independence of or annex the Transvaal, he added, then, in spite of the invasion of British territory and the loss of British lives, he could not have reconciled his conscience with voting a penny for the prosecution of the war. But that is not the opinion of the House of Commons, nor of the great majority of the country. That was why they were united in Parliament and a united people.

Doubtless there had been a demonstrable lack of foresight and insight, he continued. Mr. Chamberlain, no doubt, would give much for a chance of re-editing his dispatches. But there was no ground in anything which had happened or in anything which they could contemplate at present for the "croakings of pessimism or fits of panic."

The speech made by Mr. Asquith almost caused a sensation in the House. Mr. Asquith represents the Roseberyites, and Lord Rosebery was present in the gallery to hear him.

BURNS ATTACKS CHAMBERLAIN.

John Burns, Radical, member for Battersea, congratulated the opposition upon having the courage to do its duty "uninfluenced by newspapers owned by blackguards and edited by ruffians who clamor for war." He characterized it as absurd to say that the debate would be an encouragement and an incentive to the Boers.

"The Boers do not need an incentive," exclaimed Mr. Burns. "This was supplied them years ago by the blundering policy of the Colonial Secretary, whose speech might be fairly summarized as follows: 'There is no argument for war. Therefore wave the union jack. A few mistakes have been committed. Therefore double your army in South Africa.' And then a peroration in the language of the pothouse and the spirit of the prize ring."

The Speaker: "Order, order."

Mr. Burns: "If you take exception to 'pothouse,' Mr. Speaker, I withdraw it and substitute 'Stock Exchange.'"

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader justified the opportuneness of the amendment because it was the duty of the Opposition to record its judgfent. He said the Government could hardly pose as conquerors upon whose brows laurel wreaths should be placed; for their diplomacy had failed and their military operations had been unsuccesful. These facts, Sir Henry declared, invited criticism. At the same time he would deprecate exaggeration and would deny the existence of national humiliation and discomfiture.

He also denied that the Opposition was actuated by a desire to clamber into power or to seek party advantage. The "composed and sensible tone of the speech of the Colonial Secretary" he had been glad to hear. If the Government were aware of the disparity between the defensive forces of the South African colonies and the military strength of the Boers when the negotiations were entered upon, no condemnation, in his judgment, could be too severe. Sir Henry ridiculed Lord Salisbury's statement that the Secret Service fund was too small, and pointed out that the whole sum had not been expended. He thought the Government should have disavowed the Jameson raid and given guarantees for the future, as Great Britain would then have been in a position to demand that the Boers cease arming.

Sir Henry demanded to know upon what evidence the existence of a Dutch conspiracy was asserted, declaring that, unless the charge were well founded, it was a most wanton insult to Her Majesty's loyal Dutch subjects at the Cape. The war must be prosecuted with vigor, he maintained; but, provided British territories were free and Great Britain's military superiority were vindicated, what mattered it as to the hour and place of arriving at a settlement. [Loud Ministerial protests.] What really did matter was, he affirmed, that the settlement should be made in the right spirit.

MR. BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Balfour, who on rising was loudly cheered, said:

"What is the object of the amendment? What is it likely to attain? One might have expected that the War Office would be attacked, but that is not the case. I am driven to the conclusion that the amendment is an attack upon the Colonial Secretary. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] Well, the Colonial Secretary may well ignore these persistent attacks. The right honorable gentleman may remember that it has been during his term of office as Colonial Secretary that the British Empire, as a whole, has first shown its full consciousness of what it is and of what its destinies are. [Loud cheers.]

"Others have certainly contributed to this result, but it is in no small degree owing to the great administrative abilities of the right honorable gentleman, the Colonial Secretary, that the dramatic moment has occurred, for the first time in our history, when every British colony has joined the mother country to carry out a great imperial work; and, when all these petty and contemptible charges are buried in the oblivion they so well deserve, the name of the right honorable gentleman will be forever associated with that great movement in our history."

Mr. Balfour went on to accuse the Opposition of wishing to oust the Government, a suggestion that was received with considerable laughter. He commented upon the diversity of views in the Opposition ranks.

"Is the Opposition," he asked, "wise or patriotic? What the country has to fear is foreign nations; and the Transvaal politicians may think they can find their opportunity in our dissensions. The House of Commons cannot do much to help our arms; but this it can do—it can show that behind our soldiers in the field there is a united country. [Loud cheers.]

"Can the members of the Opposition reflect with equanimity upon the fact that the vote they are about to give upon the amendment may lengthen the war and increase the tragic list of losses, and, probably, add one fraction to the chances of European complications?"

Mr. Balfour, in closing appealed to the members of the House, irrespective of party, to rise to "the height reached by those we represent." He declared that if they did this, then in a short time the empire would issue from the struggle "stronger not only in the consciousness of its strength, but in the eyes of the civilized world." He resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

IRISH REFUSE TO VOTE.

When the division bell rang the Irish members rose in a body and left the House without voting. Several Liberals abstained. Some others voted with the Government, as did also Sir Edward Clarke, member for Plymouth. Mr. Asquith voted with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman for the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 352 against 139.

FRENCH IDEA OF CHAMBERLAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The papers here regard Joseph Chamberlain's speech in defense of the South Africa policy of the British Government in the House of Commons yesterday as an extremely clever and successful piece of "bluff." The Temps says: "It breathed audacity and cynicism."

The Journal des Débats says: "Mr. Chamberlain made himself the apostle of imperialism and dazzled the eyes of his countrymen with the promise of a final triumph of British arms. If a change were made in the Cabinet at the present moment the whole public would acclaim Mr. Chamberlain as Premier."

UNIONIST MAJORITY AT YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The election in York City yesterday for a successor in the House of Commons to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, recently appointed to the command of the Second Division of the British Mediterranean Fleet, resulted as follows: George Faber, Unionist, 6,248; A. Murray, Liberal, 4,818; Faber's majority, 1,430.

In the previous election the voting was: Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, 5,659; Sir C. Furness, Home Ruler, 5,648; Beresford's majority, 11.

The London papers comment upon the immense significance of the York City election, especially in the light of the fact that the Unionist majority given Lord Beresford is now increased to 1,430 for Mr. Faber. They declare that it is impossible to ignore the fact that the country supports the Government.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The result of the election is as bad as it could be. Unless greater cohesion is shown among the Liberals, the outlook is not hopeful for other bye-elections."

The Daily News says: "The result at York is remarkable and its meaning is plain. It signifies that in a grave national crisis the first duty of politicians is to present a united front and that where a candidate takes up an ambiguous position he may justly expect to be badly beaten."

The Times, in an editorial on the division in the House of Commons upon the Fitzmaurice amendment to the address and the York City election, says:

"These events cannot but tend to confirm the marked impression already produced abroad by the unflinching courage and tenacity of the people and by the weighty and determined eloquence of the Colonial Secretary."

REDMOND MADE IRISH LEADER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—At the meeting of the United Irish Nationalist Party to-day, sixty-five members were present. Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, presided. Edward Blake, member for the South Division of Longford, moved and Timothy Healy, member for North Louth, seconded, the election of John E. Redmond as the Sessional Chairman of the new party. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Redmond, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and expressed the opinion that all Nationalists in Ireland, America, and elsewhere, would be rejoiced at the day's work, which, he declared, bound all sections of the party for Ireland's good, and which, he hoped, would reunite Irishmen everywhere in the fight for Ireland's rights.

A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Harrington for his success in restoring unity among the Nationalists.

Mr. Redmond was the recipient of many congratulations.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In consequence of the war the doings of the Irish party attract smaller attention than would otherwise be the case. Michael Davitt and W. O'Brien approve the election of Mr. Redmond, and the reuniting of the party is regarded as a sign of its entire severance from the Liberal Party, Mr. Redmond's leaning having always been strongly toward the Conservatives.

The Times doubts whether Mr. Redmond will ever exercise the authority and domination which Parnell exercised. The Daily News says:

"Mr. Healy may fondly boast that he drove Mr. Dillon out of his place. The Irish are powerless to affect the balance of party, and the result of the election at York indicates that the Government is gaining rather than losing ground. It is impossible, however, to forecast the future, and, should British parties again be evenly divided, the power of the united Irish may become formidable."

The Morning Post thinks that the result of the reuniting of the Irish party upon the Parliamentary situation will become very interesting after the war.

Mr. Balfour Denies a Story.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Answering a question this evening in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said there was no truth in the story that Major Gen. Sir William Butler, the former commander of the British forces in South Africa, objected to reinforcing the border garrisons and said 50,000 men should be in hand at the outbreak of war, even if it was confined to the South African Republic.

MYSTERY OF A HIRED CAB.

Weighty Reasons Why Capts. White and Darcey Were Late at the Police Captains' Dinner.

Capt. Timothy White of the Newtown Precinct and Capt. Thomas Darcey of the Astoria Precinct were slightly late in arriving at the Police Captains' dinner on Monday night. When they did finally appear, they displayed slight symptoms of fatigue. To a close observer it was also apparent that their sartorial tout ensemble had somehow had the edge taken off it. Here and there on the broad expanse of their apparel might have been observed a microscopic speck of Long Island dust. It was not thus when the Captains started from their respective precincts for the Constabulary feast. It was on account of a cab, but there were weightier reasons.

The two Captains met at the Newtown Station House and telephoned for a cab. When that vehicle arrived the cabman surveyed his fares and gave an exclamation of despair. Even the cab horse lowered his head in dejection Capt. Darcey is the heaviest man on the New York police force. He weighs 350 pounds. Capt. White, on the other hand, tips the beam at barely 200 pounds.

Capt. White climbed into the vehicle first and gave it a tremendous list to port. Capt. Darcey then sprang lightly aboard, and the driver, who had been perched on the left-hand corner of the seat, scurried over to the other corner like a monkey on a seesaw at the circus. The cab seemed to sink into the pavement.

"Waldorf-Astoria," cheerily sang out Capt. Darcey, lighting a heavy cigar, and the cabby with a groan whipped up his horse. The horse groaned in turn and dug his feet into the pavement in desperation. The vehicle wouldn't move. Capt. White stuck his head out of the window and called out the reserves, who, putting their shoulders to the wheels, gave the cab a tremendous push which carried it down a slight declivity and over a gentle rise. Then came a long stretch of down grade. The cab gathered headway as it went until it attained express train speed, fairly skimming over the ground. The horse was inclined to hold back at first to check the terrific speed, but, feeling the ponderous weight behind him, gave that up and devoted his attention to keeping out of the way of the cab. He only touched the high places in the street in his mad career. Several patrolmen noticing the oncoming vehicular avalanche, started out to either arrest the cabman for fast driving or stop a runaway, and were almost run down for their pains. As the cab dashed by they were horrified to see a flash of Captain's buttons within.

On went the cab, creaking and groaning with its load, and rocking like a ship in an angry sea. At times Capt. Darcey and Capt. White were thrown together on one side when the cab would heel over, and run along on two wheels for a while. Then the Captains would throw their combined weight on the other side, causing a desperate list in that direction.

Suddenly there was a crash and jar as of an earthquake, and Capt. White sat down in the middle of the street. Capt. Darcey almost at the same instant alighted gayly on his neck on the unyielding paving stones. The bottom of the cab, unable to bear the tremendous strain put upon it, had fallen out, and as the Police Captains alighted the windows of the neighborhood rattled distinctly.

The cab, relieved of its unbearable burden, shot ahead. The Captains, with wonderful presence of mind, arose and gave chase. Several pedestrians, thinking the flying cabman had committed some desperate crime, to have two Police Captains running after him, joined in the chase. Capt. Darcey led for two blocks, when the lithe Captain White passed him with a wonderful burst of speed. The cab horse was still tearing along at a mile-an-hour gait. The Captains, strain as they would, could do nothing more than get abreast of the cab wheels and keep their position. Thrice they attempted to cry out, but their breath failed them. The cabman did not see or hear them. Finally, Capt. Darcey, by an almost superhuman effort, reached out with his cap and smashed one of the windows of the cab. This desperate expedient was successful. The cabman stopped, and was remonstrated with in plain but half articulated language. The Captains got their overcoats out of the cab, and after submitting to a bootblack for a half hour, continued the journey by boat and car.

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vast in variety, ample in quantity and beyond the ordinary tailor's dreams. We assemble novelties in volume and assortment that have no superior and combine interest, instruction and trade in delightful harmony and at little cost.

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Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

COL. BRYAN AT BRIDGEPORT.

Talked Silver and Income Tax to a Big Crowd—Coming Back to New York To-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—Col. William Jennings Bryan to-night finished his New England trip here, and will leave to-morrow for New York. He was warmly greeted at all the cities and towns at which he stopped on the way from North Adams to this city, and in his address at the Park City Theatre here to-night Mr. Bryan announced that he had eliminated New England from the "enemy's country."

At Greenfield, Mass., Col. Bryan was met at the station by a large crowd, and at the Opera House, which contained a thousand people, he made a characteristic speech. "In 1896 you heard Republicans talk as if every Democrat, Populist, or Silver Republican was a disturber of the peace and a dangerous man, and yet," declared Mr. Bryan, "when this Nation was involved in a war with Spain and a Republican President called for volunteers, your Anarchists of 1896 made up the majority of your army in 1898."

At Hartford the Democratic leader delivered a set address in the largest hall in the city, the Coliseum. Two hundred people gathered at the station to see the Westerner as his train came in at 12:25 o'clock. An hour later Mr. Bryan reached the Coliseum, and was greeted with handclapping and cheering. The hall, capable of seating with comfort 2,500, was about two-thirds filled. The galleries contained a liberal sprinkling of women.

Mr. Bryan launched into the money issue at once, addressing himself to the financiers of "this splendidly wealthy city of Hartford."

"I am conservative," he said, "and I am more conservative than Jesus Christ, who drove the money changers out of the temple because they made it a den of thieves.

"When I want to be severe, I quote the Nazarene, who spoke as no man spoke, and I quote His words against the financiers of Hartford: 'The wealth of riches choketh down the truth.' If I could touch upon but one question in Hartford to-day, I should choose the money question. Financiers of Hartford, do not imagine that you can own everything!"

Mr. Bryan talked of free silver for an hour, and at 3:30 o'clock left the hall to take the train for Bridgeport.

Mr. Bryan's arrival in this city was wildly acclaimed. To-night he spoke to an audience which taxed to its utmost Bridgeport's largest theatre, and even then refused to accommodate fully 2,000 enthusiasts crowding for admittance. When he was introduced, there was a storm of applause lasting several minutes, and Mr. Bryan had to wait for it to stop.

"Early in the campaign of 1896, upon leaving Nebraska for the East," said the orator, "I remarked jocularly that I was going into the 'enemy's country.' I want to take that back. New England is no longer the enemy's country." Mr. Bryan said he felt sure that New England would not go in 1900 "so preponderously Republican as it did in 1896."

"We propose to fight for an income tax," said Mr. Bryan, "until the Constitution of the United States is so amended as to prevent any one Judge of the Supreme Court, or any nine Judges, from building a legal bulwark around the rich and thrusting the burden of Government upon the shoulders of the poor."

Mr. Bryan talked over two and a half hours, and was given an ovation as he left the theatre by the throngs who lined the streets.

CHEFS' EXHIBIT AND BALL.

King Carnival held sway last night at Madison Square Garden. The occasion was the French Cooks' Ball, and some 2,000 dancers made merry from 11 o'clock until far into the small hours of the morning. An orchestra of 125 pieces, under the direction of Max Schwab, furnished music for twenty-four dances, besides the overture, "Le Cheval de Bronze," by Auber, and the grand march.

The grand march itself was led by Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Blum, and the music for it was dedicated to the Société Culinaire Philanthropique by Mr. Schwab, the composer. The ball was the thirty-fourth given by the society. It included also a display of the chef's art, which attracted much attention during the evening, and also in the afternoon.

The New York chefs did their prettiest in the culinary exhibit. The display of curious fantasies in sugar, together with rare designs in other branches of the confectioner's art, was bewildering. Here stood a young David done entirely in confectioner's paste and mounted on a pedestal of good things. Surrounding the pedestal were ballotines, with grotesque pictures drawn upon them in black taffy. Near by stood a miniature rustic cottage in the most appetizing of nougat. A stairway of white sugar led up to the door.

One of the most attractive of the exhibits was a huge salmon covered with dressing and ornamented, which hung in a network of paste between two posts. The fish was outlined with tiny lobsters. Below, in a white pool of water, sported a dozen gold fish.

A rustic church of white frosting glistened at one end of the room and was one of the most ambitious pieces in the exhibit. The steeple reached a height of over two feet. A peep through the door, which was on hinges, disclosed a perfectly constructed interior, with pews and pulpit and windows of lacework. Diminutive clocks looked out from the belfry, and at the top of the steeple shone a white cross.

A startling design was an open-mouthed pig's head covered with frosting, and half buried in paté de foie gras, truffles, and other fancy eatables. A symbolical piece, called "The Hope of the Boers," made entirely of bread, represented a fort, manned with soldiers and cannon. Another piece, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood," was made of glacé candy, including the figures of Red Riding Hood and the wolf.

A basket of flowers was also made of candy, with wonderful twists and bows of ribbon candy. Among the other designs, which numbered in all more than fifty, was a figure of Gen. Lawton on horseback, a monument of white paste in honor of the navy, and a candy fountain, with flowing water represented by candy drawn into shreds.

WENT TO ORANGE TO WED.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 6.—William F. McClelland, Jr., and Mrs. Jessie S. Orcutt, both of New York, were married yesterday in the office of Judge Charles B. Storrs of the Orange District Court by Police Justice Joseph B. Bray. The witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. George M. Gill. The Rev. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, of whose choir the bride is the soprano soloist, offered a prayer after the marriage, although he did not perform the ceremony, it is said, because of a law of the Presbyterian Church forbidding certain marriages. Police Justice Bray said that the marriage was perfectly legal under the laws of New Jersey, but refused to say anything about the principals.

Mrs. Orcutt has been divorced from her husband about four years, and it is understood that Mr. McClelland had been divorced from his former wife in New York only a few weeks. It was because of the nature of their divorces, it is said, that the couple came to New Jersey to be married. Being non-residents, they obtained a license from the County Clerk.

The bridegroom gave his occupation as that of a real estate broker and his residence as 103 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York, and the bride said that she lived at 146 West Eighty-second Street, New York.

The names of William F. McClelland, Jr., and Mrs. Jessie S. Orcutt do not appear in the City Directory, and at the addresses they gave no such persons are known.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DEWEY ARCH FUND CONCERT

Nearly $5,000 Added by a Big Audience at Carnegie Hall.

ADMIRAL AND WIFE PRESENT

Gov. Roosevelt, Amid Much Enthusiasm, Delivers an Earnest Plea for an Increased Army and Navy.

The concert which was given in Carnegie Hall last night for the benefit of the Dewey Arch Fund attracted an audience that completely filled the building, gave several thousand New Yorkers an opportunity to make a short-range study of the Admiral of the navy and his bride, and, what is more to the purpose, increased the fund by nearly $5,000. In addition to listening to a musical programme participated in by such artists as Edouard de Reszke, Mme. Gadski, and Evan Williams and the chorus of the Oratorio Society, the audience heard Gov. Roosevelt deliver an earnest plea for an increased army and navy.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey entered their box on the right side of the first tier about one minute before the hour set for the beginning of the first number on the programme, Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum." Their box was draped with a single large American flag, as was the one set apart for the Governor and his party, and hundreds of eyes were anxiously turned toward each in the few minutes preceding their entrance.

A faint burst of applause was the signal that the Admiral had arrived, and in a moment this outburst became an uproar. While the trumpets and drums in the orchestra sounded a flourish, the audience arose to a man and cheered. Men and women vied in waving a welcome with handkerchiefs and fans and anything else at hand, and cheer upon cheer was given in greeting. Meanwhile the Admiral advanced to the front of the box and bowed his acknowledgment.

Just as the applause was dying away a tenor in the chorus raised his voice and proposed "three cheers for Admiral Dewey." While the cheers were being given Gov. Roosevelt and his party entered his box, immediately opposite that of the Admiral, and the Governor, with customary heartiness, joined in the cheering. A moment later the same tenor proposed "Three more cheers for Gov. Roosevelt," and these were given with scarcely less warmth than those accorded to the head of the Navy. A moment later Walter Damrosch gave the signal, and the chorus began the singing of the "Te Deum."

Toward the end of the hymn, the air takes up the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner." At first it is barely noticeable except to those who follow it intently, and apparently few persons in the audience were aware that the hymn of praise was developing into the National anthem. Gov. Roosevelt was the first to observe it, and he arose to his feet with the promptitude of a soldier trained to the custom. As he did so the chorus took up the burden of the song, and then the Admiral and the other occupants of his box, with the entire audience but a moment behind, followed the Governor's example. In the applause which greeted the magnificent rendering of the hymn, both the Admiral and the Governor heartily joined, and Mr. Damrosch and the principal singers were forced to remain in their places and bow repeatedly.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Gov. Roosevelt appeared on the stage while the cheering was still going on, and the applause broke out again with renewed fervor. The Governor began by addressing his audience as follows: "My fellow-citizens and you, the Admiral, whom we have come here to honor." The felicity of the introduction served to call forth wildly enthusiastic cheers, and while this was going on the Governor bowed often, and Admiral Dewey, who was blushing with pleasure, inclined his head to the speaker.

The Governor continued: "In what I have to say this evening I shall tell you less about the great deed that was done in Manila Bay than how it was done and why we should all do everything in our power to keep the country prepared, so that if opportunity should offer we could do it again. Every American has carried his head higher since that Spring day in the tropic seas, when you, Admiral Dewey, sailed into Manila Bay and struck the last shattering stroke against Spain's tottering power in the Far East. Great is the debt we owe to the navy for that glorious victory.

"But I want to remind you that we owe the victory not only to the man who grasped the chance, but to those who prepared the way and made our navy what it is. I ask you to remember not only Admiral Dewey and the officers who followed him into Manila Bay, but also the men who had built the ships and trained the men behind the guns and educated the officers who led them and had built up the navy.

"If in 1883 we had been forced to go to war, no one knows better than Admiral Dewey that the greatest and best leader in the world could not have led us to victory. The navy at that time was run down. Ever since the close of the civil war it had remained inactive. No one wanted to build ships. But in 1883 the building of the new navy began, and fifteen years after that happy start Admiral Dewey won with the ships of that new navy a victory that has made us a power among the nations of the earth. Admiral Dewey's ships commemorated the administrations of a succession of great Secretaries, beginning with Chandler and ending with Long. To these men and to the Congresses which appropriated the money to build ships are due in a large measure the victory in Manila Bay.

"Now what was the great difference at Manila between our men and the Spaniards? The Spaniards, as we all know, fought with exceeding bravery, but all the courage in the world will not count unless the shots hit. Our shots hit because our men had practice, because our officers were trained, because we were willing to spend our money to build ships, because in time of peace we prepared for war and taught our men how to use the guns which the people of the United States had provided for them.

"I don't believe that ever again the time will come when we will have to go to war, but the best way to make certain that we won't have to go to war is to prepare, so that no nation can say that we keep the peace through fear.

OPPONENTS OF THE NEW NAVY.

"When the upbuilding of the new navy began in 1883 there were many excellent people who objected to it on the ground that a mighty force might militate against peace. There are some of these excellent people around now, Admiral. The last time I heard of them they were denouncing you for not calling him 'General' Aguinaldo. Now those people, fifteen years before the battle of Manila Bay, in their ignorance, pleaded that a navy would cost a great amount of money. Besides there were others who cared nothing for that self-respect which with a nation as with an individual comes only when there is already present the ability to hold one's own with a strong hand against insult and wrongdoing.

"Every argument which is now made against going on with the work of upbuilding the navy or against keeping up our army to the size at which we now have it, of perfecting its organization and efficiency, was then made against our building the new navy at all. Had the men who made these arguments prevailed in the councils of the Nation, had we not obeyed Washington's injunction, 'In time of peace prepare for war,' we should have had no glorious memories of Manila and Santiago to look back upon.

"The first thing this new navy did was to keep the peace by indicating to Chile, when peace was menaced, that we were able to hold our own and that we would do it. Its next exploit was to bring us victory when it was no longer possible with honor to avoid war.

"In dealing with the future let us profit by this lesson of the immediate past. Above all, let us keep clear of ever asserting a policy which we do not intend to carry out. Bluff is a very bad thing in either nation or man. I most heartily believe in the Monroe doctrine, that the United States should forbid any foreign nation from acquiring, under any pretext whatsoever, a foot of American soil, north or south, beyond what it may already have.

"I hope that our Nation will uphold this doctrine unflinchingly and unwaveringly, but it is idle to assert it unless we intend to make our words good by deeds if the need should arise, and to do this we must be prepared, otherwise we shall bring disaster upon ourselves, and when the disaster comes we shall have to thank, not the men under whom it may chance to come, but ourselves, the people of the United States, for not having the forethought to make full preparation in advance.

"If we intend, as I earnestly hope and believe we do intend, to keep the Monroe doctrine as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, we must never permit our naval rank among the nations of the world to be any lower than it is, and if possible should make it higher; and, while we don't need a large army, we do need one of the present size, which is really a very small army compared to the size of the wealth and the needs of the Nation. And we must make this an instrument of the highest fighting efficiency. We must continue to build up and to exercise the navy, to train the officers and men, and perfect the ships, the guns and the machinery, so that no possible foe can cause us just alarm.

ARMY MUST EQUAL NAVY.

"We must do the same for the army. Secretary Root has pointed out the way. Under his guidance we can begin to put our army level with our navy, level with what the valor of its officers and soldiers demands. All that is necessary is that through our representatives in Congress we should with hearty cordiality back up Secretary Root.

"Don't think you can put off on any one else the blame. The politicians will do what you wish them to do if you wish it hard enough. [Cheers.] But if you sit in your easy chairs and read editorials written by acid decadents who tell you how badly things are going and that there is no hope for the better, you won't make the Nation any greater.

"See that your representatives in political life do what they can to keep the army and navy up to the highest standard, and if the chance of our having to go to war comes again we will be certain of bearing ourselves honorably and well.

"To-night we have come together to commemorate the seamanship, the courage, and the self-devotion of our navy. Let us show as a people that we mean what we say. Let us show in practical fashion that we honor the high valor of our soldiers and sailors by taking steps to provide, so that if at any time in the future we need to demand the exercise of that valor, it shall be exercised under conditions where it shall not be thrown away for lack of the means to make it effective."

After the Governor's speech was ended the musical programme was resumed. A printed notice in the programme that Mme. Nordica was prevented by illness from appearing caused much disappointment, but Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, who took Mme. Nordica's part on short notice, sang the "Inflammatus" very acceptably. Mr. Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" was effectively rendered, but did not inspire any marked enthusiasm. M. Edouard de Reszke received the greatest applause for his rendering of Plunket's song from "Martha," and was encored again and again. Mme. Gadski, who sang an air from "Oberon," was warmly applauded, and Evan Williams received his due meed of handclapping for his sympathetic rendition of Goring Thomas's "The Swan and the Skylark."

A full list of the well-known people present would be simply a republication of pages of the Social Register. The audience was one of the most representative assembled in New York in many a day, and the quality as well as its size was creditable to the women, and especially to Mrs. James Speyer and Miss Laura J. Post, who labored to make the affair a financial and social success.

The attention of the large audience was centred during the evening on the first tier boxes in the centre of the row on the right and left of the house respectively, in which sat Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Lieut. Caldwell and George J. Dewey, the Admiral's son, and Gov. Roosevelt, his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson; Mr. Monroe Ferguson and the latter's young son and daughter. Mr. Douglas Robinson alternated in visiting Admiral Dewey's and the Governor's boxes. Mrs. Dewey wore a white satin décolletée gown and some superb diamonds. Mrs. Douglas Robinson (Miss Corinne Rosevelt) was in a simple but rich evening gown of black silk.

Gov. Roosevelt came to Carnegie Hall from a dinner given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson at their residence, in Madison Avenue. At this dinner there were present, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. Monroe Ferguson, and Mr. Eliot Gregory. The box to the right of Gov. Roosevelt's was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod. In the box at the left of Admiral Dewey's sat ex-Gov. Morton and Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding. There was at all times much visiting among the boxes, and the men in the box tiers, with few exceptions, paid their respects at some time during the evening to Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

A fearful spectacle—that of a girl enveloped in flame and speeding along the street—horrified people abroad in the neighborhood of Pacific and Amity Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. In pursuit of the girl were a dozen men and boys, but she drew away from them and sped on until she reached the entrance to the Long Island College Hospital, where she fell in a blazing heap.

The girl was Jennie McArdle, eighteen years old, employed as a maid in the family of Mrs. Florence Donnelly, at 118 Pacific Street. Yesterday morning Mrs. Donnelly's cook felt ill, and Jennie volunteered to help her in preparing breakfast. She was poking at the kitchen fire when a live coal dropped out into her lap. Her dress took fire instantly, and was soon all ablaze. The girl fled from the kitchen and out into the street. Apparently crazed with fear, she ran up Pacific Street, shrieking and beating her hands against her body. When the girl fell at the entrance to the hospital, after running a block, she was picked up and carried inside. It was found that she had been terribly burned. She died in the hospital late yesterday afternoon.

$265,000 Fire in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—Fire to-night destroyed business property and stock valued at $265,000. The blaze started in the third story of the building at Third and Main Streets occupied by the P. Quinn Dry Goods Company and spread with such great rapidity that the entire stock of goods, filling three stories, was entirely consumed. The flames communicated to the adjoining shoe stores. The principal losses, almost entirely covered by insurance, are: J. P. Quinn, $150,000; Ike Kempner, $20,000; M. M. Cohn & Co., $35,000; F. M. Fulk, $25,000; Dr. C. M. Taylor, $27,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:50 A. M.—230 East Ninety-seventh Street; L. Trojo; damage, $200.
2:50 A. M.—2,153 Third Avenue; Louis Cahill; damage, $8,000.
3:35 A. M.—1,936 Third Avenue; Louis Bell; damage slight.
4:45 A. M.—1,682 Third Avenue; N. Markowitz; damage slight.
4:55 A. M.—9 Stone Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
10 A. M.—250 West Ninetieth Street; John Reilly; damage, $50.
10:45 A. M.—307 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; C. Smith; damage slight.
2:05 P. M.—2,326 Second Avenue; M. Gold; damage, $20.
3:10 P. M.—42 Division Street; Samuel Schleiner; damage slight.
3:25 P. M.—1,808 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
4:25 P. M.—2,153 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
5 P. M.—129 Perry Street; J. W. Saverty; damage, $500.
5:05 P. M.—43 Division Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:35 P. M.—209 Stanton Street; Philip Edlestein; no damage.
6 P. M.—60 Sullivan Street; S. McNamara; damage, $5.
7 P. M.—417 Willis Avenue; George Hoppell; damage, $10.
7:10 P. M.—410 East Seventy-fifth Street; John Fredericks; damage, $100.
7:45 P. M.—141 East One Hundred and Third Street; Jacob Samuels; damage, $50.
8:00 P. M.—171 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Seigel; damage, $250.
8:20 P. M.—158 Lewis Street; Jacob White; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—203 Lewis Street; Hamburger & Co.; damage slight.
9:05 P. M.—108 Lewis Street; Henry Hubbel; damage, $350.
9:30 P. M.—19 Chrystie Street; G. Rosenberg; damage slight.
9:45 P. M.—2,313 Second Avenue; Thomas Layman; no damage.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John W. Sears, Cleveland; Charles Emory Smith, Washington; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; Capt. F. W. Sibley, United States Army.
FIFTH AVENUE—Senator T. C. Power, Montana; ex-Mayor H. A. Marsh, Worcester.
PLAZA—R. C. Parsons, M. P., London.
BUCKINGHAM—W. F. Hallstead, Scranton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Golden Rule Dry Goods Company, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. A. Wemman, notions and furnishing goods, 444 Broadway; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Stern & Mann, Canton, Ohio; M. Stern, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. A. Shaffer, cloaks and suits, 56 Worth Street; Pabst Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. A. Cleveland, umbrellas, 2 Walker Street.
Callender-McAuslan-Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. E. Rourke, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Whitaker, furnishing goods, 57 White Street.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; D. F. Watt, hosiery, ribbons, and embroideries, 57 White Street.
Petersen, J. H. C., & Sons, Davenport, Iowa; T. H. Grapengeter, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Bear, black goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, upholstery goods; C. O. Lancaster, domestics and linens; Z Offutt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kiffey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods, black goods, and linings, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Berry, shoes; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Carroll, C. H., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. Shupp, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Church, A. M., Company, The, Troy, N. Y.; L. H. Killeny, dress goods, white goods, and silks; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, The, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Monash-Fair Company, The, Denver, Col.; E. Monash, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Dreyfuss Clothing Company, Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfuss, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Malley, Edward, Company, The, New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hasemeier & Seekman, Richmond, Ind.; H. C. Hasemeier, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; H. Block, dry goods and notions, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Ellingwood & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. E. Wilsher, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Glaser, A., notions, laces; Hotel Savoy.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. J. Montgomery, cloaks; 43 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, silks; J. Lamb, underwear; J. J. Berg, furnishing goods; 8 Greene Street.
Meyer, J., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Meyer, notions and white goods; 87 Franklin Street; Plaza Hotel.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Clemens, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. D. Wilhelm, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne, Stewart Company, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, silks; 28 Howard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Fisk, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Frasher, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Linn, upholstery goods, 335 Broadway.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics, 43 Leonard Street.
Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; E. G. Grau, notions and laces, 43 Leonard Street.
Salomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Friend, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; A. Murdoch, cloaks, 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves and furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits, 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; M. Frank, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. G. Gouldthrite, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Colo.; I. Scotland, notions, fancy goods and ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Witherill, L. A., Syracuse, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Levi Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Levi, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn; M. Bear, sporting goods, 699 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Riegelman, M., & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; C. Riegelman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Hislop, A. C., Boston, Mass.; notions, fancy goods, and toys; Murray Hill Hotel.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. I. Jones, linens, white goods, laces, notions, and fancy goods, 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Hagerdorn & Merz, Natchez, Miss.; J. Hagerdorn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Rossmore.
O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Buck, laces and embroideries; Miss Frink, fancy goods; Miss Spanner, trimmings; Miss Nichols, infants' wear; Miss Edwards, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldsmith Brothers, Easton, Penn.; S. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, toilet articles; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dreyfuss Mercantile Company, Natchez, Miss.; M. Dreyfuss, dry goods; A. Dreyfuss, dry goods; J. Laub, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; R. Nordhoff, dry goods; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; M. F. Long, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hoffman House.
Strauss, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Strauss, millinery and furnishing goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Lewis & Son, Denver, Col.; J. H. Iverson, ladies' and infants' wear and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Joslin Dry Goods Co., Denver, Col.; J. F. Flanagan, dress goods and silks; 224 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, gloves, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Friedman & Loveman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; V. Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Koster & Blumenthal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; L. Koster, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Dreifuss, I., Pine Bluff, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Rossmore.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Wilbur Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. Wilbur, collars and cuffs; Hotel Cadillac.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, laces, buttons, and trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Strauss, Adam, & Sons, Darien, Ga.; H. Long, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; J. Blumenfeld, shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Weyerhauser & Denkman, Rock Isle, Ill.; E. Denkman, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; S. B. Halle, hats and caps; Hotel Waldorf.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Printz, Bederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hoffman House.
Quackenbush, Gos & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; E. Q. Lasell, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:03	Sun sets	5:24	Moon sets	1:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:26	Gov. Isl'd	2:02	H. Gate	3:58
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:54	Gov. Isl'd	2:22	H. Gate	4:18

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 7.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hispania, Haiti	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 8.		
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ydun, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 9.		
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §3 and up to Feb. §17, inclusive or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. §17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 7.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Alliança, Colon, Jan. 31.
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Dominic, Para, Jan. 26.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Jan. 30.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Jan. 26.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 4.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 31.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 24.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Jan. 28.
Livonian, Glasgow, Jan. 26.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 26.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 26.
Montcalm, London, Jan. 27.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 6.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Alamo, Galveston, Feb. 3.
New York, Southampton, Feb. 3.
Ontario, Hull, Jan. 27.
Planet Mercury, Dundee, Jan. 27.

SUNDAY, FEB. 11.

Evelyn, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
Fournel, Havre, Jan. 27.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 27.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 3.

MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Columbia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Feb. 6.

Arrived.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Battencourt, Lisbon Jan. 24, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:50 A. M. 7th.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Stettin, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island bound in at 11 P. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Hamburg Jan. 21, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Crene, (Br.,) Amey, Santos Jan. 12 and St. Lucia 28, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardener, New Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Saginaw, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 1 and Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) Johnson, Nassau, &c., with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. In Quarantine at 7:55 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Ger.,) Sperling, Gibara, &c., Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 6, 9:30 P. M., west, 10 miles, partly cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Aquilaja, (Aust.,) for Triestovia, Tampa, &c.
SS Turquoise, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Caracas, for La Guayra, &c.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) for Bocas del Toro.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Dorset, (Br.,) for Buenos Ayres.
SS Orion, for Mobile.
SS Olbers, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Lake Erie, (Br.,) Stannard, from New York for Adelaide, was spoken Jan. 21, position not given.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Mueller, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York via Funchal, &c., for Genoa, &c., on Orient cruise, arr. at Algiers to-day.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Santos,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Feb. 3.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Beltor, (Br.,) Capt. King, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Feb. 3.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New York yesterday.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, sld. from Antwerp for New York Feb. 4.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Boulogne for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Bellerden, (Br.,) Capt. Jared, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, &c., arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Homer, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from Santos for New York, arr. at Bahia yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, from Shanghai, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Maria, (Dutch,) Capt. Mandana, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Capt. Costa, from New York, arr. at Genoa Feb. 2.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Bellanock, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Victoria for New York Feb. 2.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Jespersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Mora, (Br.,) from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day for coal.

SS Empress of Japan sld. from Vancouver for Yokohama at 2 P. M. Feb. 2.

A Mild Winter—
Little ice, less snow, fogs, muddy streets and roads—just the weather in which Grip prevails.

Hale's
Honey of
Horehound
and Tar

will cure the Grip, help you to defi the predisposing conditions. Have it on hand.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops
cure in one minute.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and
Natural Looking
WIGS
for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS
and WAVY
SWITCHES
in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics,
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N. Y.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 Fifth Av. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
Mr. THOMAS B. DONALDSON
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Executor of the Estate of the late Thomas Donaldson,
OF AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,
By Celebrated European and American Masters,
INCLUDING
Authentic Examples by Meissonier, Troyon, Diaz and others,
With Additions from Private Families
OF
ESPECIALLY SELECTED WORKS
BY DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
FEBRUARY 8th and 9th, at 8 O'CLOCK.

The Wanamaker Store

There is No Needed Trick in Trade

A BARGAIN should be an exchange that helps both buyer and seller—it needn't be founded on trickery; it isn't, if it's a real bargain. The tricky store exists by the help of careless folks and smart folks—the latter believing they can get the best of the trickster. What if you can, one time in a dozen? It's a game with eventual loss.

The real business of exchange is based on honest dealing. Whenever there is an outbreak of the contagion of trickery some sort of a panic follows. There is at the bottom a decided faith in one's fellow-men.

Very often our business might be called brokerage rather than merchandising, for we bring seller and buyer together—act as a convenient exchange. Our storekeeping profit isn't large. For instance—

This Queer Sale of Silks

By the fortunes of trade the wrong party owned 250,000 yards of Silk. It was good enough—full standard; fine; some of it really handsome—but one may be poor because of wrong-riches; land poor; property poor; silk poor. It was worth the loss of half the expected selling price to be rid of even these splendid goods. No other store was eager to shoulder such a responsibility—and so the silks came here.

We never had such silk bargains—such a quantity of goods altogether correct in texture, design and coloring, to sell

AT AN AVERAGE HALF PRICE

Not flimsy stuffs, but mostly very fine Taffetas. Prices run from 75c to $2 a yard; the values right now are $1.25 to $4 a yard.

There is no scrambling in the selling of such goods—an average attendance of say two hundred during the busy hours—not half the crush of a reception; not a quarter of it. Yet probably no New York store ever sold so many thousand dollars' worth of silks daily.

And it is much the same with

The February Furniture Sale

Furniture, like silk, is more expensive—raw materials practically doubled in cost during the past few months—and advance costs are borne by you in the long run, of course. But prudent folks can put off the day when price-advances pinch their purse. This furniture sale makes it possible to secure a great many pieces needed in Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room furnishing at prices a fourth or a third less than prevailed even last month—for half what equal goods ordered now would necessarily sell for.

The selling has been very great—and each day now lessens your chance of fully meeting your needs. Don't for a moment think that we've "marked down" everything—that would simply prove our regular prices wrong. The lots we reduce are those not to be at once re-ordered, but most of the offerings are of manufacturers' surplus lots. And these are bound to come once or twice a year no matter how good the times are.

For instance, we have three hundred and fifty Enameled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings and detachable woven-wire springs in this assortment—

3 ft. wide Bedsteads, $10 to $12.50. Regularly $13 to $19.
3½ ft. wide Bedsteads, $7 to $12.50. Regularly $9 to $19.
4 ft. wide Bedsteads, $7.50 to $10. Regularly $10 to $14.
4½ ft. wide Bedsteads, $7 to $25. Regularly $9 to $38.50.

and these Brass Bedsteads—all full "double" size—

$35 from $62.50
$45 from $52
$55 from $65
$60 from $72
$65 from $78
$75 from $88
$90 from $110
$120 from $165

Costumes and Separate Skirts

There is a charming air of newness in the suit store. It is always a pleasure to turn the leaves of next month's fashion book, isn't it? Well, the reality of the fashion books is here—you don't imagine that really practical things are fully developed by the person who draws the pictures? The fashions that "take" are shown after they have been really made up.

Dresses of organdie and point d'esprit.

Costumes of cloth and other woolen stuffs—as a rule these are tailored.

Separate Skirts that develop the variations of the back plait. These $4 to $45. Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists—The New Spring Styles

AND SOME BARGAINS

Among the late arrivals are excellent copies of the best efforts of Paris waist-makers. The models are here at $25 to $45. The fine domestic garments in same styles range in price from $5 to $18.50. Some are shirt waist, others bodice effects. Various wholly new designs in plaiting, new corded effects, and new attractive hemstitching. All newest shades—plain colors and prettily figured patterns.

A lot of taffeta waists that have been soiled a bit through too frequent inspection are $4 to $8, instead of $6.50 to $18—all domestic goods.

Fine imported taffeta waists lined with India silk, elegantly made and trimmed, are $7.50 instead of $15. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Clothing

The gentile suit of all is black. To be sure, the trousers may equally well be striped, but the man dressed in black is easily best dressed, all things considered.

To get really well made black suits of dependable fabric at $10 or $12, is not the rule. Will you choose from present lots at those prices?

$10 for double-breasted sack-coat suits of black cheviot.

$12 for single-breasted sack-coat suits of black cheviot.

Some at $15—with single-breasted sack coat, and the coat has satin shoulder lining and body lining of all-wool black diagonal. These would be tip-top suits to sell at $20, but, we say it over again, the price is $15.

Striped Trousers, all-wool worsteds, good styles—such as usually fetch $6 to $8. The price is $5. We've put some of them in a Broadway window.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Flannel Waists

Two new styles—both in good solid colors. One is perfectly plain, and is priced at $1.25. The other prettily trimmed with braid, $1.75.

New Shirts for Men

Percales, twenty-one of the newest and prettiest patterns and colorings—better than we shall be able to use in dollar shirts after this, for price-advances are real and large. The shirts are well-made; with detachable cuffs, which you seem to like best and which cost most to make. $1. Men's Store, Ninth street.

Show Days for the New Parasols

Like a long-reach railroad we schedule under differing times. It's Parasol Time for the New York woman off to Palm Beach or St. Augustine, for the visitor to Havana and for the friend from down there who asks you to shop for her.

The new Parasols are ready. $5 to $25.

A Broadway window pushes them right out against the winter, but you can imagine yourself in Florida when you've entered the store—except; well, it's much more satisfying to shop at Wanamaker's. Broadway.

Hot-Water Bags at Half Price

The Goodyear Rubber Company are going to have fancier goods—the hot-water bags are all to look like moire silk. Not a whit better, but different.

So we shall sell their present style at half price and even less.

These we guarantee—which means a new one for a bag that leaks (which is a trouble that seldom develops with Goodyear goods).

2-quart and 3-quart and 4-quart Bags at 50c. Regularly $1, $1.10 and $1.40. These are the dark ones—practically black.

The white ones are 25c for 1-quart size, and 35c for 2-quart. Regularly 85c and $1—that's about one-third value, isn't it?

Fountain Syringes, black, 2, 3 and 4-quart, 50c.

Tenth street aisle.

Mattresses Pillows and Bolsters

We're makers of bedding. It's an advantage—not alone to us, but to you as well. It brings to you goods that are known to be absolutely worthy in every respect. There's a saving for you in price, too. And here's further evidence awaiting your corroboration—

MATTRESSES—

For $14.75 we will make a mattress of pure gray horse hair; weight 40 lbs.; best ticking; in one or two parts as desired. This is a fair $20 mattress according to to-day's market.

$37.50—Mattresses of pure horse hair; in fancy linen tick; weight 50 lbs.; in one or two parts.

$50—Of the best South American white drawings hair; upholstered top and bottom with lamb's wool; imperial stitching. With box spring upholstered and tufted, to match, $70.

PILLOWS—

$8.25 for a pair of pillows, of best feathers, in best linen ticks; 24x30 in.; weight 2¾ lbs. each.

$3.75 a pair for pillows of specially selected feathers; 2½ lbs. each; 20x30 in.

$2.50 a pair for pillows of good quality feathers; 2½ lbs. each.

BOLSTERS—

$6 each—For bolsters of best feathers; 4 lbs.; 20x56 in.; best linen ticks.

$3.75 each—Bolsters of specially selected feathers; 20x56 in.

$2.50 each—Made of good grade feathers, covered with excellent ticking; 20x56 in.

Fourth floor.

Muslin Underwear

Somebody wrote to know if we were selling muslin underwear as cheap now as in January. We never raise prices—December nor January nor February have anything to do with the price of a thing. We gather great lots for two sales each year—January and June—gather at prices lower than we can possibly buy regular lots, but if any of the garments are in stock the next month we keep on selling at the same little prices.

We still have some of the—

Drawers at 10c and 15c.

Night Gowns at 38c.

And Night Gowns at 65c. You can judge of the cheapness when we assure you that these at 65c are fully worth $1.

Obtainable to-day. Second floor, 4th ave.

Eye-Glasses

Maybe you do not need glasses at all; but one thing certain, you cannot fit yourself. It should be a crime to sell glasses out of a basket—like scissors or thimbles.

Will you be sure?

We offer you help that helps—safe spectacle fitting, or a definite assurance that you do not need glasses or candid and unbiased advice to consult an oculist.

We fill prescriptions for glasses, accurately and at prices altogether fair.

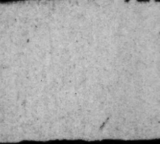
If your glasses pinch or are crooked, let us adjust them—it's no more to us than telling the time of day, but it's a big help to your comfort.

Do you know how little really good eye-glasses need cost? $1.50—the spring is 10k. gold, the side pieces are gold-filled. No frames.

Embroideries

Last word of the edgings and insertions at 8c, 12½c and 15c a yard—not half their worth, but we've explained that. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
Nicoll.
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771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

MOLINEUX MAKES NO DEFENSE

His Counsel Rests His Case with Evidence of the Prosecution.

CASTS SUSPICION ON CORNISH

Insinuates He Made Up the Poison Packet Himself—Case May Go to the Jury Friday.

The fate of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death by poison of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams of 61 West Eighty-sixth Street on Dec. 28, 1898, may be determined before another Sunday morning is rung in with the church bells. The trial reached a critical stage yesterday, when Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the defense, after making two motions, the more important of which was denied, announced that he would rest his case with the evidence offered by the prosecution.

This course of action had been among the rumored probabilities, yet when Mr. Weeks made the announcement the effect was almost startling. Apparently no one was more surprised than Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who has so often and with such fervor declared his confidence in the completeness of the case of the prosecution. Many seemed to think it an almost rash step on the part of the defense, yet many more were heard to reiterate the oft-repeated expression of opinion that the jury could not on the evidence convict. In this view of the case it seemed but natural that the defense should prove the sincerity of its conviction that no case had been made. The conspicuous feature of Mr. Weeks's subsequent summing up was his frequent allusion to Cornish in a manner tending to throw suspicion toward him.

That the prosecution had rested its case on Monday and that the defense was to open was the incentive that drew an unusual throng yesterday to Part II. of General Sessions, where the Molineux case is being tried before Recorder Goff. Many lawyers were in the throng, and others who are connected with the various courts in the Criminal Court Building. For the second time since the trial has been on the prisoner's wife and his mother were present and sat at the table at which the prisoner and his father, Gen. Molineux, sat.

There was an affectionate greeting between Molineux and his wife and his mother. Molineux looked particularly cheerful, though very pale. Cornish was on hand, as usual, as was also Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, whose name has been mentioned in the case through his acquaintance with Mrs. Adams. It appeared, in fact, that nearly every one who has been connected with the case in any capacity was on hand, and long before court was opened the court officers were obliged to turn many away.

Several of the members of the jury had arranged to have members of their families present, and among these was the wife of Manheim Brown, who has been ill, and who was assisted into court by an officer, his wife following and sitting within the inclosure, where are accommodated most of the reporters.

The Recorder entered the court at the customary time, and as he took the bench there was the usual rising of all in attendance, who remained standing until the Recorder had bowed and taken his seat. It was then that the prisoner was brought in. On reaching his place, he turned and embraced his wife. The presence of her who has been referred to in the trial under her maiden name of Blanche Chesebrough, attracted much attention. She was dressed simply and in dark material. She sat close beside her husband, almost clingingly at times, and they frequently exchanged whispered comments. The prisoner seemed even happy as he talked with his wife.

LAWYER WEEKS'S MOTIONS.

When the jury had been polled Mr. Weeks arose and said:

"Your Honor, we make a motion that the jury be instructed to disregard Exhibit 'I.'"

This is the diagnosis blank sent to a medical company. The motion was denied. The Recorder stated, in denying the motion, that he would again instruct the jury to disregard all that part of the blank which did not pertain to the alleged description of the defendant.

Mr. Weeks then asked that the indictment against Molineux be read, and following the reading, moved that the prosecution be compelled to elect upon which one of the six counts in the indictment it would depend upon going to the jury. Mr. Weeks said that Mr. Osborne had really elected to go to the jury on the count that the murder of Mrs. Adams had been committed while the defendant was committing a felonious assault upon Harry Cornish. The defense had accepted that view, and, in justice, the prosecution ought to be restricted to that count. He said that the defense could not properly make its defense without knowing which count would be elected by the people.

Mr. Osborne replied by saying that it had long been customary not to compel the State to elect its count until both sides had been stated.

The motion was denied.

"May it please the Court," then said Mr. Weeks, "after a careful consideration of the case, we believe that the prosecution has utterly failed to make a case against this defendant, and that he has not been proved guilty, and the jury should not find him so. Believing this, as we do, we rest upon the case made by the prosecution."

The courtroom, perfectly quiet, remained so for a minute while the import of this announcement was making itself understood. Then there was a buzz. Molineux, sitting bolt upright, looking straight at the jury, began to smile. Gen. Molineux, in whose blue eyes are sometimes seen suggestions of tears, appeared greatly moved. Mr. Weeks, who had spoken in a low voice made husky by a cold, then sat down.

It appeared that the determination of the defense to rest had been dependent upon the Court's decision regarding the question of the prosecution's electing its count. Immediately the defense rested upon the evidence of the prosecution, the point made by Mr. Osborne that the prosecution should not elect until both sides had been heard no longer held.

The Recorder therefore, turning to Mr. Osborne, asked him questions relative to the count in the indictment upon which he would place the case before the jury.

Mr. Osborne made an argument in support of the contention that in a case of such magnitude the District Attorney should not be compelled to make such election. The jury, he said, should be permitted to elect on what charge it would find the defendant guilty or innocent.

The question was then argued pro and con for several minutes, the Recorder finally denying the motion.

A number of motions were then made by each side as to the striking out of certain evidence on which the Recorder ruled.

SUMMING UP FOR THE DEFENSE.

Following these preliminaries the Recorder told Mr. Weeks to proceed with his summing up. Mr. Weeks asked and received permission from the Court to enter the inclosure where sits the Assistant District Attorney so that he might face the jury directly.

After referring to the care with which the jury had been selected, Mr. Weeks said:

"What you may think counsel's views are upon the subject, what the District Attorney may say to you with all the influence and the importance of his official position, must not weigh in the slightest degree in the determination of the facts. Nor, if by any chance you should imagine that you have discovered the mind of the Court, should you permit that to influence your action. The Court will not intimate any opinion upon questions of fact. The Court is supreme on questions of law; the facts to which that law is to be applied you alone must determine."

Mr. Weeks reviewed the case as it has been presented against Molineux, and then said:

"The only question for you to determine is whether this defendant sent that package that I have described to Harry S. Cornish on Dec. 23, 1898, with the intent to poison Harry S. Cornish, and whether that same bottle from which the drug was administered to Mrs. Adams was contained in that package."

The defendant, Mr. Weeks said, must have had a Tiffany box, an envelope such as is used for presents or cards; a plain blue bottle, some bromo-seltzer, a bromo-seltzer bottle, in order to get the bromo-seltzer; cyanide of mercury, a silver bottle holder, and some brown manila paper. Having these, he must have mailed that package at the Post Office on the Broadway side of the Post Office some time between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1898. These things could not all have been obtained in one place. The purchase of the bottle holder had been proved. These things must have been brought together by one person and sent to Harry S. Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

It was necessary that all these things should be found in the possession of the person who committed the crime before the one who commited the crime could be found. Many people had each one of these various articles, but only one could have the silver bottle holder bought at Hartdegan's store in Newark. In determining the value of all the proof, it was necessary to have proof as to the one in whose possession the bottle holder had been. If the defendant was shown to have been this one the solution would be easy. The evidence showed that Miss Miller had sold the bottle holder to a man who was not the defendant. There was no proof, he said, of any individual in any way connected with the defendant who bore a resemblance to the purchaser of the bottle holder. The jury was asked to suppose that the defendant had got some one to buy that bottle holder for him.

"Would a man risk his life," asked Mr. Weeks, "in trusting such a secret to some one else? And no honest man who had bought that silver bottle holder honestly for a friend would remain in the background and keep quiet. No, gentlemen, the man who bought that silver bottle holder, that man was himself the man who sent these articles. No friend of any one else could have been intrusted with such a secret. No man who is committing a crime of this character would ever have placed his life in the hands of some one else."

As to the Tiffany box, Mr. Weeks showed that there was no proof that the defendant had had any such box in his possession, and it had also been shown that he had not purchased from Tiffany any envelopes of the size of that in evidence. Again, there was no proof that the prisoner had ever had in his possession a blue bottle, though the police had ransacked his factory, nor had it been shown that he had ever had in his possession bromo-seltzer or cyanide of mercury, or manila paper of the quality of that on the poison package.

"Because the defendant is a chemist, is a color mixer," said Mr. Weeks, "and because cyanide of mercury can be manufactured by the use of two materials, one of which the prosecution proved to be in the defendant's factory, you are asked to guess that the defendant manufactured cyanide of mercury."

HANDWRITING EXPERTS ARRAIGNED.

Referring to the handwriting experts, Mr. Weeks was scathing in his arraignment.

"If this defendant had been guilty," Mr. Weeks fairly shouted, "it would not have taken a trust of handwriting experts to prove the case. There is no room for doubt; there is no compromise in this case. Either this defendant is entitled to shake his father's hand once more, or he is entitled to go to the electric chair; either he is entitled to go out and move into the free air and the sunshine, or else to go to his grave. He is either entitled to go free, or entitled to go to the electric chair with every inch and more of blood that is in him."

Then he said, dropping his voice and speaking slowly, that it was not his place to accuse any one, but that it was his duty to point to the jury all missing links in the evidence. It had not been proved, he said, that the defendant was near the Post Office on the day the package was mailed, but it had been proved that Harry S. Cornish passed the Post Office on the Broadway side at 3:30 P. M.

Mr. Weeks then took up that part of the story where Cornish took the package from the club to his apartment at Mrs. Adams's; told of its being opened, of Mrs. Rogers admiring the silver bottle holder, and of Cornish having given it to her. He called attention to that part of Miss Emma Miller's testimony that the man who bought the bottle holder said he wanted something to hold a bottle of bromo seltzer for a lady's dresser.

"There is something strange in this coincidence" said Mr. Weeks. "Here is a silver bottle holder that was bought for a lady's dresser that finds its way to Harry Cornish, and eventually to Mrs. Rogers's dressing table, and you see exactly matches the toilet articles there."

Mr. Weeks, as he progressed further in his summing up, spoke louder and more rapidly. His voice grew stronger, and he became more and more intense. The defendant sat facing the jury, with his back almost turned to his wife. His wife and mother paid close attention to each word Mr. Weeks uttered. Gen. Molineux, whose familiar form has been in the same seat each day for nearly three months, seldom took his eyes from the prisoner's face.

Referring to the writing on the poison package again, Mr. Weeks said:

"There is not one scintilla of proof or one particle of evidence that the package had ever been received through the mails. No one ever saw it apparently until after it was in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and up in Cornish's office on the second story."

Mr. Weeks passed over the testimony of the medical experts as of no value, and then referred to the notification of the Coroners' office at the time of Mr. Adams's death and the message to Mr. McIntyre and the delay in notifying the police

"Poor Mrs. Adams," he exclaimed, "was lying dead in the flat, and Mr. McIntyre was notified that there was 'trouble in the flat.'

"There is no question," Mr. Weeks went on, "that Cornish administered the poison. How he got it is another question. He gave it to Mrs. Adams, yet he has been a free man all this time. Not for one hour has he been detained. Capt. McClusky saw him and heard his story. Then he said to him: 'Well, you have got to find the man who sent that to you.'"

Reference was then made to John B. Adams, Secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who on seeing a rude newspaper cut, promptly saw a resemblance in it to the writing of Molineux, and going to Cornish with some letters that had never been placed in evidence, pointed out an alleged similarity. The progress of the detective work was then reviewed, and the sending of letters to the writing expert, William J. Kinsley.

JUROR BROWN CAN STAND IT.

Recess was ordered at this time, and the Recorder called upon Juror Manheim Brown to step up to the bench. A consultation followed, in which Mr. Osborne, Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Battle took part. The Recorder wished to know if Mr. Brown felt strong enough to be locked up with the jury, as the proceedings had reached a stage where it would be necessary for the jury to remain together under the supervision of the Court until the conclusion of the trial. Mr. Brown said that he could, and it was announced that the jury would be quartered each night at the Astor House.

After the recess Mr. Weeks, taking up the thread of his discourse, referred to the publication in the morning paper of an article implicating Molineux. He recalled the visit of the defendant, his father, and a reporter to the house of Capt. McClusky.

"There," said he, "you have the defendant presenting himself to the Chief of Detectives, giving his own address—both his home and his business address. The evidence is, as I recall it, that they went there early in the morning—as soon as the newspaper account had been called to their attention.

"And after the examination of these writings by Mr. Kinsley, spending nearly a month in the examination, certainly with ample specimens of the defendant's handwriting, what did he do? To use his own expression, he side-tracked for the defendant."

Mr. Weeks attacked the methods of the District Attorney's office. He referred to the specimen writing which Molineux had done for them, writing the same words as were in the specimens in their possession, and even writing backhand for them, yet these specimens had not proved what they wanted and had not been offered in evidence.

"You must remember," continued Mr. Weeks, "that since the 2d day of January, 1899, the defendant had been under suspicion. The newspapers had started on that day with the statement that the police wanted Roland B. Molineux. He had gone to the girl in Newark, where the bottle holder was purchased, to see whether she would identify him; he had submitted himself to the police on the 17th. He had gone upon the witness stand. He had been examined by the District Attorney, had been at their beck and call whenever they wanted him. He had seen in all the newspapers these writings—copies of the different exhibits. No man can see those things and have his mind fixed on them, without to some extent having them photographed upon his mind.

"He willingly did everything that was asked of him. It seems to me that in the common-sense view his actions have been the actions of an innocent man—the actions that no guilty man would have done nor that a guilty man's counsel would ever have permitted.

"Think you that a man who wrote that address upon the poison package would ever have gone before a handwriting expert and written again? And then written a second time? Do not lose sight of the fact that on both of these occasions we have his counsel present. I hope that I may be given credit for having enough common sense not to have permitted my client to do such a thing except upon the basis of his own sworn statement before the Coroner that he was absolutely and entirely innocent of this crime, or anything connected with it."

THE CASE OF BARNET.

Touching upon the Barnet case, Mr. Weeks said it was difficult to approach, but he wished to call attention to the fact that it had absolutely no connection with the charge against the prisoner. Then turning to the letter-box matter, in which the name of Barnet was connected, he endeavored to show incredibility of the letter-box men as witnesses. He spoke of Heckmann as the great convenient identifier and swearer of the District Attorney's office. He recalled that Koch had come to him first and then gone to the newspaper to tell his identification; not to the authorities.

Pounding his hand upon the desk, Mr. Weeks exclaimed:

"What that man was after was money. Money! Money! Will you allow such a man to identify for you a man he never saw but once in his life?

"If he hired a letter box at Forty-second Street he had already written to Von Mohl & Co. once. Why should he write to them again? He was not the man who hired the box; he was not the man who wanted information about Harpster.

"Do you imagine that this defendant, with the headlines of the papers standing before him on the 2d of January, that the police wanted Roland B. Molineux, if he were the man who hired the Cornish letter box at 1,620 Broadway, would have gone or sent anybody there to take up a letter?"

At 4:45 Mr. Weeks, turning to the Recorder, said that he was becoming hoarse, and asked for an adjournment. The Recorder assented. The jury was taken to the Astor House for the night, where they are in charge of Court Officers Gibbons, Carney, Lange, Dowling, Cummings, and Booth. Mr. Weeks said that he thought it would require all of to-day for him to finish his summing up. Mr. Osborne would volunteer no estimate of the time it would take him to sum up. It was generally believed that the case would be ready to go to the jury by Friday night.

PRESIDENT S. BROWNE RESIGNS

Amzi L. Barber to be President of Consolidated International and Century Trust Companies.

The merger of the International Banking and Trust Company and the Century Trust Company, details of which were printed at length in last Wednesday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has been ratified by the Directors of the former concern, and, as a majority of the incorporators of the latter company had already agreed (as was previously announced) to the consolidation, it is now virtually assured. Nothing remains to be obtained but the consent of the stockholders. Stewart Browne, President of the International Banking and Trust Company, has resigned the office, and Amzi L. Barber of the Barber Asphalt Company will take the Presidency of the consolidated company. It is said that it will probably take the name of the Century Trust Company, contrary to the plans which were announced last week. It will, of course, operate under the charter of the International Company.

The situation was made public after a meeting of the International Company's Directors yesterday, at which Mr. Browne resigned. His reason for retiring was because he believed offense taken in certain quarters at his method of management had directed attack against the company and an effort to force it into liquidation. His letter of resignation, which is dated Feb. 5, follows:

To the Board of Directors, International Banking and Trust Company:

Gentlemen: I beg to tender you my resignation as President of the International Banking and Trust Company and ask that it be accepted at once.

During the late December panic it became apparent that the unsuccessful attempt upon the part of certain interests to force this company into liquidation was largely directed against myself personally, on account of my aggressive management, and that as a result the best interests of the stockholders required a change, in which I, as the founder of the company and its largest stockholder, concurred, being desirous at all times to promote the interests of the company.

At my suggestion and with the prior consent of your Executive Committee, I approached Mr. Barber of the Century Trust Company with the proposition that they consolidate with the International, with Mr. Barber as President, and I am pleased to say that the negotiations then commenced have been unanimously ratified by both sides, and now only await the formal approval of the stockholders.

I desire to mention that, notwithstanding the "late attack," the company was strong enough in cash and other liquid assets to pass through successfully the period of financial stress without the assistance of a single dollar from any one; that all its investments and loans received the approval of your Executive Committee, and that it has not lost a dollar upon them; it has neither guaranteed nor underwritten one dollar of any securities whatsoever, and, finally, while it has suffered a diminution of its aggregate deposits, the number of its depositors has been considerably increased.

While my future arrangements are such that I cannot become Vice President under the new régime, I offer the continuance of my services to your board and Executive Committee until such time as the new management has become fully familiar with the outstanding business of the company. Yours very truly,

STEWART BROWNE.

After accepting Mr. Browne's resignation the Directors adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Stewart Browne as President of this company, due to the consolidation of the Century Trust Company with the International Banking and Trust Company, this board desires to place on record its appreciation of the time, energy, and interest that he has devoted to the organization and the building up of the business of the company.

At the time of the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on Dec. 18, 1899, the day of the panic, suspicion was directed temporarily against the International, which was regarded as an ally of the Produce Exchange Trust. The Seventh National Bank, through which the International had cleared, refused to allow the privilege any longer, President Kimball of the bank declared that this refusal was not an act of hostility toward the company, but only an incident in the regular course of business. Mr. Browne immediately announced that it was immaterial, anyway, and said that he had arranged to clear through another bank. This incident was recalled by the reference to hostility in his letter.

The Century Trust Company has never entered business. The subscriptions to its stock, and surplus, aggregate $3,000,000. The International has a full-paid capital of $1,000,000 and surplus of $500,000. It is possible that the consolidated company (which will occupy offices in the building under construction at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street) may take in the Federal Trust Company and the Trust Company of New York as well.

The Directors of the International elected Oakleigh Thorne as Acting President, to serve until the merger becomes effective.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Gift of Portraits of Early Presidents of Tradesmen's National Bank.

Two fine portraits of early New York merchants were presented to the New York Historical Society last night at its regular monthly meeting, held in its building, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. The portraits were the gift of the Directors of the former Tradesmen's National Bank, which has recently gone out of existence, and were those of the first and fourth Presidents, Eldad Holmes and Preserved Fish. The bank was started in 1823. Mr. Holmes resigned the Presidency after two years' service, and in 1829 Preserved Fish, the most famous of its Presidents, took the office.

Preserved Fish was born in 1766, at Portsmouth, R. I., and while a boy ran away from his farm life and shipped on a vessel bound for the Pacific on a whaling expedition. He speedily became an accomplished sailor, and at the age of twenty-one was a Captain. He commanded a number of vessels and visited nearly every quarter of the globe, but in 1810 he abandoned his roving life and settled as a ship merchant in New Bedford. Two years later Preserved Fish came to New York. He was made Harbor Master, became interested in politics, but refused to hold office, and in 1815 founded with Joseph Grinnell the famous mercantile firm of Fish & Grinnell, the progenitor of the present firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. The latter name was taken in 1826, when Mr. Fish retired to go to London.

His firm was among the first to establish a regular line of packets to Liverpool, the ships being from 340 to 380 tons. Mr. Fish remained in London two years, and shortly after his return he accepted the Presidency of the Tradesmen's Bank, which he held until his death in 1846. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1818, and that organization also possesses a portrait of him among its collection of old New York merchants.

The historical paper was read by Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr., who discussed medicine and physicians in New York City 100 years ago. It was the first of a series of papers that will be read from month to month treating of different phases of New York life in 1800.

Ramapo Water Company Election.

The annual meeting of the Ramapo Water Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Arbuckle Building, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. It lasted about an hour. At its close it was said that no business had been transacted except the election of a Board of Trustees. The trustees elected are Silas B. Dutcher, Charles H. Truax, Guillaume Rensens, William H. B. Pratt, Stephen Kelly, William J. Jenks, and Horace G. La Mont.

B. Altman & Co.

. PARASOLS. .

ARTISTIC AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARRIAGE PARASOLS,

INCLUDING STYLISH EFFECTS IN LACE, NET, EMBROIDERY, FRINGE, ETC., ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY COACHINGS, MOURNING PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

LACE COVERS FOR INFANTS' CARRIAGE PARASOLS.

"HYOMEI"

KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup.

Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomei is the only Germicide which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outfit, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c. Send for five days' treatment free.

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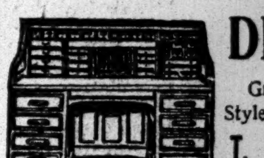

DESKS.

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW.

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. HOLBERT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Holbert of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John H. Holbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. MATTHEWS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James W. Matthews of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James W. Matthews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

February 6th, 1900.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Cup Finished.

The gold loving cup ordered by a committee of citizens for presentation to Sir Thomas Lipton has been completed, and will to-day be inspected by Sir Thomas's American representative at the rooms of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, after which it will be sent to Sir Thomas in London. The cost of the cup was $5,000. It is of eighteen-carat gold, and is 15 inches high. It is mounted on a base of green marble 5 inches high.

Anaemia

is another name for poor, thin blood. To overcome Anæmia, as well as other conditions arising from bad blood, a bloodmaker is needed. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a blood maker in the true sense of the word. It makes rich, red blood, supplies force and energy to the body.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

creates good appetite and insures a perfect digestion.

Dr. P. T. Gilgour, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with excellent results in cases of persistent anæmia, which failed to respond to any other treatment at the hands of myself and other physicians. It is always taken too with great relish."

Refuse all substitutes. Be sure to get the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and you will not be disappointed.

JOHANN HOFF: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

MORE PHILIPPINE DEBATE

Mr. Williams of Mississippi Argues Against Annexation.

APPEALS TO COTTON PLANTERS

Says He Addresses the Spirit of Commercialism Which Cares Nothing for Human Life.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Philippine question was again before the House to-day. The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) who presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ruinous ultimately to American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, and sugar.

Mr. Williams, in the course of his speech, said he would undertake to show that from the standpoint of American agricultural industry and American labor the annexation of the Philippines would be disadvantageous in comparison with what could be done under comparatively free trade relations. He believed that if we aided the Filipinos in setting up a stable Government there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining an army of 65,000 men, which would be necessary, he asserted, if the Philippines were retained, would be three times the value of imports and exports of the islands.

"I want especially," continued Mr. Williams, "to address those who are engaged in cotton planting. I am addressing the spirit of commercialism now, and it does not care a baubee for human life, unfortunately. Now, one of two things will follow; either commercial conditions in the Philippines will remain substantially as they are, or they will be vastly improved under our flag. If they remain as they are, then, if all the Filipinos who wear clothes were to put into one gigantic order all the cotton they want for a year and send it within one week to the City of New Orleans it would not create a ripple upon the cotton market. Now, if, on the contrary, we teach them to wear clothes, either in the schoolhouse or upon the battlefield, and we produce a condition of great industrial progression and improvement, then we may possible create a valuable customer. But he becomes a valuable customer by first becoming an immense producer.

"Suppose the people progress more marvelously than Japan has progressed. Upon what lines must they increase their purchasing power? To-day the main exports of the Philippine Islands consist of sugar, tobacco, and hemp. Do the tobacco growers of Connecticut and Maryland want to produce that sort of industrial amelioration in the Philippine Islands that will enable men who are employed at 20 cents a day to compete with the men in the Connecticut Valley and along the hills of Maryland who are raising tobacco? Do the sugar planters of Louisiana want to get valuable customers for the manufactured goods of this country by enabling these people to put up improved machinery for sugar manufacture and to enable them to sell five, ten, twenty, fifty, and a hundred fold as much sugar as they do now in competition with the Louisiana man who raises sugar cane? Does the man out West who has gone into the new industry of raising sugar beets want to annex competition? Do the few hemp raisers who are yet left in the United States want to increase competition of that sort? Do the rice growers of Georgia and South Carolina want to annex that sort of competition?

"And if there be any idea among the sugar planters of Louisiana to the effect that any agreement between Senators can bring around a state of things where the Philippine Islands must be kept at one and the same time out of the United States and in the United States they are simply horribly mistaken. The President said it would be rank injustice to Puerto Rico to us as a part of the body politic and then starve her to death with a protective tariff, but then your ultra-protectionist constituents came, after you and you got scared to death, and then the Ways and Means Committee appointed a committee on the dictionary to determine what the words 'United States' meant.

"The Supreme Court decisions had to be forgotten; political necessity, the tyrant plea, entered into this House of Representatives, and I understand that it has now been authoritatively reported that 'United States' does not include the territory of the United States. Why? Because the Connecticut tobacco growers were beginning to find out something. The Western sugar beet raiser was beginning to see a little further than the end of his nose. Louisiana sugar planters had found a new nigger in the woodpile.

"I would rather change the Constitution, I would rather be relegated to the unwritten Constitution of England, to the common law itself, than to admit 11,000,000 barbarians like that to share and share alike with me and my children and my grandchildren in molding the destinies of this great Republic, the last hope of all the ages for popular freedom and for the demonstration of the fact that man can govern himself."

Mr. Morris (Rep., Minn.,) made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the right to hold and govern the islands, and Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.,) made a general speech in favor of expansion. We were, he said, expansionists by heredity and destiny. If Bryan had been elected President in 1896, instead of McKinley, the Spanish war would have occurred as it did, Dewey would have fought Montojo in Manila Bay, the United States would have acquired the Philippines, Bryan would have been engaged in putting down the insurrection, and every Democrat on the other side would have been shouting "Hurrah!" and "Amen."

CAFFERY ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Continues His Speech in the Senate—Says Hoar Is Worthy Successor of Webster and Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Caffery resumed his speech on the Philippine question. He quoted from eminent authorities on Constitutional law in support of his position that the Filipinos by the extension of the Constitution over them became citizens of the United States. He then said:

"You have America. Adorn it. Let us not encircle the brow of Columbia with a bloody wreath. Let us encircle with roses the brow of the Goddess of Liberty."

Referring later to Mr. Hoar, he said: "I am glad that Massachusetts has on this floor a worthy successor of Webster and Sumner, and that he stands forth as the guardian of Constitutional right and Constitutional law."

In discussing the situation in the Philippines at the beginning of hostilities with the insurgents, Mr. Caffery maintained that the United States, through Admiral Dewey, had recognized the Filipino flag.

"What are we going to do with them? Are we to permit for all time a despotic rule of them—a rule that was intolerable to the great men of the past? Can the Constitution of the United States embrace within its holy arms such people—head-hunters and savages—and make them forever citizens of the United States? If they are incapable of reaching our standard of government and civilization, then we ought to get rid of them as soon as we can. I do not want them, and the American people do not want them.

"Of course, there are certain responsibilities resting upon us. We must see that peace is restored in the islands and that some government is established there. When once the status quo is restored, however, we should let them go their way and not inoculate our citizenship with the poison of theirs."

CAPT. E. D. SMITH WOUNDED.

Relatives Hear of the Mishap to the Officer in Cebu.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—Hiram E. Dewing received this morning a dispatch dated Island of Cebu via Manila, to the effect that Capt. Edmund D. Smith, a brother-in-law of Mr. Dewing, had been wounded by the insurgents.

It is presumed that Capt. Smith was shot in action yesterday. He is the son of the late United States Senator Truman Smith, and entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1875, and was graduated June 13, 1879, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, being then assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry. On Dec. 3, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and Jan. 3, 1895, to that of Captain. He went to the Philippines about a year ago. He was for some years a Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point, and was considered one of the best mathematicians in the army.

Philippine Receipts for January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The War Department to-day gave out the cabled statement that the total receipts of the Philippine Islands for the month of January were $557,308. The receipts were derived from the following: Customs, $420,300; internal revenue, $97,000; miscellaneous, $39,808.50.

LAWTON'S BODY IN INDIANA.

Lies in State in the Capital Building at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The body of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, which arrived in this city from Fort Wayne last night, was transferred to the State Capitol at 11:30 o'clock to-day, where it lay in state this afternoon. The day dawned gloomy and lowering, but this did not prevent great crowds from lining the streets from the station to the Capitol grounds. The military and civic bodies of the State made up the greater part of the procession.

The Capitol was elaborately decorated in honor of the dead soldier of Indiana, and from the time the coffin was placed on the catafalque in the great rotunda until the doors were closed the stream of people was unbroken.

The south and east entrances to the State House were wreathed with flags, blended with crêpe. At the east entrance were two brass cannon, relics of the civil war. A guard of honor was stationed near the coffin.

At 6:30 o'clock, when the doors of the Capitol building were closed, it is estimated that over 40,000 people had passed through the building and viewed the dead General. The body was taken to the train at 7:30 o'clock, and to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock the funeral party will continue its journey to Washington.

RILEY'S POEM TO LAWTON.

Indiana Poet Eulogizes the General in Verse.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—James Whitcomb Riley's poem written on the occasion of Gen. Henry W. Lawton's body lying in state in the Capitol of Indiana was published here to-day. It is entitled "The Home Voyage."

I.

Bear with us, O Great Captain, if our pride
  Show equal measure with our grief's excess
In greeting you in this your helplessness,
  To countermand our vanity or hide
Your stern displeasure that we thus had tried
  To praise you, knowing praise was your distress;
But this homecoming swells our hearts no less—
  Because for love of home you proudly died.
Lo, then! The Cable, fathoms 'neath the keel
  That shapes your course, is eloquent of you;
The old flag, too, at half-mast overhead—
  We doubt not that its gale-kissed ripples feel
A prouder sense of red and white and blue,
  The stars—Ah, God! Were they interpreted!

II.

In strange lands were your latest honors won—
  In strange wilds, with strange dangers all beset;
With rain, like tears, the face of day was wet,
  As rang the ambushed foeman's fateful gun.
And, as you felt your final duty done,
  We feel that glory thrills your spirit yet,
When at the front, in swiftest death, you met
  The patriot's doom and best reward in one.
And so the tumult of that island war,
  At last, for you, is stilled forevermore—
Its scenes of blood blend white as ocean foam
  On your rapt vision as you sight afar
The sails of peace: And from that alien shore
  The proud ship bears you on your voyage home.

III.

Or rough or smooth the wave, or lowering day
  Or starlit sky—you hold, by native right,
Your high tranquillity—the silent night
  Of the true hero—so you led the way
To victory through stormiest battle fray,
  Because your followers, high above the fight,
Heard your soul's lightest whisper bid them smite
  For God and man and space to kneel and pray.
And thus you cross the seas into your own
  Beloved land, convoyed with honors meet,
Saluted as your home's first heritage—
  Nor salutation from your State alone,
But all the States, gathered in mighty fleet,
  Dip colors as you move to anchorage.

Lawton Fund Exceeds $98,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Lawton fund at noon to-day reached $98,054.

SAMUEL GOMPERS IN HAVANA.

Intends to Explain American Methods to Cuban Workingmen.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here recently from New York, was to-day given a reception by the Havana workmen at their headquarters. Mr. Gompers, it is said, intends to explain to the Cuban workingmen the methods employed by the workingmen of the United States and to aid in obtaining laws looking to the protection of the lives of employes, the sanitary inspection of workshops and factories, and the prohibition of child labor.

Mr. Gompers has already held several conferences with organized workmen in Havana. He says he finds them "idealistic," but in the right humor." The organizations he considers "established on a fairly good basis."

IMPOSE ON CUBAN TRAVELERS.

Parcels Taken from Passengers and Sent by Express.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning, Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, explained the reason of his order regarding the contract between the Pan-American Express Company and the United Railway. This contract he denounced as "an unholy violation of the people's rights."

He said that a man recently took a train at Cienfuegos for Havana, having with him a typewriting machine. The latter he was compelled to give over to an employe of the railroad, who insisted on expressing it. In another instance a woman who attempted to board the train with a couple of chickens was similarly treated. Señor Villalon cited numerous other cases of a like nature.

Gen. Wood said the only question was whether the present law gave him power to act. The entire matter will be immediately referred to Washington for a final opinion.

Havana Clear of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—For the first time in months Havana is clear of yellow fever. No case has been officially reported for some days.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HONORED.

Freedom of the City Extended to Him and to Mrs. Dewey.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution extending the freedom of the city to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

The resolution, which was offered by Alderman Byrne of Brooklyn, recites the fact that the Admiral has accepted an invitation to attend the ball of the Emerald Association in Brooklyn to-night, and states that "this will be the first visit of the intrepid Admiral to the Borough of Brooklyn."

As a matter of fact, Admiral Dewey paid an official visit to Rear Admiral Philip at the navy yard on the day before he was formally welcomed to the city on his return from Manila.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey spent the day quietly at the Waldorf-Astoria. They breakfasted in the main dining room, where they attracted a good deal of attention. In the early forenoon the Admiral accompanied Mrs. Dewey in a stroll along Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

After dining with Gov. Roosevelt at the residence of the latter's sister, in Madison Avenue, the Admiral and his wife attended the concert at Carnegie Hall.

AMHERST ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Amherst Association of New York was held at Sherry's last night. Dr. George Harris, the new President of Amherst College, was the guest of honor. W. R. Mead, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. About 200 alumni of Amherst were present. President Harris made an appeal for support of the athletics of the college, and during the evening several hundred dollars were pledged for that purpose. He also outlined roughly some of his plans for altering the college courses.

"It is not necessary," he said, "to adhere to the old standards of culture in order to provide for a college education. The old classical college, as it once existed, no longer exists."

Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, who spoke on "The Touch of the Man of Affairs," began by saying: "If everything comes to him who waits, those who live in Philadelphia will finally get there, for Philadelphia can be backed against the world for waiting." Mr. Williams compared the growth of the large college to that of the large city and the large business combinations, saying: "No one can send a young man in his formative period to a great college, with its great endowments and its examples of lavish expenditure among the students, without weakening his trust in moral forces."

The other speakers were Jefferson Clark, C. P. Searle of Boston, and Prof. F. H. Stoddard of New York University.

CURRENCY BILL CHANGES.

Senate Committee Reports Section on International Bimetallism.

OTHER AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Senator Jones Wants a $50,000,000 Reserve and Mr. Chandler Asks for Maintenance of the Parity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported a new section to the Financial bill as follows:

"That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be received by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver."

This amendment had been adopted in the Finance Committee on motion of Mr. Aldrich. The Republican members of the committee manifested no surprise when Mr. Aldrich made his motion, and the Democrats received the amendment with a sarcastic smile. There was but little discussion. Senator Aldrich said in reply to questions that the object of the amendment was to meet the criticism that the Republicans had abandoned the position for international bimetallism taken by them in the St. Louis convention. The committee vote on the amendment showed a strict division on party lines, Senator Jones of Nevada not voting.

Another amendment to the bill was offered in the Senate by Mr. Jones of Arkansas. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to constantly keep on hand an emergency fund amounting to $50,000,000 of United States Treasury notes, which may be issued to any citizen of the United States at a discount of 10 per cent. in exchange for United States bonds, the bonds to be held for not to exceed a year and the holder to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Pettus (Alabama) offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not be construed to affect the present legal-tender quality of silver dollars coined by the United States.

Mr. Chandler proposed an amendment providing that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains and the silver dollar of 412½ grains shall be the unit of value, and that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at that parity of value, and that the United States notes and Treasury notes, when presented at the Treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin of such standard.

An agreement was reached by the Senate that from the present time until after the final vote on the Financial bill, that measure be taken up each day after routine morning business to the exclusion of everything else.

ARGUE AGAINST POLYGAMY.

House Committee Listens to Pleas for Prohibition of the Practice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The rooms of the House Committee on Judiciary were crowded to overflowing to-day with the representatives of many religious, missionary, and social reform bodies, to urge the need of Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy.

Among those heard were Bishop Satterlee, Episcopal Bishop of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, in behalf of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. S. H. Green of the Baptist Church, Mrs. Janes of the Women's Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, Miss Jennie Ackermann, traveling representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Judge W. H. Springer of Indian Territory, Dr. John Dixon of New York, Dr. L. A. Foote of Brooklyn, and a number of others representing various denominations.

The addresses were strongly condemnatory of polygamy, and many of those engaged in missionary work in the West stated that the Mormon Church was systematically propagating the doctrine of polygamy, despite all denials.

The hearing will be continued at the next meeting of the committee, when W. A. Campbell of Utah will be heard on the need of Federal action.

HEAVY ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth to be Reorganized for Duty at Harbor Forts.

The Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. David E. Austen, is to be organized into a regiment of heavy artillery. The designation of the regiment is to be changed to the "First Regiment of Heavy Artillery," and its uniform will also be changed by the addition of red trimmings. Major Gen. Roe, in speaking yesterday of the change, said:

"The organization of the Thirteenth into a regiment of heavy artillery will undoubtedly prove of great value to the State and Government, as it will provide a much-needed force to garrison the harbor forts on short notice whenever the necessity may arise. The regiment is to receive instruction in the forts, and instead of going to Peekskill will be sent during the coming camp season to forts in the harbor. Formal orders making the change will be issued at once."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit—Henry F. Severens of Michigan.

Agent for the Indians of the Rosebud Agency in South Dakota—Charles E. McChesney of Sioux Falls, S. D.

ARMY.—Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, to be Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Capt. P. R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

A NEW DREDGING MACHINE.

Great Interest in Europe in an American Invention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The engineering world of Europe has not recovered from the surprise over the remarkable performance at Antwerp of a big dredge boat constructed in Belgium for the Russian Government on plans prepared by an American engineer, Mr. Bates of Chicago.

Under the contract the boat was to have a capacity of 1,600 cubic yards of dredging per hour. She recorded a capacity of 1,800 yards on trial. So great was the interest in the trial that most of the foreign Ambassadors were present, the Belgium Cabinet, commissions from Australia, India, Germany, France, the Argentine Republic, and hundreds of engineers from all parts of Europe. Trains were run at reduced rates to accommodate the people eager to see the American dredge, the most powerful in the world, and for six weeks boats were kept running at Antwerp to carry visitors to the point of operation.

The immediate effect has been to cause orders to be placed for similar dredges for India, Australia, and Russia. The facts are reported to the State Department by Consul General Holloway, at St. Petersburg.

Odd Snowstorm Near Alton, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 6.—A peculiar snowstorm is reported as having occurred near Alton, Wayne County, Sunday evening. It is described by those who saw it as a cloudburst of snow covering about four square miles of ground, directly east of Resort. Eight inches of snow fell in thirty minutes. Outside the territory the ground is bare. Those who saw it say it came down in clouds, and wayfarers who were on the road had to stop at the first farmhouse, for fear of being buried alive.

To Pass on Potomac Bridge Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Secretary of War has appointed a board, consisting of officers of the Corps of Engineers and two architects to report upon the merits of the plans submitted for a memorial bridge to span the Potomac at Washington. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Major Thomas W. Symons, Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, and Sanford White and James G. Hill.

THE GRUBER-QUIGG FIGHT

Twenty-first District Republicans Stand by Their Leader.

He Refers to the County Chairman as "the Old Man's Burden"—Statement by Mr. Quigg.

Never was there so large a crowd at a meeting of the Riverside Republican Club at its house, Ninety-seventh Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, as that which attended the gathering there last night of the Assembly District Committee of the Twenty-first District. The rooms on the main floor were densely packed, while the hallways and stairway were filled with interested spectators. Every one of the eighty-one committeemen was present, and Abraham Gruber presided.

When the assemblage had been called to order Frederic E. Wood arose and denounced Lemuel E. Quigg as being at the root of the existing trouble in the district. "If Gruber had not opposed Quigg," he exclaimed, "would George C. Austin ever have been heard of for leader in this district? Never. This fight was started by Quigg, whose vanity was wounded by Mr. Gruber's independence."

Mr. Wood then offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Statements are being circulated to the effect that the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican organization is in a state of revolt against the leadership of Abraham Gruber, and

Whereas, Such statements, if allowed to pass unnoticed and unchallenged by this district organization, are liable to create an impression that such a condition really does exist; therefore recognizing his unswerving fidelity to the Republican Party, the yeoman services he has rendered, the sacrifices he has made, together with his brilliant and successful leadership, more especially during the campaign of 1899, which recommend him in a greater degree than ever to that loyal support that we have heretofore accorded him, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby tender to Mr. Gruber our unqualified indorsement of his management and leadership, and our continued support of the same.

George C. Austin took the floor to oppose the resolution and started by referring to Mr. Gruber as a lifelong friend. Mr. Austin said that Mr. Gruber had injected Quigg into the contest because of Quigg's unpopularity. "Why do you shield yourself behind Quigg?" shouted Mr. Austin. "Is it to divert attention from yourself? You are Chairman of the district, as Quigg is Chairman of the committee, until next September. We will take care of Quigg then. [Laughter.] Why not let the March primaries be fought out squarely on the issues turning on yourself and leave Quigg out? You can't make me mad by not shaking hands with me. This is not a personal fight. Any one who says that Quigg or Platt inspired it lies. I went to Quigg and told him to keep his hands off. I told him that it was a family affair and that we would settle it among ourselves."

A vote was taken on the resolution, and it was adopted—48 to 22—Mr. Gruber not voting. Mr. Gruber declared that eleven of the twenty-two were office-holders. In expressing his thanks for the vote of confidence, Mr. Gruber first alluded to his services to the Republican Party, and added:

"Some say that I talk too much. I accompanied Gov. Roosevelt on his trips through the State, but no one said then that I talked too much. If I did, what can you say of Roosevelt, of McKinley, or of Harrison? We were all doing our best for the party. The Chairman of the County Committee has set an example in talking, and we are following it. All we needed last Fall was an interlocutor to make the show complete.

"This committee is the organization of the district. Am I against them? No! I don't say 'Amen' to everything that is done by others. I was brought up in a school that taught me to do my own thinking. If that is treason, make the most of it. I would rather be a kicker against an organization and a minority leader than the chief of an outside band of brigands.

"I'm against the old man's burden. [Tremendous applause.] I am against the old man politically. He owes it to the Republicans of New York to give them a leader they can follow with enthusiasm and confidence. I am not sorry that about all the office holders here voted against me, because I think of their families, of the roof needed to cover them, and the clothing to cover them. [Applause.]

"After our Republican victory in this district last Fall, who was it in the Twenty-first that said: 'Do up Abe?' Who caused this alleged chaotic condition? If this is chaos, it is too bad there was not some of it in the Nineteenth District."

Mr. Gruber closed with a warm eulogy of the members of the committee, and again thanked them for their expression of confidence.

When Mr. Quigg was asked yesterday what he thought of Mr. Gruber's attitude and of the situation in the Twenty-first, he said:

"I should say that the fight in the Twenty-first District was an effort on Mr. Gruber's part to bring about as complete an isolation of his district as he has accomplished for himself. His complaints of me are neither truthful nor sincere, and are being urged as a means of arousing prejudice against me and a sort of compassion for himself. He is seeking to play the rôle of a martyr—of one who is being struck down by the ruthless hand of a boss because of his unyielding virtue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gruber has very deliberately chosen to get himself at outs with the whole Republican organization of this State and city, and now he is trying to get the Twenty-first District organization into the same position. I do not believe anybody in his district is deceived by his definition of the issue there, because no fact is better known than that he was denouncing the organization and opposing it long before he began his attacks on me, and I was always trying to settle his numerous difficulties and compose his resentments.

"How completely the organization disapproves of the course Mr. Gruber has taken was shown by the fact that on a question raised by him in the County Committee he was not able to obtain enough votes to order a roll call, and would not have had on a roll call out of the 221 votes in the committee as many as half a dozen. This is the position to which Mr. Gruber has reduced his influence in the County Committee. There are no quarrels in the Republican organization in this city to-day. There are no factions. There is no other sentiment than that of single-minded Republicanism. Mr. Gruber's effort to create a faction to make dissension, to start a little party of his own and place behind him a stalwart Republican organization in the Twenty-first District, is not an honorable enterprise, and in my opinion will meet the fate it deserves."

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULING.

President Orders Former Salary Paid to Reinstated Clerk.

Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman recently reinstated a clerk who, while receiving a salary of $1,800, was removed for political reasons.

Under his reappointment he received only $900. When the attempt was made to advance his salary the Civil Service Commissioners ruled that in accepting reinstatement he had exhausted his right to be advanced to a higher grade without a further examination. Meanwhile the man is receiving only $900, while serving as chief of a bureau, and some men under him are being paid $1,400.

The matter was called to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and President McKinley has made an order overruling the finding of the Civil Service Board. This order affects many clerks in the public service in New York, and under it their pay will be materially increased.

SAYS RESIGNATION WAS FORCED.

Mr. Grosse's Friends May Retaliate Against Republican Leaders.

Frederick W. Grosse, for many years a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collector Eidman, has been succeeded by E. J. Conway, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Madison Square Republican Club. Mr. Grosse, who was the President of the old Blaine Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which was absorbed by the Madison Square Republican Club, asserts that his resignation was demanded because he had antagonized Chairman L. E. Quigg of the County Committee and Charles A. Hess, leader in the Twenty-fifth District. When the demand was made he promptly resigned.

There is much dissatisfaction among the Republicans in the district, and it is predicted that the forced resignation of Grosse will materially assist in further complicating matters.

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Raglan, made of gray Moule cheviot, skeleton $25.00, silk lined $30.00. No risk, money back!

ARNHEIM,
OUR ONLY STORE,
BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

SERVE NOTICE ON ADDICKS.

Regular Delaware Republicans Declare He Must Get Out of Politics.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 6.—The regular Republican State Committee to-day rejected a proposition for harmony submitted by the Union Republican (Addicks) State Committee. The reply framed by the regulars, which was adopted by a vote of 14 to 2, states that there will be no further consideration of propositions to harmonize the party until J. Edward Addicks is repudiated by the Union Republican faction.

The reply sets forth Addicks's part in Delaware politics since 1888, detailing at length, as stated, "every move made by him and his faction to prevent Republican success."

DISCOURAGED COLONISTS BACK.

Went to Cuba to Make Their Fortunes but Did Not Succeed.

A score of discouraged colonists who had gone to Cuba to seek their fortunes returned last night on the Munson Line steamship Laurenburg. They got ashore at Pier 1, North River, without loss of time, and were a unit in expressing gratitude for their safe arrival in what they called "God's country." They were a sorry-looking lot, and resented being asked to discuss "our new possessions."

In the group were W. E. Anderson of Prairie City, Iowa, and his friend, R. C. Blake of Selwein, Iowa. They said they might some day go back to "the colony" in La Gloria, but they hardly thought so. They said the vicinity of La Gloria has been made by the heavy tropical rains into a sea of mud. Each has a ten-acre tract in the colony, but each took the precaution to buy a return ticket. And they were glad of it, they said.

Peter E. Parks, who is said to be interested in La Gloria, was also on the Lauenburg. He said the colony's prospects are excellent, but the one thing it needs is a furniture factory, as every particle of Cuban furniture is made abroad. He denied that La Gloria is barren and a swamp.

Another rather pessimistic American returning from Cuba yesterday was Major W. R. Graham of the United States Army Paymaster's Department, who arrived on the Ward Line steamer Mexico.

"While there is a placid surface in affairs in Cuba," said Major Graham, "there is a seething undercurrent, and I should not be surprised at an insurrection at any time. The Cubans want the Americans out of Cuba." More than this Major Graham would not say.

Another passenger on the Mexico was the Rev. Dr. O. W. Whittaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who has spent the last four weeks in Cuba inspecting the missions of the Episcopal Church.

"We have two congregations in Havana and two schools, and in Matanzas we have an orphanage and a chapel, all of which I found in a flourishing condition," said Bishop Whittaker.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation by Capt. Robert Sewell, Assistant Quartermaster, of his commission as First Lieutenant of cavalry, (First Regiment only,) has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 13, 1899.

Major Edgar B. Robertson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, having been promoted to the rank of Major of infantry, to date from Jan. 12, and having been assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, is honorably discharged as Major and Quartermaster, United States Volunteers only, to take effect Feb. 5.

Major James H. Hysell, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Santiago and report to the commanding officer for duty as medical supply officer, to relieve Major Frederick J. Combe, Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Major Combe, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per week during February and March, from the works of the Detrick and Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, to North Point, Maryland, on official business pertaining to the erection of disappearing gun carriages.

The Army Retiring Board convened at Chicago Nov. 21, 1899, is dissolved.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Chicago at the earliest practicable date, upon the call of the President of that board, for the examining of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry, recorder.

Major Alfred S. Frost, Paymaster, is directed to report to Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Chicago, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Riley, Kansas, Oct. 24, 1899, vice Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry, who is relieved.

First Lieut. Carl R. Darnall, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Governors Island, and report to the commanding General, for assignment to duty with recruits going to Manila on the United States transport Sumner, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, Second Infantry, and First Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, Eighth Cavalry, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, for the purpose of arranging for the continuance of the work of the construction of the military roads from Port Valdez to Eagle City, Alaska.

Navy.

Lieut. H. M. Witzel is detached from the Iowa and ordered to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, March 8.

Ensign W. M. Falconer is detached from the Dolphin Feb. 10, and ordered to duty on the Iowa, as watch and division officer, Feb. 17.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper is detached from the Dolphin Feb. 10, and ordered to the Indiana, Feb. 12.

L. A. Kaiser is commissioned Lieutenant from March 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint one woman Commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette, at the Exposition at Paris.

Bills were passed by the Senate yesterday recognizing the able and gallant services of Capt. Francis Tuttle, Revenue Cutter Service, his officers, and men of the Bear; also the heroic service of Lieuts. D. H. Jarvis, E. P. Bertholf, and Dr. S. J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperilled whalers.

The House Committee on Claims favorably reported the Cooper bill for the payment of the Southern cotton claims. The bill involves an expenditure of $10,000,000.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania introduced a bill extending the pension laws to persons who served in the civil war for only one month.

The Senate confirmed D. O. Watkins to be attorney for the District of New Jersey.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Prices Are Half.

February Furniture Sale.

(IN ANNEX.)

All the items advertised in the papers Sunday have been sold. Not a single piece remains. Many who came late on Monday were disappointed. Every aisle in the three floors teemed with buyers before nine o'clock. The pink tickets, indicating Half Prices, were magnetic. Bargain lovers gravitated toward them, swayed by the irresistible spirit of thrift.

Here's consolation for those who failed to share in the former savings. Another series of worthy, fine Furniture at just half the rates that ruled yesterday. It is THE opportunity of the month: THE sale of sales.

Study the promiscuous concurrent Furniture occasions—make clever and fair comparisons. Such a course can have but one result. Our leadership will be made clear and fast.

Some of the Important Details.

All the Furniture involved is good—not a trace of trash or truck in the entire lot. Nearly every leading maker is represented in the big collection. The various pieces are built on modern and popular lines—graceful, strong and beautifully finished. There are no duplicates—mostly one of a kind.

In spite of the fact that the aggregate quantity is very large, you will find it worth while to be among the first comers. Early choosing in a sale of this sort means a great deal. You'll know the half-priced articles by the pink tickets they bear.

Hall Chairs.

Imitation Mahogany, Oak and Bird's-eye Maple.

$1.74	now—formerly	$3.49
$1.99	now—formerly	$3.99
$2.21	now—formerly	$4.42
$2.99	now—formerly	$5.99
$3.16	now—formerly	$6.31
$3.99	now—formerly	$7.98
$4.49	now—formerly	$8.99
$4.51	now—formerly	$9.02
$4.99	now—formerly	$9.99
$5.17	now—formerly	$10.34
$5.59	now—formerly	$11.18
$5.99	now—formerly	$11.99
$6.67	now—formerly	$13.34
$7.49	now—formerly	$14.99
$8.67	now—formerly	$17.34

Women's Desks.

Solid and Imitation Mahogany, Oak, Maple, White Enamelled.

$7.49	now—formerly	$14.99
$8.67	now—formerly	$17.34
$9.99	now—formerly	$19.99
$10.24	now—formerly	$21.49
$11.24	now—formerly	$22.49
$12.98	now—formerly	$25.96
$13.61	now—formerly	$27.21
$15.99	now—formerly	$31.99
$17.68	now—formerly	$35.36
$19.99	now—formerly	$39.99
$22.44	now—formerly	$44.88
$25.16	now—formerly	$50.32
$27.21	now—formerly	$54.41
$35.64	now—formerly	$71.29
$44.49	now—formerly	$88.99

Toilet Tables.

Solid and Imitation Mahogany and Oak.

$6.87	now—formerly	$13.74
$7.62	now—formerly	$15.24
$8.89	now—formerly	$17.78
$9.38	now—formerly	$18.76
$10.49	now—formerly	$20.99
$11.33	now—formerly	$22.66
$13.99	now—formerly	$27.99
$17.49	now—formerly	$34.99
$19.84	now—formerly	$39.67
$21.94	now—formerly	$43.89

Parlor Cabinets.

Solid and Imitation Mahogany and White Enamelled.

$6.67	now—formerly	$13.34
$7.99	now—formerly	$15.99
$11.99	now—formerly	$23.99
$13.34	now—formerly	$26.67
$14.99	now—formerly	$29.99
$15.87	now—formerly	$31.73
$18.57	now—formerly	$37.13
$23.07	now—formerly	$46.14
$24.99	now—formerly	$49.99
$32.49	now—formerly	$64.99

Hat Racks.

Solid Quartered Oak—Large French Plate Mirrors.

$8.99	now—formerly	$17.99
$9.[illegible]	now—formerly	$18.99
$14.42	now—formerly	$28.84
$15.49	now—formerly	$30.98
$16.49	now—formerly	$32.99
$17.99	now—formerly	$35.99
$19.99	now—formerly	$39.99
$23.34	now—formerly	$46.67
$23.99	now—formerly	$47.99

Hall Benches.

Solid Quartered Oak, few Mahogany, Large Box Seat, some Carved.

$6.69	now—formerly	$13.37
$9.81	now—formerly	$19.61
$9.99	now—formerly	$19.99
$10.03	now—formerly	$20.06
$13.34	now—formerly	$26.69
$14.42	now—formerly	$28.84
$16.67	now—formerly	$33.34
$18.03	now—formerly	$36.06
$21.63	now—formerly	$43.26

Upholstery Goods

The movement started some time ago is still alive. No relaxation—Original offerings are daily augmented and supplemented by deserving goods secured from various meritorious sources at under prices. The most recent arrivals:—

One hundred pairs Ecru-tinted Irish Point Lace Curtains, excellent quality and workmanship, value, $4.75 per pair; at $2.98.

Irish Point Lace finished with single border, for sash curtains, special values at 29c, 38c, 49c and 58c.

One hundred pieces fine Striped Muslin for Curtains, 36 inches wide, value 18c per yard; our price, 12c.

Colored Organdie Curtains, nicely ruffled, new effects, pair $1.24.

Bed Sets to match, our price is only $1.98.

Two hundred pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains, plaid and striped centres, value $1.00 per pair; our price 69c.

One hundred pairs Ruffle Muslin Curtains, enhanced with lace edging and inserting to match, values $2.00 to $3.00, at $1.69 and $2.39.

Handsome Tapestry Table Covers, reversible, heavily fringed, 2x2 yds., $2.27; 2x2½ yds., value $3.50, at $2.61.

Fine Chenille Portieres, dado and fringe at top and bottom, value $3.50 to $4.75 per pair; our prices $2.89 and $3.74.

$6.50 Bed Sets at $4.98

Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, pretty centres and borders, value $6.50, at $4.98.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL.

There is grave need of a campaign of education to prepare the American mind for adoption of the policy of highest wisdom in respect to the isthmian canal; and it is plain that the campaign should begin at once in the Senate of the United States.

The wisest policy, the safest for us, the best for the civilized world, the perfect neutrality of the canal under the guarantee of all the maritime nations of the earth as a waterway which shall be open at all times, in war as in peace, to ships of every kind under any flag, is embodied in the treaty before the Senate. The opposite policy, now set up in the Senate as an objection to the ratification of the amended Clayton-Bulwer treaty, demands for this country not only the exclusive right to construct, own, and operate the canal, but also the exclusive political control over it, which means, though that is not openly avowed, the right to close it against our enemy in time of war.

The fundamental error in this policy of demanding exclusive control is the fruit of a false point of view. Senator GEORGE F. HOAR is eminently a man of peace when it is a question of the Philippine Islands, but he cannot get it out of his head that the isthmian canal is to be built primarily with a view to its use in war, and that its relation to peaceful commerce is only subordinate and secondary. If his position on the Hay-Pauncefote amendments to the treaty has not been misrepresented by the necessarily imperfect report of his remarks in executive session, he insists upon such alterations in the treaty as will leave no doubt that it is to be an American canal and that in time of war this country would not permit the use of the waterway to its own enemy. He wanted a "distinctly American canal, one that would not only add to our commercial supremacy, but would be our strength in time of war."

Senator HAWLEY took the same ground, arguing that under a universal guarantee "it was useless to consider the canal as a thing of value from the military standpoint." Senator PLATT of Connecticut insisted that no doubt should be cast upon the authority of the United States "to deal with the waterway as it saw fit in the time of war." We observe that in various newspaper offices this view of our relation to the canal obtains and finds vehement expression in demands that no treaty shall be ratified which impairs our power and authority to forbid the warships of our enemy to pass through it.

As we have said, the primary purpose of the canal is to serve the wants of commerce. If its chief service were as a means of National defense, the Government would cheerfully undertake its construction, and private capital would have no part in the undertaking. As a waterway primarily intended for the use of merchantmen, it is to the interest of the United States and of all maritime nations that it shall never be obstructed. Probably nobody would be so foolish as to contend that the single guarantee of the United States would secure this end as certainly as the joint guarantee of the chief commercial nations. It would be easy to obstruct the canal. A single charge of dynamite or a second Merrimac expedition would close it for months. This might happen as an incident of the war between two petty States of South America. It would not happen if the nations were pledged to respect the neutrality of the canal. Our commerce should not be burdened by that risk. In fact, from the point of view of commercial use, all the arguments make for the general guarantee. The case was very well stated in President CLEVELAND's first annual message:

> Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such work by this Government, with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign State whose responsibility and rights we should share is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National polity or present means.

In Mr. CLEVELAND's view, any canal across the isthmus ought to be devoted "in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations and through the formal obligation of treaties."

Nor is the argument less convincing if we consider the canal as one of the instrumentalities of our defense in time of war. It is obvious that our enemy, if he be a great naval power, will want to close the canal. He will then be free to attack either our Pacific or our Atlantic Coast without fear that his operations will be interfered with by the transfer of an American fleet from one ocean to the other. It is equally obvious that our interests in war will demand that the canal be kept open. It will always be of more vital consequence to us that we should be able to send our warships through it than that we should be able to prevent the passage of our enemy's ships. Indeed, the contention that we must have the authority to pass our own ships while forbidding the passage of our enemy's is simply foolish. As a political demand it would never be granted by the nations of the world. As a point of strategy it would be futile, since no conceivable fortifications or means of defense which we might set up could be relied upon to protect the canal against effective obstruction by the enemy. We can well afford to take our chances in the time of war with the canal, since it will manifestly give us greater advantages than it will give our foe.

The text of the treaty shows that the terms of the Suez Canal treaty of neutrality have been adopted and are assented to by Great Britain and the United States. The other maritime nations of the earth will be invited to join in this guarantee. Before we reach that step, however, the treaty must be ratified in the Senate. It has recently been said that no important treaty would stand much chance of ratification as the Senate is now constituted. We think there is the gravest reason to fear the failure of the present treaty. We are confident that it would not fail, but would be promptly ratified and would have the cordial approval of the American people if both the Senate and the people had a clear understanding of the principles involved and of our true relations in peace and war to the canal. It is for the Administration to undertake the campaign of education in the Senate. It is the duty of every enlightened person who has sound ideas upon the subject to contribute as far as lies within his power to the preparation of the popular mind for the acceptance of the policy embodied in the treaty.

ENGLAND'S JUSTIFICATION.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN spoke like an Englishman when he addressed the House of Commons in reply to the Opposition critics of the Government on Monday evening. The sturdy English qualities of courage, frankness, and rugged determination were all there. He admitted that mistakes had been made and manfully took upon the Ministry the blame for them. He stated with perfect openness the objects for which Great Britain is contending in South Africa. And, looking all the tremendous difficulties squarely in the face, he boldly declared that the Government would carry on the war to its end—to the triumph of the British arms. No English Minister ever challenged her Majesty's Opposition with a clearer note of defiance or challenged it in a way less likely to confirm its hostility or diminish the confidence of the nation. The speech was adroit in the best sense because it was very able and put England's case upon a higher plane in the sight of the world and with sounder justification than have accompanied any previous statement of it. It leaves the Opposition with nothing to say except that they will loyally support the policy of a determined prosecution of the war.

One of the London dispatches says that on Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's speech hung the political fate of its maker. That is true enough, but a greater interest was in the balance. It was a speech for England's justification before the court of the world—by no means an impartial tribunal, but one known to be prejudiced against her. The controlling motives of a policy as to which other powers have at least the right to inquire what are its causes and its aims were set forth frankly, and the exposition was so far convincing that we think just-minded men will no longer accuse England of waging an unprovoked war upon an inferior foe from no nobler motives than the lust of auriferous territory or a scandalous complicity in the designs of a speculative development company. In the House of Commons many speeches have been made which contemporary opinion has pronounced successful. We think the speech of the Secretary for the Colonies must be added to that honorable list.

Nothing that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN could say would forfeit the right of his critics to point out the mistakes he has made. But his candid admission of his errors, not excepting the major blunder of continuing to hope and believe that a peaceful settlement was possible after the procedures on both sides had made war practically inevitable, deprives such criticisms of most of their cogency and all their effect. Nobody can say of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN much more than he has said of himself. "Blame us," he says, and censure is as much confounded by the manliness of the admission as by the evident futility of complying with its behest.

As for the greater matter of his discourse, the justification of the war, it will doubtless be held adequate or lacking very much according to the bent or preconceived opinions of the minds to which its appeal comes. If the attention is fixed upon the day-to-day details of the diplomatic negotiation it is easy to find England in the wrong at many points. But when Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, rising to a broader survey of events, declares that between Briton and Boer in South Africa there were differences of character and education that created the conditions of an irrepressible conflict that could be terminated only by the yielding of the one or the other he plants himself upon the firm ground of historical truth. It may be contended that if England had yielded a little now, the Boers, under the compelling force of destiny, would have yielded the whole case within the next decade, and not a blow struck. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's reply to this is that the Government hoped and believed that the peace would be kept. "If the preparations for war were insufficient," he says, "it was wholly due to the fact that the Government was determined to do everything to secure peace and to do nothing to endanger it." The insufficiency of the preparation for war is notorious and constitutes a mournful proof of the sincerity of the Colonial Secretary's protestation.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has not perverted the truth of history when he declares that the conflict which has now taken the form of war antedates Majuba Hill. It is as old as the rise of the opposing interests of Briton and Boer in South Africa. Two races of men, each having the noble traits of courage and the love of liberty, together with the capacity to defend their own ideas and even to enforce them upon others, were here in contact. The one was a progressive, alert, and pushing race, the other an inert and unprogressive one, content with pasturage as an occupation, and having no wish to improve upon the condition of its fathers. It is not too much to say that between two such opposites the conflict was in fact irrepressible. It might have been postponed, its consequences could never have been averted. The race that was superior in numbers, resources, energy, and the command of the machinery of civilization was destined to supplant the other or to conquer it. No responsible Government would be uninfluenced by the considerations mentioned by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN when he said that it must now be settled once and forever which race is to be paramount in South Africa, and that the question must be finally determined whether Englishmen are to be treated as members of an inferior race.

The Colonial Secretary's presentation of England's case may not convince minds already disposed against her. It cannot fail to have its effect upon minds not already closed, and must enhance the respect in which its author is held even by those who disagree with him.

THE CASE OF MR. QUAY.

The Senate is going very deliberately through the process of investigating and considering the law and precedents in the case of Mr. QUAY. It is the only tribunal before which the claims of that gentleman and of the State of Pennsylvania can be brought, and it is proper enough that they should be carefully weighed.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has divided as nearly as possible evenly on the question. A report against Mr. QUAY has been signed by Senators CAFFERY, PETTUS, TURLEY, and HARRIS, while their recommendations, though apparently not their arguments, are concurred in by Senator BURROWS. On the other hand, a report in favor of Mr. QUAY has been signed by Senators HOAR, CHANDLER, PRITCHARD, and MCCOMAS. It will be seen that the committee has not divided on partisan lines. There is not the slightest doubt that the two reports are equally the result of honest and impartial inquiry and reflection. Whether the action of the Senate on the reports will be equally so is another question.

From the point of view of the Constitution, the case, though apparently simple, is really open to some doubt. It was clearly the intent of the Constitution that each State should at all times have two Senators in the Senate. It was also clearly the intent of the Constitution that these Senators should be elected by the respective Legislatures under ordinary circumstances. But the Constitution says: "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." The question here arises, does the word "happen" in this clause mean to "occur," to "take place," or does it mean to "exist"? If the former, then the Governor of Pennsylvania had no right to appoint Mr. QUAY to the vacancy which occurred by the expiration of his term during the session of the Legislature, and not in its recess. If the second meaning be the true one, then the Governor had the right to appoint to any vacancy actually existing at any time that the Legislature is not in session, no matter when it occurred and no matter whether the Legislature had had an opportunity to fill it or not.

The interpretation that excludes Mr. QUAY is certainly the most in accord with the ordinary and commonly understood meaning of the words employed. The word "happen" is not usually the same as the word "exist." We can ask as to a vacancy in the Senate which actually "exists," when did it "happen"? showing the distinct difference in the ordinary use of the two words. If the phrase of the Constitution had been, "if vacancies happen to exist by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies," there would have been no room for doubt as to the Governor's power to appoint Mr. QUAY. It does not say that, and the ordinary interpretation of what it does say is that the power to elect is in the Legislature whenever the Legislature is able to elect and that the power of the Governor to appoint arises only in the case of the inability (not the refusal) of the Legislature to elect, and appointments so made by the Governor cease as soon as the Legislature has had its opportunity to discharge its duty. That has been the invariable interpretation of this clause by the Senate.

There is something to be said on the other side, however, and it is said with great skill by Senator HOAR in his minority report. His general proposition is that the Constitution intended to provide for the full representation of each State in the Senate at all times, and that it did so provide not only in cases where the Legislature could not act, but in cases where the Legislature omitted to act. In either of these two classes of cases the power of the Executive to fill vacancies comes into operation and the full representation of the State is thus secured.

This interpretation of the Constitution is strengthened by the fact that the clause controlling in this matter was actually adopted in the Constitutional Convention in a form which, as is stated by the majority report in the Quay case, would have authorized his admission. It was changed to its present form by the Committee on Revision, Style, and Arrangement. It is a fair inference that the convention did not recognize any real change in its effect. The chances are, of course, that this particular point was not raised in the convention and was never really acted on. This view of the authorities leaves the Senate practically free to act on Mr. QUAY's claims as the Senators may deem most expedient. No one can deny that they rest at bottom on a trick intended to overcome for a time the will of the majority of the Legislature of the State and of the people. That trick ought not to succeed with no more support than it has in the words of the Constitution.

ACERBITIES AND AMENITIES OF WAR.

Criminations and recriminations between combatants upon alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare are invariable accompaniments of modern wars. During our war with Spain, some part of the Spanish press got itself into an excitement over the story that American men-of-war had flown foreign flags to deceive the enemy, though this stratagem is allowed by all the authorities. During this present war the British have made frequent complaint of the misuse of flags of truce. Apparently the complaint is in large part just. The simple Boer goes to war for the purpose of getting the better of his enemy in any way he can. He is not quick to perceive the distinction between hoisting flags at sea to deceive your enemy and doing the same thing on land. And indeed it is rather subtle, when you come to think of it.

The Boers on their part have complaints against the British. They formulated the chief of these in the correspondence with Lord ROBERTS that was published a day or two ago. It was that the British stimulated uprisings of natives against them. This was what the British openly did during our Revolutionary War, and during the previous French war. But things have changed within the century and warfare has become ameliorated. Lord ROBERTS's denial was without doubt sincere and accurate so far as he knew. But it is extremely likely that some unauthorized Briton or British sympathizer has been invoking the aid of the savages. There is as little doubt that the Boers, or some Boers, would do the same if they had the chance. In such a condition as prevails in South Africa, however, the precedent is so frightfully dangerous that it is not likely to be resorted to by authority, on either side, except in circumstances of desperation.

But it is at any rate pleasant to observe any mitigation there may be of the necessary horrors of war. And this war has not been devoid of such. The Boers have treated with the respect that was their due those of their prisoners who were distinguished by their bravery. Decencies of this kind Lord ROBERTS seized the opportunity to acknowledge and repay in the case of Commandant PRETORIUS. And nothing could have been handsomer or more manly than Sir REDVERS BULLER's admonition to his troops, at the outset of his campaign, that nothing was to be gained by calumniating a brave enemy. It was not only handsome but highly politic. No Englishman who believes in fighting for English supremacy in South Africa can blame a Dutchman for fighting, on his side, for Dutch supremacy. The less unnecessary bitterness is infused into the conduct of the war, the easier will it be to make peace, and the greater the chance that the peace will be lasting. Short of actual extermination of the weaker party, the two are to live together in South Africa. It would not only be barbarous, but insane, to make it more difficult than it must be for them to live on terms of amity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"I must respectfully but urgently renew," writes Capt. RICHARD LEARY, Naval Commander of Guam, to the Navy Department, "my request that a good library be sent to this station, and also that the musical instruments asked for be sent at the earliest possible date." Now, what the greatest of Learys wants of a good library we cannot even guess. Certainly he cannot entertain either the hope or the desire to find in the printed records of the past any precedents for the system of government he has established over his thrice fortunate islanders, and inconceivable, too, is it that he needs to seek from others less gifted than himself suggestions for the next joke to play upon his subjects. Hence we are perfectly willing that the Navy Department should take its time in sending books out to Guam, but it is a cruel wrong to Capt. LEARY, to the islanders, and to an eagerly observant world that he has been forced to ask twice for musical instruments. Not only is it obvious that he ought to have them, and in large quantities and varied assortment, but it is almost impossible to understand how he has been able to get along without them up to the present time. Indeed, we had unconsciously assumed, in thinking about the modern history of the Captain's kingdom, that he was well supplied with musical instruments of all kinds, and that gay harmonies shook the palms of Guam all day long. An opera without music is as hard to realize as a Hamletless "Hamlet," and many competent judges have agreed in stating that the recent government of the island has been distinctly operatic—extremely good government, everybody admits, but still distinctly operatic. Let the department act at once and generously. Capt. LEARY should not be compelled to ask again for his musical instruments. Twice was twice too often. His characteristics were known when he was appointed to the position he has filled so admirably, and a cargo of musical instruments should have accompanied his commission as Governor.

—A Washington dispatch in The Baltimore Sun contains information that is calculated to cause even more irritation than did the news that certain Bostonians meet annually to honor CHARLES I. as a martyred saint. The Sun's dispatch is to this effect: Among the constituents of Mr. JULIUS KAHN, the California Congressman who used to be an actor, is a person so destitute of ordinary common sense and decently good taste that for four years he has been laboring to persuade the Wardens of the village church in Wiltshire, England, where are buried the LAWRENCE and ELIZABETH WASHINGTON from whom our own GEORGE was perhaps descended, to let him carry off to America and present to the Smithsonian Institution the monumental tablet bearing those names and the date 1645. At last, according to a letter just received by Mr. KAHN, permission to perpetrate this act of stupid and brutal vandalism has been obtained, and it is said that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury SPAULDING, at the Congressman's request, has consented to see to the transportation of the tablet to this country. Assuming that this tale is true—and we still hope that it is merely a horrible joke—the instant denunciation of two nations ought to be and must be turned upon everybody who has taken or who purposes to take any part in the outrageous transaction. To move the tablet from its proper and natural position would, of course, deprive it of every atom of legitimate interest and turn it into a vulgar curio deserving a place nowhere except in a dime museum. Surely the enlightened public sentiment of England and the United States can prevent the execution of this barbaric crime and save the two countries from the disgrace it would bring upon them both.

—Mystery no less deep shrouds the remarkable MACRUM now that he treads his native shores again than was the case while he sauntered sphinx-like in foreign lands or plowed assorted seas. It is more than possible that he enjoys the interest he now excites, and will preserve silence just as long as he can in order that forgetfulness may not swallow him up—or down. The chances are that he says nothing because he has nothing to say. The theory that he has a momentous secret concealed about his person grows thinner with every day that passes. He could have entered the service of President KRUEGER only after violating the confidence of his own Government, and the Boer leader is not the man to make mistakes about the value of an implement of that kind. So the theory that this queerest of Ohio's sons came home a bearer of momentous epistles likely to influence the fate of nations must be relegated to the category of wild guesses. Remains the theory that he was simply scared. It's not a very easily credible explanation of his action, but it is certainly as good as any that have been suggested. A sad feature of the case is the youth's apparent inability to see that he is in real and deep disgrace, and that in sheer self-defense he should seek, not shun, opportunities to justify behavior on the face of it even more shameful than criminal. If he is the decent young fellow he looks and his relatives believe, the reporters are his best friends, and he cannot talk to them too freely. His pretense of continued relations with the State Department has now become absurd. Unless he speaks at once, the judgment, hitherto charitably suspended by most of his countrymen, will descend upon him with a thud he will long remember.

—Isn't the Kaiser sending over to this country an unnecessarily large number of cups, flags, and other similar articles, decorative and useful? Far be it from us to view these gifts with sour and unjustifiable suspicion, and we are not a bit frightened about the effects that can thus be produced on the single-eyed patriotism of any American citizen. And yet, and yet—well, out-and-out Americans have an instinctive dislike and distrust of presents from foreign potentates. This feeling has received expression in our laws, and persons in the public service have been explicitly forbidden to subject themselves to such influences. The statutes, to be sure, say nothing about what singing societies and associations of sharpshooters shall and shall not receive, but still it is not quite nice that they should take advantage of an omission that was rather a mark of confidence than the admission of a right. While the Kaiser's largess fell only in the wild and distant regions of the West we were not particularly worried about the matter, for who would deny to Milwaukee or St. Louis evidences of kindly remembrance from anybody whatever? but now that a royal cup has been sent to Brooklyn, our uneasiness becomes almost painful. Brooklyn is innocent and unsophisticated, its people are readily influenced, and there's no telling what the consequences to them may be. Why doesn't the Kaiser keep his pretty flags and shining cups at home? Folks are not lacking there who would receive them with deep delight, and they would do no possible harm and much possible good.

An Address Wanted.

Will the Misses E. M. and M. L. Ewen, who sent $10 to THE NEW YORK TIMES for Lester Livermore, kindly send their address to this office?

MR. CROSBY'S POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "American" in this morning's paper while defending the British policy in South Africa states that "each side is equally impressed with the righteousness of its cause." This is certainly incorrect. I have yet to hear of a Boer who doubts the justice of the position of his Government, while in England many of the leading men are outspoken in their condemnation of the British side of the case. The General in command at Cape Town was relieved of his command on account of his sympathy for the Boers, and such men as Herbert Spencer, Frederic Harrison, John Morley, James Bryce, and W. T. Stead, have bitterly denounced the unwarranted aggression of the armies of Great Britain. I have nothing but affection for England and the English, and any criticism of their conduct based upon hatred should be silenced, but, after all, is there any reason why in considering this question of international morals we should be more British than the distinguished Britishers whom I have named? The true friends of England are those who point out her errors, and not those who allow gratitude for the doubtful benefit of her moral support in the war with Spain to cloud their judgment. If international sympathies are to be traded across the counter we might as well stop talking of morality.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excellent as is the report of the Special Commission on Canals recently made public, it is here submitted that they have not proposed the best method for the prompt and permanent correction for the evil which they prove is threatening our trade through discrimination against this State by traffic rates on the railroads. The canals have served their purpose in promoting the State welfare, but it is questionable whether the growing conditions of commerce and industry can be met by even the best system of canals. The Commissioners, heartily seconded by the Governor, believe the matter of such vital importance as being well worth an expenditure of $62,000,000 of the State's money.

The result desired would most promptly and permanently be secured by the construction of double-railed roads throughout the State, making them as free as our dirt and paved highways, subject to the supervision of State regulations and train dispatchers. Modern highways on which coaches and freight trains could be operated by up-to-date traction would secure competition in traffic rates and establish prosperity throughout the whole State.

This would solve the railroad problem along with all the other problems that arise therefrom without disturbing vested interests or property rights. Its benefits would be diffused and enjoyed by all the inhabitants and our development accelerated along healthy lines. The cost would not be as enormous as the proposed canal improvements, and the advantage would accrue to us at once. Even the suggestion that this scheme was practicable and was being seriously considered by the State would promptly relieve the situation materially. If the work was finally decided upon it could be planned to relieve our urgent needs, and thereafter we could calmly proceed to develop a comprehensive system. It would, too, remove a corrupting faction from our State and local Legislatures by taking the railroad question out of politics. The expense of maintenance and repairs would not total up to canal requirements and would avoid the danger involved in the State employment of an army of voters.

BENJAMIN DOBLIN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to a few serious reflections occasioned by the article in THE TIMES of Feb. 2, Page 12, headed "Boy Prodigal's Welcome; Police and Firemen Witness a Mother's Wrath and a Little Runaway Suffers"? Reading the abovementioned article is enough to make every mother who has reared sons in a humane way cry out in protest. The first question that is suggested is, Why does a child of eight years run away from home in bitter cold weather like this? Was the punishment a just or moderate one? The staying away for five days shows it could not have been, and indicates what a place that home must be. Are children eight years of age allowed to help support families in this city, especially when there is a strong, brutal woman in the house with strength to spare? Is there not a truant school to which this boy should be taken if he is kept away from school and at work? I am sure there is, and your excellent paper gave a report of it a few days since, the truth of which report I can vouch for, having recently visited the institution.

The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children was organized because of the powerlessness of all the laws of this city to protect a little girl brutally treated, called "Mary Ellen." In that case it was found the child did not belong to the brutal woman who called herself mother. It may be this is another case of "adoption." Is not this a case which calls loudly for investigation instead of forming the basis of a seemingly jocular report? I am sure there must have been a deal of righteous indignation in the breasts of our heroic firemen and great-hearted policemen who witnessed the shameful spectacle of that brutal doorstep flogging.

What must the private home life of that child be when the public is treated to such a sight? The leading of the sobbing boy to what must be an "inferno" refuses to leave my memory. God help this boy and all others similarly situated! And may the time hasten when such acts will be impossible in this civilized country, and may the laws relating to the helpless and unprotected children of our city be better understood, if need be, and enforced.

A MOTHER AND LOVER OF BOYS.

New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

The Price of Crape.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While horrified at Representative C. F. Cochran's remark, "I prayed Almighty God that the price of crape would rise in England," I find upon analysis that the remark assumes a ludicrous appearance and stamps our friend as somewhat of a humorist. Crape (not crêpe) is to South Africans an imported article, (English.) The Boers are especially addicted to its use, being of a very funereal turn of mind. The Boer men use it largely on the arm and round their large hats. The Boer women are extravagant in the use of it on costume and the orthodox widow's bonnet. It is safe to say that the price of crape will rise in England because of the great demand for crape by the Dutch in South Africa, who in consequence of expenses of importation will have to pay a much higher price in South Africa than the victims of the war in England; thus the Dutch will pay more for their crape than the English. Representative Cochran's wish will be granted, but not in the way he desires.

E. L. FINNINGLEY.

New York, Feb. 5, 1900.

Admiral Dewey and Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is certainly not likely at the present time to be conducive to one's popularity to criticise Admiral Dewey. But will the Admiral or some of his friends be good enough to inform the writer in what plainer and more forcible way he could have shown Aguinaldo that he considered him an ally than—as his letter says—"to make use of him and his soldiers, to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards"?

Actions, often, speak louder than words.

INQUIRER.

Middletown, Conn., Feb. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Primitive Hardships.

Lillian—What awful, awful hardships our forefathers must have experienced.

Blanche—Yes, just think, they didn't have olives.—Indianapolis Journal.

How It Was.

Jack—I hear you lost a lot of money on Wall Street while you were drunk.

Tom—I wasn't drunk, but the stocks I bought took a drop too much.—Boston Journal.

Human Limitations.

Prof. Garner tells us that monkeys are perfectly capable of learning the French language. Does this attack the Darwinian theory? Certainly there are plenty of men who cannot learn to speak French.—Boston Budget.

A Better Phrase.

"Why not be up to date?"

"In what way?"

"You just referred to a man as apparently having as many lives as a cat."

"Well, what should I say?"

"As many lives as the Emperor of China."—Chicago Post.

Sudden Taking Off.

Morrell—This life is getting to be a constant rush. Even death seems to come quicker than it used to.

Wytte—True. There's the interesting case of a man I knew; buried one day and died the next.

Morrell—Got that twisted, haven't you?

Wytte—No. This man was an undertaker.—Philadelphia Press.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

From The Boston Courier.

A merchant went in the Summer time
To a pleasant, peaceful, pastoral clime
Where the roadways ribboned the acres through
And the fruit of the farmer's labors grew.

He walked along where the hidden choirs
Tossed plaintive notes to the vibrant wires
Of Zepherus, that caught the thrill
And flashed its sweets o'er grove and hill.

His senses woke to a measure new,
A hallowing peace did his mind imbue,
And he paused, as he felt its benefice
Like a spirit passed to the realms of bliss.

As there he stood in the bowered way,
He caught the notes of a happy lay
That came from a lad in the cornfield wide,
Who whistled the while his hoe he plied.

He watched the boy as from hill to hill
He swung the hoe with a sturdy will,
And the harder he worked, the fuller vent
He gave to his lip's accompaniment.

"Ah, there," said the merchant, by impulse bade;
"Is a son of man whom work makes glad."
Then he went to the boy in tattered blouse
And engaged him to work in his counting house.

The youth took hold with industry grim,
But he brought his whistle along with him,
And in just two days its charm gave o'er
And the whistler was kicked through the office door.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON."

Grace George in a New Play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The object of Mr. William A. Brady in producing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night a play in four acts called "The Countess Chiffon" was to introduce conspicuously on the local stage Miss Grace George, whose acting as the young wife in "Mlle. Fifi" last season was pleasing and promising. But Miss George was greatly overweighted by her artificial and extravagant rôle in the new play, which is a very poor play, and the experiment was not successful.

Miss George will need much more training for rôles requiring so much force and variety of expression in the performance. She wore some handsome new dresses last night, and was reasonably effective in one or two quiet passages. She was obviously not a self-possessed woman of fashion at any time.

The play, said to have been adapted from the French by that amiable and versatile veteran, Harry St. Maur, tells an old, old story, never worth retelling, in dialogue which is either empty or platitudinous, and is never apt. At the end of Act III. the silly and ugly husband, who has neglected his wife and has now taken to bullying her, is face to face with the artist she has been dallying with, a harmless, sepulchral, and uninteresting person. "Mark my words," says the husband, "if I ever catch you with her in a situation containing the elements of suspicion, I'll kill you." With this baleful yet unwieldy remark the "great scene" of the play closes. In Act IV. there is a domestic reconciliation.

Presumably John Blair did all that could be done for his bad part. William Harcourt was a large and impressive husband. Most of the others, though all doubtless did their best, were sadly at sea.

Alix, Comte D'Abanon	William Harcourt
Adele, Comtesse D'Abanon	Grace George
Duchesse De Ligne Droit	Henrietta Osborne
Eugenie, Comptesse Senegar	Bijou Fernandez
Mark Flamaran	John Blair
Rose	Ella Salisbury
Achille Bougerot	J. G. Saville
Stefan Septemonts	Walter Clifford
Marquis De Froidet	Frank Hatch
Huelvin	Edgar Walton
Pierre	A. L. Traherne
Mme. De Noiret	Vivia Ogden
Annette	Ruth Copley
Marie	Affie Warner

A New German Comedy.

Whether or not the new German comedy by Herren Blumenthal and Kadelburg, called "Als Ich Wiederkam," which was produced in fine style at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, may secure sufficient popularity to justify a translation into English, it will surely please the frequenters of Mr. Conried's playhouse for some weeks. It is a sequel to the "Im Weissen Roess'l" of last season, and once more the action passes in the dooryard of an inn on the border of a lake in the Austrian Tyrol.

The proceedings begin this time in Berlin, where Giesecke, the boisterous manufacturer, who was the protagonist in the previous play, is shown again, meddling with the domestic affairs of his daughter, Ottillie, and his son-in-law, Siedler. They have planned a vacation trip, but as Giesecke insists on accompanying them, they decide to elude him and revisit the Salzkammergut.

He, too, realizing that he is a nuisance to the young folks, suddenly resolves to let them go to the North Cape without him, and to make another visit to the Tyrol. The meek old Professor, Walther Hinzelmann, is his companion. Thus it happens that so many of the personages of the former play turn up again at the tavern of pretty Josepha, now married to her head waiter, Leopold. Giesecke falls head over ears in love with a pretty artist, and there are enough new complications to fill out two more acts with very pleasant entertainment. Max Hanseler, Anna Braga, Ada Merito, Anna Leonardi, Gustav von Seyffertitz, and other competent actors are in the cast.

A High Noon Recital.

At Sherry's yesterday Victor Thrane gave the first of a series of "high noon" recitals. These were announced earlier in the season, and the dates published in this paper were subsequently changed. The performers yesterday were Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist; Aimé Lachaume, pianist, and Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist. The programme consisted of Grieg's sonata in A minor, for piano and violin; the "Fantaisie Appasionata" of Vieuxtemps, for violin, and the A minor trio of Tschalkowsky. It is not often that an audience has the privilege of hearing such a lovely work as the last played by three artists of such powers as the three who played it yesterday. The trio is one of the happiest examples of its composer's style of writing, and the variations alone are an epitome of musical art. The audience yesterday seemed to be well pleased with the entertainment offered to it.

Miss Ethel Newcomb's Piano Recital.

Miss Ethel Newcomb, a young woman of Jersey City, who recently gave a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall, was so much encouraged by the kindly reception of her efforts that she gave a second recital yesterday. She again presented a programme of the familiar type, though there were several pieces not in the ordinary lists. All that was said of the young lady's playing at her first recital might be repeated of the work done yesterday. She has a well-grounded technic, some taste and intelligence, and her inclinations are decidedly musical. She is still suffering from the peculiarity of touch which is so common among the pupils of Leschititzky, but she will probably get over that.

SPAIN'S GENERALS ATTACKED.

Senate Debate on Defeat by America Creates Excitement.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Count Almenas, who insists that the responsibility shall be brought home to those to whom Spain's defeats in the Spanish-American war were due, created a scene in the Senate to-day by asking if it were true that a conspiracy existed among the Generals to prevent light being thrown upon all the circumstances of the war.

Lieut. Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, replied that the attitude alleged to have been adopted by the Generals did not exist. He protested against "the campaign against the prestige of the army."

Count Almenas retorted: "I am not satisfied with these declarations."

The President of the Senate, Captain General Martinez de Campos, called him to order, saying he could not allow it to be said in Parliament that the Spanish Generals were unworthy of confidence.

Count Almenas replied: "There were unworthy Generals, as there was an infamous Government, who led Spain to dishonor."

A great uproar ensued, amid which the President called upon Count Almenas to withdraw his statement. The Count refused, and the excitement increased.

GERMANY AND EGYPT.

Former Will Not Join a Movement Against Great Britain.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—With reference to the attempt of French diplomacy and journalism to induce Germany to join in a movement against Great Britain in Egypt, a high personage at the Foreign Office made the following statement this evening:

"Germany will not join a movement to reopen the Egyptian question. Aside from the question whether France and Russia mean honestly, Germany is of opinion that it would be unloyal and unfair to seize a moment when England is deeply engaged elsewhere for such steps."

A Launching and a Christening.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—After the return of Prince Henry of Prussia to Kiel, Emperor William will launch a big cruiser there. The baptism of the young son of Prince Henry will take place at the time of the launching.

German Paintings Barred.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Great indignation is felt by German artists at the announcement that the management of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, in London will refuse all German paintings.

Prof. von Bergmann Ill.

BELIN, Feb. 6.—Prof. von Bergmann, the celebrated surgeon, is ill with pneumonia.

Barge Captain and Wife Drowned.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Feb. 6.—Capt. John Finley and his wife were drowned by the sinking of a barge early yesterday morning in Huntington Bay. On the woman's body, when it was recovered, there was found a pocketbook containing $60, and this morning a bank book floated ashore, showing deposits of $5,000 in a bank at Rondout, N. Y., where the Finleys lived.

SENATORS OPPOSE THE CANAL TREATY

Both Republicans and Democrats Are Dissatisfied.

CRITICISE NEUTRALITY CLAUSE

Say Great Britain Is Relieved from Expense of Building and America Gains Nothing in Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—From Democratic Senators it is ascertained that there will be opposition to the Nicaragua Canal treaty, and that it will be shared by the Republicans. One Democratic Senator sneered to-night at the acceptance of a modification of the treaty which simply excuses Great Britain from sharing the expense of building and maintaining the waterway, yet takes from the United States the power to protect and close it, if necessities of war should suggest that it be closed.

Already there are intimations that it will be opposed because of its neutrality provisions. The anxiety with which the opposition is looking for issues to be embodied in its next platform is promising to develop criticism against the very provisions of the treaty for which Mr. Hay exerted his strongest efforts.

The Republican opposition to the treaty, which may be removed by the efforts of the Foreign Relations Committee, when it returns the treaty to the Senate, seems to be based upon the ground openly taken by the Democrats that the United States ought not to deprive itself of the right to determine the use of the waterway.

The suggestion of the fact that the Suez Canal has been successfully maintained upon a strict neutrality basis does not at once appease the Republican opposition, but it is regarded by those who favor the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as secured by Mr. Hay that this resistance will be abandoned as soon as the subject is more fully understood.

The following is the text of the new treaty:

"The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to that end remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States, without impairing the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; the Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States;

"Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article I. It is agreed that the canal can be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Article II. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralization established in Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt as the basis of such neutralization the following rules, substantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople Oct. 29, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Maritime Canal—this is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal, except so far as may be strictly necessary, and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war, or warlike materials in the canal, except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

"6. The plant, establishments, buildings, and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy a complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Article III. The high contracting parties will immediately, upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Article IV. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months of the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, A. D., Feb. 5, 1900.

JOHN HAY.
"PAUNCEFOTE."

The President's letter of transmittal is as follows:

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1900.

"To the Senate:

"I transmit herewith, with a view to receive the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention this day signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the Government of the United States."

GERMAN COMMENT ON THE TREATY.

The New Agreement Causes No Excitement in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The news of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, relating to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, was received here with interest. A German Foreign Office official, empowered to speak for Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, said to-day:

"Germany's political interests are not affected by the Nicaragua agreement, and, so far as the trade interests of Germany are concerned, we assume that the United States will manage the canal on liberal principles. The Government was informed that negotiations were in progress between the United States and Great Britain, but was not consulted about the terms of the agreement."

The official in question added: "We deny most emphatically that Germany ever thought of acquiring St. Thomas or any other island in those waters. Germany is not hunting around for more stray territory."

The papers comment calmly upon the agreement. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Another obstacle to the complete supremacy of the United States over the American Continent has been removed."

The National Zeitung, in a long editorial, maintains that the chances are decidedly in favor of a waterway across Nicaragua, and expresses the opinion that Congress will definitely dispose of the question this year.

TO DEAL WITH NICARAGUA.

Mr. Hay Will Open Negotiations Immediately After Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hay is determined that the State Department shall observe with the most scrupulous fidelity whatever obligation may rest upon it toward Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the matter of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. It has not been possible to move in that matter pending the removal of the obstacle in the way of canal building presented by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

There has not been the slightest disposition to ignore the Governments of our sister republics in the matter, but in the view of the department it would not have been safe or dignified to make overtures to them before the United States had acquired the power to deal with a free hand with the canal problem so far as Great Britain was concerned. Now, however, the department will address itself to the departments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, looking to the acquirement of whatever privileges are deemed essential to the construction of the canal and its operation.

About the same time, or rather as soon as the Senate shall have ratified the treaty and the ratifications shall have been exchanged, the department will address identical notes to the great maritime powers of the whole world, to secure their adhesion to the project for the perpetual neutralization of the canal.

MME. CALVE TO VISIT CUBA.

Will Spend Her Vacation in Havana—Changes Announced in Opera.

Mme. Calvé has altered her plans for her coming vacation, and instead of spending the whole of the time in Florida, which was her original intention, she will go South on Monday, and in a few days will take a steamer for Havana, where she will remain until she returns to this city, early in March.

Several changes are necessary in the operas announced for to-night and Friday night owing to the illness of some of Mr. Grau's artists. Mme. Nordica, who has contracted a cold, informed Mr. Grau yesterday that she would be unable to sing in "Les Huguenots." In consequence "Romeo et Juliette" will be substituted, with Mme. Sembrich in the rôle of Juliette for the first time this season. M. Alvarez will on this same occasion make his last appearance in America as Romeo. The change on Friday evening will be "Il Trovatore" instead of "Don Giovanni," when Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli and MM. Campanari and Dippel will sing the leading rôles.

In making these changes the management announce that purchasers of tickets for the original performances can have them exchanged or the money refunded by applying at the box office.

THE PLANS OF MISS LOFTUS.

To Appear with Mme. Modjeska at the Fifth Avenue.

The management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre announce that Miss Cissie Loftus will appear in Shakespearean rôles at that theatre during Mme. Modjeska's engagement, which will begin Monday evening, Feb. 26. In addition to her appearance in these rôles, she will be seen first in support of Mme. Modjeska in the comedy "The Ladies' Battle," playing the part of Leonie at the Saturday matinée, March 3.

On Tuesday, March 6, and Thursday, March 8, two special matinées will be given, in which Miss Loftus will appear as Viola in "Twelfth Night," supported by Mme. Modjeska's company. Mme. Modjeska appearing at the regular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday of that week. Mme. Modjeska's repertoire during the three weeks' engagement will include "Marie Antoinette," "Mary Stuart," "Macbeth," and others plays which will be announced at a later date.

Mr. Belasco's Japanese Play.

David Belasco will go to Washington this evening to confer with Ythguan Ynohtna, the stage manager of the Japanese troupe touring this country on its way to Paris for the exposition. Mr. Belasco will endeavor to arrange with Mr. Ynohtna to collaborate with him in the dramatization of John Luther Long's Japanese story, "Madame Butterfly." He hopes to stage the play as a tragedy with a strictly Japanese atmosphere, and with the same care that characterized his Chinese drama, "The First Born." Mr. Belasco intends if a suitable theatre can be obtained to produce the piece before this season expires or early next season.

The Kaiser Prohibits a Play.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Emperor William has prohibited the performance of a drama by Herr Bonn, the actor, which shows Frederick the Great in character.

MINSTREL SHOW IN CHINATOWN.

Young Women Give an Entertainment to Help Pay a Church Debt.

Chinatown is a place not easily surprised. The most ordinary hum-drum happenings in that neighborhood of strange people and stranger doings would occasion the liveliest interest almost any place else, but Chinatown is thoroughly blasé—it thinks that it has seen all things, has experienced all things. However, Mott and Pell Streets and the region round about was not only surprised last night, but it had a genuine sensation, all through a negro minstrel show.

A burden of debt hangs heavy over the Church of the Transfiguration, at Mott and Park Streets. It was to contribute what they could toward lifting this debt that eighteen girls, the younger members of the Immaculate Heart Sodality of the Church of the Transfiguration, resolved upon the novel plan of giving a minstrel show. The show was given in Transfiguration Hall, in the basement of the church, and there was a splendid "first-night" audience in attendance.

The young women participating in the entertainment, the oldest of whom is but fifteen, and the youngest hardly thirteen, were the Misses Mary Alford, Mary Biggio, Agnes Brownlie, Lucy Colbrice, Helen Gavin, Winifred Gilfeather, Mary Grode, Mary Gerrity, Jennie Stapleton, Mary Grady, Katie Harrington, Belle Hatton, Mary Mahon, Jeanette McGrath, Lizzie Norwood, Lizzie Shea, Lizzie Stapleton, and Mary Sullivan. They were coached by the Rev. Father Donahue, and they acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of everybody.

All the traditions of old-time minstrelsy were faithfully observed. It was given with the regulation two parts, first the grand ensemble, with jokes, songs, and dances, and then an exceedingly amusing skit termed "The Darky Breach of Promise Suit." Between the first and second parts Father McLaughlin entertained the audience with his singing. From the time that the opening chorus described the exceedingly hilarious condition that "Darktown will be in to-night" till the last turbaned and calico-gowned little colored "mammy" had made her final bow, the spectators were kept busy admiring and applauding.

Indeed, there was a vague rumor to the effect that the strains of "Say You Love Me, Sue," penetrated the mystery walls of the joss house and caused a face of paint to smile and feet of wood to beat time. And the laughter and the song may have been wafted into some chamber where opium fumes hang heavy, and, falling upon the ears of some dimly conscious sleeper, caused him or her to dream of other days.

The show will be repeated to-night and Thursday and Friday nights.

WOMAN STABBED BY MISTAKE.

Wife Receives Fatal Thrust Intended for Her Husband.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Salvatore Maceo, who lived with her husband in a tenement in Glasco, was stabbed early Sunday morning by Antonio Pitcheveel while she was sleeping beside her husband in their home.

Pitcheveel boarded with the Maceos, and the blow he gave to Mrs. Maceo was intended for her husband. Maceo was sick in the night, and his wife, in order to be able to attend to his wants, slept on the outside of the bed. Pitcheveel crept alongside the bed and stabbed the woman with a long knife. She is said to be fatally wounded. Her assailant was arrested and locked up in Saugerties.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Customs Commission to-day continued the inquiry regarding the acceptability of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. The representative of five industrial associations were heard. All expressed themselves as hostile to the convention.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a busier day than the world of New York society has had for some time, with the wedding of Mr. Murray W. Dodge and Miss Elsie Barker at St. Thomas's at noon; the first of the Thrane subscription music recitals at Sherry's at the same-hour; receptions and "at homes" to fill the afternoon hours, and three dances in the evening—the third and last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's, the Tuesday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's, and the Fortnightly Dance in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria. There were also in the evening a large number of handsome dinners, notably those given by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind and Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, the latter in honor of Mrs. Lawrence Speer of Albany, from which the guests went to the Dewey Arch Fund at Carnegie Hall. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest also gave another in their series of Tuesday evening receptions, with music.

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To-day will bring an afternoon reception to be given by Mrs. Francis L. V. Hoppin of 122 East Twenty-second Street in honor of Miss Hoffman. In the evening Mrs. Maturin Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue will give a large dinner for Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley, a niece of Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, and who is the fiancée of her son, Mr. E. C. Delafield. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Jr., (Miss Read,) will give a large dinner in honor of her husband's niece, Miss Evelyn Parsons. There will be a large attendance at the opera to-night, where "The Huguenots" will be sung.

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Another large private dance is announced, and will be given by Mrs. Heber Bishop for her daughter, Miss M. C. Bishop, at her residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday evening next. The Bishop house has one of the most beautiful ballrooms in New York, and this dance will be one of the prettiest of the season.

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The Germanic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Miss J. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. James Kennedy, Dr. Robert Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. John Tod. The St. Paul, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked among her passengers, in addition to those named in this column yesterday, Major Frederick Brackett, Mrs. Brackett, and two children; the Hon. T. C. Dickinson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Hinton of Washington, Mr. Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore, Mr. George Keppel of London, Mr. P. F. Kobbe, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, ex-Mayor of Boston; Mr. Harry Wakefield Bates, Mr. Jesse Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore; Mr. Theodore N. Vail, and Mrs. Cooper-Hewitt, (Miss Work.) Ex-Mayor Quincy is going abroad to be married to Mrs. William R. Tyler of Quincy, Mass., and is accompanied by his confidential clerk, Mr. Harry Wakefield Bates, who will be his best man. Mrs. Hewitt is probably sailing to rejoin her brother, Mr. George Work, whom she left at Davos, in the Engadine, only late in December last, and who was little better at that time. Mrs. Hewitt has been at home only a few weeks. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman sails for Bermuda to-day with her daughter, Miss Cecil Boardman, and several of Miss Boardman's girl friends.

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The death of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, which occurred at Mr. Morgan's country place at Wheatley, L. I., on Monday, has elicited many expressions of sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, who are very devoted to their children. The child who died was five years old and the third of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan's five or six children.

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From all indications, the Thé concert at Sherry's next Tuesday afternoon, which is being organized by Mrs. De Bathe, for the wounded Boer and English soldiers in the Transvaal, will be a remarkably interesting affair. Every effort is being made to have the entertainment a reproduction as far as possible of the notable one of a similar kind recently given in Claridge's Hotel, in London, by the American women living there.

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The first of the Victor Thrane subscription music recitals took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's at noon yesterday. The ballroom was very prettily arranged with rugs, palms, and ferns, and chairs and sofas were scattered here and there, so that the atmosphere of a private parlor was thus obtained and felt. These recitals are under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and other well-known matrons. Those to follow will be held at high noon on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 20, 27, and March 6. The attendance yesterday was comparatively small owing to the Dodge-Barker wedding and a number of luncheons, but several music lovers, among whom were Miss Constable, Mrs. Arthur Terry, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. C. L. Gilbert, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Charles Stickney, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Ditson, Mrs. Beekman, and Mrs. Chickering, greatly enjoyed the interesting programme, which was well rendered by Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, M. Aimé Lachaume, and M. Alexandre Petschnikoff. This programme was as follows:

1. Sonata, Opus 36, A minor, (E. Grieg,) Mlle. Ruegger and M. Lachaume.
2. Fantasie Appassionata, (Vieuxtemps,) M. Alexandre Petschnikoff.
3. Trio, Opus 50, (Tschaikowsky,) Mlle. Ruegger, MM. Petschnikoff and Lachaume.

Miss Leonora Jackson and Mlle. Francis Saville will be the soloists at the second recital, next Tuesday.

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Mrs. John L. Lawrence (Miss Alice Work) of Lawrence, L. I., gave an informal tea yesterday afternoon in the State apartments of the Waldorf Hotel. Mrs. Lawrence was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah Newbold Lawrence,) who was married about two weeks ago at Far Rockaway. She was also assisted by her sister, Miss Work, and by Miss Auchincloss. The decorations were simple, consisting of cut flowers. Mrs. Lawrence wore a chrming gown of white crêpe embroidered. Mrs. Sherman's gown was of filmy, black material, and Miss Work was gowned in pale green silk flounced and trimmed with white lace.

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Mr. Francis Rogers and Mrs. Adah Benzing sang at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's Tuesday evening with music last night, and the Kneisel Quartet played. The programme, which was an unusually attractive and well-arranged one, was gotten up by Mr. Victor Harris, who was the accompanist. This programme was as follows:

No. 1—Quartet, in B flat major, Opus 18, No. 6, (Beethoven,) the Kneisel Quartet.

No. 2—Songs, (a) "Lungi dal Coro Bene," (Secchi,) (b) "Die Mainacht," (Brahms,) (c) "Von Ewiger Liebe," (Brahms,) Mr. Francis Rogers.

No. 3—Terzetto, (for two violins and viola,) Opus 74, (Dvorak,) Mr. Kneisel, Mr. Ondricek, and Mr. Svecenski.

No. 4—Songs, (a) "Oh! Let Night Speak of Me!" (Chadwick,) (b) "Lebewohl," (Franz Ries,) (c) "Sweetheart, Thy Lips Are Touched with Flame," (Chadwick,) Mrs. Adah Benzing.

No. 5—Quartet, (a) air, G string, (Bach-Wilhelmj,) (b) variations from quartet in C major, (Kaiser,) (Haydn,) the Kneisel Quartet.

No. 6—Songs, (a) "To Anthea," (Hatton,) (b) "Love Me or Not," (1640,) (Secchi,) (c) "Les Deux Amours," (Johns,) Mr. Francis Rogers.

About 100 guests were present.

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The fifth of the Fortnightly Dances was held last evening in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria. The guests were received by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. C. H. Huntington, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, and several other of the patronesses. The cotillion was led by Mr. Murray Strong. There were two favor figures, and the favors were sticks with artificial flowers and vari-colored ribbons and Indian pins for the girls, and for the men photograph frames and Japanese figures of dogs and other animals. The guests who were from out of town included Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, Mr. E. Crosby Thendleberger, Mr. Eugene Alexander, Mr. Marcellus H. Cowdryas, Mr. Gustave Huncken, Miss Francis Coleman, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Elizabeth Petts, Mr. Knox Taylor, Miss Florence W. Wright, Mr. Charles Skidmore, Mr. Eugene Southack, Mr. Arthur Mann, Mr. H. D. Sleeper, Miss Constance Satterlee, Miss Florence R. Cramp, Miss Jean Pruyn, Miss Earnestina Sieder, and Miss Catherine Dodd Dana. Among the members present were Miss Edith Van C. Jay, Miss Delafield, Miss Emma Rutherford, Miss Emily Hurry, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Katherine McClure, Miss Fanshawe, Miss Dominick, the Misses Harriet and Maisie Delafield, Miss Hopeton Drake, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Ruth Hoe, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Cecil Boardman, and the Messrs. John R. Delafield, Emory Hawes, L. A. Morgan, Robert Hoe, Dr. A. Catesby Jones, Reginald Jaffray, Arthur Goadby, Arthur G. Morris, J. S. Frelinghuysen, Wilson T. Lloyd, James B. Hurry, De Witt C. Fales, and Mr. Howard Townsend.

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The third and last Junior Cotillion took place last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. It was a very jolly dance, and the pretty trifles which were given as favors and the figures had a suggestion of the coming carnival. The supper was served shortly after midnight. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. Mr. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion. Among the dancers were Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Barnes, Miss Ethel Post, the Misses Clark, Miss Stokes, Miss Juliet Adee, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Helen Dominick, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Mildred Dix, Miss Margaret Iselin, Miss Amy Olyphant, Miss Atterbury, Miss May Gurnee, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Sands, Miss Miller, Miss Hollins, Miss Peabody, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Van Nest, Miss Betty Metcalf, Miss Butler, and the Messrs. Harry Batcheller, Goelet, Gallatin, Robbins, Post, Miller, Schieffelin, Lawrence Atterbury, Montgomery Hare, Stephen Pell, Frederic Kernochan, Ashton de Peyster, W. Biddle, Delafield, Hamilton Benjamin, Kenneth Robinson, Richard Fay, Phoenix Ingraham, Stokes, and Robert Gerry.

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New Orleans is having a Winter of exceptional gayety. On Sunday afternoon there was a musicale and reception at Mrs. Bright's, in honor of Miss Quarrier of Louisville, Ky., who plays the violin so well. Monday evening Morgan Whitney gave a dance and frolic, to christen the new music room in his residence. Some of the guests came with blackened faces, and gave a minstrel show, with coon dances, &c. The wedding of Mr. Louis McCaleb, younger brother of Mr. Thomas McCaleb, who is so well known in Newport and New York society a few years ago, and Miss Meyer, daughter of Mr. Victor Meyer, took place last week, and was a large and fashionable affair. It is reported in New Orleans that Miss Febinger, a granddaughter of Col. Febinger of Washington, will be the Queen of the Carnival this year. There will be many New York visitors at the carnival, which promises to be unusually brilliant and enjoyable this year.

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The death of Mr. George H. Norman, the Newport and Boston millionaire, which occurred at Palm Beach, Fla., on Saturday last, was not a surprise, as he had been in poor health for some time. Although Mr. Norman's business office was in Boston, he and his family were associated almost entirely with Newport, where he began life as a poor boy. He made most of his large fortune through the building and owning of water works. The Newport Water Works were among his most valuable properties. His sons, Hugh and Reginald Norman, are well known and popular at Newport. Both served in the Spanish war. One of his daughters married Mr. Frederick Prince of Boston and another Mr. William R. Hunter of Newport. It is thought that Mr. Norman's fortune may amount to $15,000,000.

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There is still some uncertainty abroad as to whether Queen Victoria will go to the Riviera and whether later in the Spring she will hold the accustomed Drawing Rooms. Everything in London is in a state of absolute depression. Mrs. Joseph Choate, wife of the American Ambassador, has gone to the Riviera. Last week she and her son were the guests of Sir Sidney Waterlow at Cannes. Much of the entertaining there is done by the Count and the Countess de Pourtales, but so far the season has been anything but gay. At Monte Carlo Mr. James Gordon Bennett has been entertaining a party of friends. Mrs. Henry White still remains at Grasse. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are expected at Nice, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. From Nice they will go to Rome.

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The cable dispatches from abroad confirm the news given in this column last week concerning the Americans who are stopping in the Engadine. John Jacob Astor has been celebrated in a song at one of the amateur entertainments as a public benefactor for the giving of the Astor Cup for the "bobbing" matches. He and Mrs. Astor seem to be enjoying this sport immensely. The time of the sojourners at the Engadine is taken up with "bobbing," skating, hockey, and other Winter sports during the day, and in the evening with charitable entertainments for the South African soldiers, with the inevitable "Absent-Minded Beggar" and fancy-dress dances.

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Outside of war news the items from London comprise the last details of the long-heralded tableaus arranged by Mrs. Arthur Paget, the details of the wedding of Miss Lily Whitehouse to Capt. Coventry, a description of which has already been given here, and the last sad particulars of the funeral services at the Chapel Royal and subsequent interment of Lady Alice Montagu. The Duchess of Manchester is at Portman Square, her London residence, with her son, is overwhelmed with grief, and sees no one.

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The arrival at the Ritz, in Paris, of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet has given occasion again for the report of Miss May Goelet's engagement. Each time this engagement is chronicled the fiancé is a new one. The last is Capt. Hugh Fraser. The report gave again the excuse for the printing of an alleged picture of Miss Goelet. There is no confirmation of the report.

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Mrs. Mackay and the Countess Telfener are in Rome, where Mrs. Mackay has had an audience with the Queen. Mr. William Waldorf Astor and party, on the Catania, are cruising in the Mediterranean, and touched one day last week at Palermo. Mrs. Hughes Hallett is entertaining a large house party at her villa in Tangier. The season has been rather quiet at Biarritz. The Earl of Essex, who married Miss Adele Grant, will go, it seems, to South Africa, after all, leaving this week.

IRON PLANT MAY BE MOVED.

Rumor of an Important Deal at Aldine, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J., Feb. 6.—It is reported here that the Jackson Architectural Iron Company of 315 East Eighteenth Street, New York City, has purchased from the Lehigh Valley Railroad fifteen acres of land along the lines of that road near its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio at Aldine, N. J. What the terms of the transfer are is not known, but it is believed that the consideration was nominal, and that the road will receive its principal compensation through freight receipts from the company.

The exchange of contracts is said to have taken place last Saturday in New York, and, according to the report, other factories engaged in the manufacture of architectural iron throughout the country will be merged into a big concern, with its central plant at Aldene. In case the New York works are abandoned, more than 1,000 men will move from the city to Aldene, and the present site of the factory will be given over to apartment houses and shops. William H. Jackson, head of the company, owns considerable land in the neighborhood of the rumored purchase. The proposed concentration of factories is said to be in line with the policy shown to be profitable by the rubber, wall paper, and other trusts.

Citizens of Aldene and Cranford are divided in opinion as to the advantages of having the new works built, some being averse to destroying the desirable residential features by the influx of noise and smoke, while others are willing to endure both in order that land values may rise.

The Jackson Architectural Iron Works, according to the Corporation Directory, has a capital of $325,000. Its officers are: President—William H. Jackson; Secretary—David Pettigrew; Treasurer—John H. Hankinson; Directors—W. H. Jackson, D. Pettigrew, J. H. Hankinson, Ebenezer C. Jackson, and Joseph W. Lantry.

Illinois Railroad Sold.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad was sold in this city by Special Master in Chancery Brown of Springfield, Ill., to Adrian H. Joline, representing the Central Trust Company of New York. The bid on the Evansville division was $1,895,000, and on the Peoria division the bid was $1,586,000. It is inferred that the Illinois Central interests were behind the bids.

RATE CUTTING ON GRAIN.

Inter-State Commerce Commission to Make an Investigation at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Rate-cutting on grain is to be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and sensations are promised. It is said that the Government's representatives are impressed by the claims made by the grain men, and have promised co-operation

John B. Carpenter of Montanague & Co., speaking of the violations of the law, said: "Some persons offer a certain grade of grain laid down in either Boston or New York at a given price—delivery to be made by a specified line—which, with the tariff rate added, shows that a cut is being made to the favored shippers, and that competitors are out of line from 1 to 2 cents a bushel."

"Another proof that secret rates have been granted to a few is the fact that on Jan. 30, 1900, a meeting of the traffic officials was held in Chicago, at which it was agreed that on and after Feb. 11 full tariff rates shall be charged. This is a clear admission on the part of the railroads that the inter-State commerce law is being violated."

The Board of Trade Transportation Committee has protested against the policy of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Wabash in compelling a shipper to transfer his grain through an elevator owned by another shipper. It is the wish of the grain men in general that the railroads own all the transfer elevators, which will place all shippers on an even footing.

CALIFORNIA SENATOR ELECTED.

Thomas R. Bard, Republican, Chosen to Succeed S. M. White.

Special to The New York Times.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Thomas R. Bard was to-day elected United States Senator to succeed Stephen M. White. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Thomas R. Bard, (Republican,) 26; James D. Phelan, (Democrat,) 10. In the Assembly the vote stood: Bard, 59; Phelan, 20; White, 1. Bard was declared elected in both houses. In announcing Mr. Bard's election, both Speaker Anderson, in the Assembly, and Lieut. Gov. Neff, in the Senate, announced that the term of office for which he was elected dates from March 4, 1899.

Both houses will meet in joint session to-morrow to ratify the election of Bard.

Thomas R. Bard was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Penn., Dec. 8, 1841. Robert M. Bard, his father, was an attorney of wide practice. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. When the civil war broke out Thomas R. Bard was located at Hagerstown, Md., and, although he was scarcely of age, he enlisted in the Federal Army, taking part in the battle of Antietam and many other engagements.

His executive ability came to the notice of Col. Thomas A. Scott, then Assistant Secretary of War, who took the young man into his command, where he rendered valuable assistance to the Transportation Department. In 1865 Col. Scott induced him to come to California to take charge of his large interests in Ventura and adjoining counties, comprising in all about 27,000 acres. Bard managed these large estates until Col. Scott's death, when he became his administrator and closed out the property. He was obliged to give bonds in $1,300,000, all within the County of Ventura, but he had no trouble in securing the large amount, farmers going on his bonds for all they were worth. Had he defaulted the whole county would have been bankrupt.

At the present time Mr. Bard is largely interested in the petroleum industry of Southern California, and is also a large landholder. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1880 and again in 1892, and was a delegate to the Blaine convention of 1884. He is a millionaire. Mr. Bard is married and has seven children.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Dodge—Barker.

Mr. Murray Witherbee Dodge, son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker, were married yesterday noon at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, wore a gown of white satin, with yoke of tucked chiffon, and where the chiffon joined the satin it was covered with point lace. About the foot of the gown was a flounce of chiffon, edged with a fine ruching of the same material. Her magnificent point lace veil was arranged to form a coronet over her pompadour coiffure. An almost invisible chain of gold held a pendant formed of one immense diamond, and below it a large pear-shaped pearl. She carried a shower bouquet of freesia, with satin streamers. Miss Lilian Barker, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. Her gown was of white panne velvet, tucked with insertion of lace, and she carried a bouquet of freesia. The two bridesmaids, Miss Alice Babcock, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Anne Potter, daughter of Mr. James Brown Potter, wore costumes of pale blue panne velvet and carried bouquets of green orchids and white snapdragons. The maid of honor and bridesmaids all wore large white picture hats, tilted well forward, and tied beneath their chins were hat strings of white tulle, forming large bows. Mr. Dodge's best man was his brother, Mr. Marshall Dodge, and the ushers were Mr. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. C. A. Brayton, Jr., Mr. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Louis Stoddard, Mr. Henry M. Hollister, Jr., Mr. Samuel W. Hawley, and Mr. W. H. Dixon. A breakfast at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, 636 Fifth Avenue, followed the ceremony. The church was crowded with a throng of fashionables, among whom were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Mary Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Grosvenor Kortright, and Mrs. George L. Rives. Mrs. Fordyce C. Barker, the bride's mother, wore a gown of white satin, veiled with black lace and trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge was in pale blue satin paillettéd in steel and jet, and wore a headdress of steel and jet, with a touch of blue. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will sail on Saturday next for the Riviera.

Kurrus—Sturtevant.

Dr. John Kurrus and Miss Lillian Chapman Sturtevant were married at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Matthew Taylor, pastor of the church. The bride wore a white satin gown, with a bodice of chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of roses and lilies of the valley. She entered the church on the arm of her uncle, Mr. William H. Chapman of Norwich, Conn. The matron of honor was Mrs. John B. Traver, who wore a gown of yellow satin, brocaded, with insertions of lace, and here and there a touch of violet panne velvet. The little flower girls were Miss Edith D. Herrick and Miss Ruth H. Chapman, cousins of the bride; Miss May Kurrus, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Olga I. Traver. The little girls wore slips of white point d'esprit over white silk, and carried yellow roses in baskets. Mr. Edward K. J. Kurrus was the bridegroom's best man, and the ushers were Mr. Thomas P. McKenna, Jr., of Long Branch, Mr. Charles Carson, Dr. Henry Smith, Mr. Charles B. Chapman, a cousin of the bride; Mr. B. D. Woolley, and Mr. Hugh O'Reilly. A reception at the house of the bride's aunt, Miss Chapman of 179 West Seventy-third Street, followed the ceremony.

Recovered from a Broken Neck.

YONKERS, Feb. 6.—Bartholomew Moriarity, a hod carrier, sixty-five years old, was discharged as cured to-day from St. Joseph's Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for a broken neck, caused by a fall from a building last October. Moriarity was first treated at his house by a physician. He was left with his right side paralyzed. On Dec. 8 he hobbled on one foot from his boarding house at Dobbs Ferry to the hospital in this city. An X-ray picture showed that a vertebra was broken in his neck, and that the two sections were pressing against the spinal cord. In spite of the man's age, the bone knit successfully. When he left the hospital Moriarity said he intended to resume his work as a hod carrier.

New Trial for Howard C. Benham.

BUFFALO, Feb. 6.—District Attorney Randall of Genesee County was notified this morning by Justice Hooker that he had decided to grant a new trial to Howard C. Benham, the Batavia wife murderer.

TROLLEY WIRE FIRED HAY.

Driver Scorned Boys' Warning, but Jumped When He Saw the Blaze.

"Hey, mister, yer load's afire," yelled a group of urchins to the driver of a hay wagon on Myrtle Avenue, near Walworth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The driver took his pipe from his mouth, winked expressively at the gamins, and chirped to his team.

"Me wheel goin' 'round too, ain't it?" he asked, with fine sarcasm, of the grinning small boys.

Half a block further on a man who had been standing on the corner ran out into the street and signaled the driver of the hay wagon to stop.

"Hey, you, your load's ablaze."

The driver at this pulled up and took a look behind.

"Holy smoke!" he ejaculated, hopping down from his seat.

A few pails of water sufficed to put out the fire. Investigation showed that the top of the load of hay, when the wagon had turned into Myrtle Avenue at Franklin Avenue, had pulled down one of the trolley wires and the escaping electricity had fired the hay.

THE REV. JOHN KENNEDY DEAD.

Was Prominent in Congregational Union and a Well-known Author.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Rev. John Kennedy, former Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales and Professor of Apologetics at New College, London, died yesterday in his eighty-seventh year.

The late Dr. Kennedy, who was born in Aberfeldy, Perthshire, June 14, 1813, had been a Director of the London Missionary Society since 1843, and was Chairman of its Examination Committee from 1882 to 1893. He was on the original committee of the East London Children's Hospital.

From 1887 to 1890 he edited The Evangelical Magazine. Among his numerous publications are "The Natural History of Man," "Handbook of Christian Evidences," "The Self-Revelation of Jesus Christ," and "Old Testament Criticism and the Rights of Non-Experts."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Earnest Lamoutte.

A cable message announcing the death in Puerto Rico of Earnest Lamoutte was received yesterday by his brother, Dr. L. A. Lamoutte of Stapleton, S. I. Mr. Lamoutte was a brother of Alexander C. Lamoutte, Vice President of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, and Gustave Lamoutte, the private secretary of the Consulado General de la Republica de Honduras. Mr. Lamoutte was well known in Manhattan, where he resided until recently, when he engaged in business in Puerto Rico. A widow and three children, who survive him, reside in Puerto Rico.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED A. HOLT died Sunday at his home, at 330 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-eight years old and was born in London, England. He had a wide reputation as an angler. He leaves one son.

WILLIAM J. MORGAN, JR., twenty-five years of age, Vice President of the Morgan Lithographing Company of Cleveland, and widely known in theatrical circles, is dead at his home, 1,939 Euclid Avenue, in that city. He had suffered from a long illness.

MARGARET A. WALGROVE died Saturday at her home, at 710 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a sister of Mrs. Francis L. Donaldson. She was born in 1838 in this city, her birthplace being in a small house on the present site of the New York Stock Exchange. She leaves one sister and one brother.

FRANK P. CURTIN, a newspaper man, died yesterday from consumption at the home of his mother, 1,178 Simpson Street, Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Curtin, who was twenty-six years old, had been a member of the staff of the Standard News Association for the last five years. He was unmarried and leaves a widowed mother and one sister.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A man who knows a good thing will always insist on having Carl H. Schultz's pure and correct Mineral Waters and will take no other. Orders to Carl H. Schultz, 430 1st Av.

Muscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of GREVE'S OINTMENT. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Angostura Bitters, the great regulator of the digestive organs. Get the genuine, Dr. Siegert's, imported from South America.—Adv.

E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.
Perfect in every detail.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOPER.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on Feb. 5, 1900, by the Rev. Wm. Bailey, at the residence of the bride's father, Rebecca Patterson, daughter of Dr. James E. Cooper, to James M. Brown of New York.

DODGE—BAKER.—At St. Thomas's Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, by the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., Elizabeth C. F. Barker, daughter of the late Fordyce D. Barker, to Murray Witherbee Dodge.

DIED.

BANTA.—At her late residence, Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900, Jane Annie Berry, wife of William S. Banta, in the 71st year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWMAN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 3, James Bowman, late proprietor of the La Tourette House, Bergen Point, N. J.
Funeral services Wednesday, 7th inst., at the Trinity P. E. Church, Bayonne, West 8th St., on the arrival of the train which leaves New York at 2 P. M. via Central R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty St. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

DE ANGELIS.—Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, 1900, Elizabeth, oldest daughter of the late Gideon and Mary De Angelis.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard W. Bogart, 412 North Broadway, Yonkers, Thursday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 2:05 train from Grand Central Station.

GILDER.—On Monday, Feb. 5, at Morristown, N. J., in the sixty-second year of his age, William Henry Gilder, late Brevet Major, U. S. V., second son of the late Rev. W. H. and Jane Nutt Gilder.
Interment at Bordentown, N. J.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 6, at his residence, "The Pines," Salem, N. Y., George B. Martin in his 89th year.

MORGAN.—On Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, at Wheatly, L. I., Theodore Moran Morgan, son of Edwin D. and Elizabeth M. Morgan, in his 6th year.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Roslyn, L. I., on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Special train will leave 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M., Long Island City 8:30 A. M., and returning, arrive at New York about 11:10 A. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN.—On Feb. 4, 1900, Richard E., aged 27 years, son of T. N. Morgan.
Funeral services at the Central Baptist Church, 42d St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Wednesday, the 7th, at 10 A. M.

MOWER.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 4, Anna Josephine, daughter of the late Thomas G. Mower, M. D., Surgeon, United States Army.
Funeral services at her late residence, 673 Lexington Av., Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEILSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Sat., Feb. 3, 1900, Robert H. Neilson, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 335 George St., on Wednesday next at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

NORTON.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 6, 1900, Electa Melanie Richards, wife of Charles Ledyard Norton.
Funeral private. Interment at Farmington, Conn.

SEACORD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Mary, widow of Darius Seacord, in her 89th year.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 232 Huguenot St., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

SINCLAIR.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, Mary J. Sloane, wife of John J. Sinclair.
Funeral services at her late residence, 6 East 63d St., Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock.

WEIGHT.—Feb. 6, 1900, Sarah E., widow of Peter D. Weight.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Thursday evening from late residence, 37 West 95th St., west of 8th Av.
Paterson, Newark, (N. J.,) Pawtucket, (R. I.,) papers please copy.

WYCKOFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Feb. 5, 1900, Jennie G., wife of William S. Wyckoff, and elder daughter of the late Abraham Ditmas and Mary Gerritsen Polhemus of Brooklyn.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister, Mrs. George Trowbridge, No. 1 West 47th St., on Thursday morning, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 6.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AHRENS, William L., 635 9th Av.	23	3
ALTILO, Nicolino, 82 Mulberry St.	2	5
ARBRUSTER, Johann, 59 Crosby St.	65	3
ARNOLD, Harold, Infants' Hosp.	1	3
ARMBRUSTER, Helen, 257 E. 74th St.	66	4
BARRY, Mary, 642 8th Av.	60	4
BROWN, Margaret A., 328 E. 39th St.	1	4
BROWN, Henry V., Jr., 46 W. 11th St.	1	5
BROWN, Grosvener, 39 E. 10th St.	1	5
BROWN, Mary E., 339 W. 35th St.	34	5
BREITWEISER, Leon, 202 W. 65th St.	1	5
BRAMMAN, John M., 2,415 8th Av.	1	4
CARASS, Maria G., 207 E. 97th St.	1	5
CARROLL, Christopher, 290 Spring St.	45	24
CALLAHAN, Mary, 133 W. 24th St.	56	4
CAMPBELL, John, Bellevue Hosp.	35	2
COLE, Kate M., 108 W. 27th St.	48	5
CIRELLO, Joseph, 316 E. 11th St.	42	4
DENNEY, Mary I., 48 W. 8th St.	1	5
DAILY, Elizabeth, 442 E. 87th St.	52	5
DIPENO, Rocco, 71 Sullivan St.	1	5
DUFFY, Margaret, 410 E. 16th St.	75	5
DUNSEATH, George, 434 W. 19th St.	1	4
FETBRANDT, Dora, 103 Park Av.	11	5
FARMER, Kate, 228 W. 18th St.	62	5
FLYNN, William J., 85 South St.	50	2
FINN, Loretto, 2,175 3d Av.	1	4
FEATHERSTONE, William E., Rahway, N. J.	33	4
FOX, Marion, 163 Av. B	1	4
GUERRA, Giuseppe, 333 E. 34th St.	3	5
GIBBONS, Alfred C., 455 W. 44th St.	3	4
GANNON, Mary, 307 W. 142d St.	23	4
GEORDANO, Ersilia, 114 Thompson St	12	5
GIOVANNI, Lugobardi, 45 Oliver St.	15	5
GILMARTIN, Kate, 232 E. Houston St.	36	2
GEISBERG, Maria, 227 E. 73d St.	50	4
HOLZMAN, Sidney, 186 Allen St.	1	4
HEYDECKER, Lina, 617 1st Av.	3	4
HOSEY, Edward, 50 Dominick St.	5	4
HILDEBRANDT, John, 428 W. 29th St	29	5
HILLEBRAND, Ruppert P., 403 E. 69th St.	2	6
HLAVAC, Anton, 1,288 1st Av.	4	4
HAYES, Kate, 226 E. 17th St.	41	1
HEUTCHAWO, Leonard, 66 Monroe St	1	4
HARMSWERTH, Johanna, 300 Henry St	74	3
HAMILTON, Benjamin F., 227 E. 30th St.	4	4
HEFFERMAN, Ellen, Almshouse Hosp	67	5
HAVICAN, Edward, 143 Forsyth St.	1	6
ISAACS, Morris, 2,254 2d Av.	1	4
ISRAEL, Henry E., 521 E. 85th St.	1	4
IMPERATOR, Giuseppe, 113 W. 15th St	1	5
JONES, Marion, 343 E. 122d St.	1	2
JACOBS, Edward, 92 Grove St.	77	4
JEWELL, Thomas, 26 Henry St.	1	5
KINSTLER, Zachariah, 305 W. 125th	68	3
KIGGINS, Richard, 509 W. 26th St.	1	4
KNELL, Charles, 155 Worth St.	5	3
KIPP, Elmer E., 3d St. and E. River	36	3
KORY, Ida, 784 8th Av.	71	5
KELLER, Henry, 325 4th Av.	59	5
KELLY, William, 128 Hester St.	25	4
KENNEDY, Mary A., 506 E. 86th St	54	2
KAY, Catherine M., 240 W. 36th St.	47	4
KLOER, Mina L., 187 E. 73d St.	38	4
LANE, Patrick, Infants' Hospital	1	3
LEAN, Nahiha, 81 Washington St.	1	3
LIVINGSTON, Clara, 23 E. 131st St.	68	5
MICKLEWED, Philip H., 128 W. 35th	45	3
MAHER, Patrick, 164 E. 110th St.	29	4
MISCHI, Albert, 215 E. 2d St.	48	1
MUZZARO, Pietro, 338 E. 63d St.	1	5
MASS, Abraham, 56 Hester St.	1	4
MILLER, Anthony, 244 E. 23d St.	71	5
MEHAN, Sarah, 14 Cottage Place	27	3
MURRAY, Annie, 60 Gouverneur St.	1	4
McNAMARA, Eleanor, 261 E. 71st St.	38	5
McCANN, Josephine, 137 Lewis St.	57	4
McGUIRE, Thomas, 441 W. 32d St.	38	5
OCKELMAN, Auguste, 401 E. 118th St	39	4
ODDO, Ada, 14 1st St.	1	4
PALUMBO, Angiolina, 444 E. 115th	1	5
PEAK, Leonard W., 213 E. 59th St.	29	5
PEPE, Carmelo, 250 Elizabeth St.	1	6
PAREDOSE, Arlangels, 72 Thompson	30	6
QUIGLEY, John, 19th St., N. R.	30	1
RAPELYE, Helen, 318 E. 44th St.	1	5
REDDY, Catherine, 544 W. 53d St.	29	4
RANSOM, Fred, 140 W. 42d St.	35	1
RIGLER, Daniel M., Charlotte, N. C.	53	5
RYCKMAN, Myrtle V., 140 W. 113th	13	4
RYAN, John, 96 Varick St.	1	5
RINCKE, Dora, 10 Thompson St.	42	5
ROBBINS, Daniel D., 407 E. Houston	50	4
RHODES, William, 1,232 3d Av.	59	6
GAFFER, Annie M., 2,427 1st Av.	61	4
SHERIDAN, John, 282 E. 24th St.	5	4
SINCLAIR, Mary T. S., 6 E. 63d st.	54	4
SPRANG, Mary, 260 Hudson St.	62	5
SLEVIN, Mary A., 423 W. 18th St.	1	5
STERN, Frank, 113 St. Mark's Place	30	4
STUART, Madeline, 229 Waverey Pl.	23	1
STOBEL, Fred, 9 Bowery	30	2
SCHMALTZ, Anna M., 316 E. 8th St.	77	5
SASARSON, Charles, 207 Stanton St.	1	5
SARRO, Frank, 330 E. 109th St.	1	5
SCOTT, Lillian, 90 Amsterdam Av.	1	5
SCHULZE, Lena, 402 W. 37th St.	32	5
TEMPLE, Uriiah, 116 W. 63d St.	62	5
TROXLER, Paulina, 555 W. 44th St.	11	4
THOMPSON, Mary F., 312 W. 40th St.	38	5
THIEBAUTH, Edna G., 467 2d Av.	1	5
TEIKIA, Rosa, 2 Suffolk St.	1	5
THOMSON, Marion, 240 W. 45th St.	22	5
TOMBA, Emmanuela, 228 E. 108th St.	1	6
TUCKER, Martha A., 145 W. 130th	80	5
URBACH, ——, 168 Ludlow St.	1	5
VICTOR, Joseph, 3d St. & E. R.	23	3
WALZ, Marie, 624 E. 9th St.	53	4
WALL, Bridget, 409 W. 30th St.	58	5
WAGNER, May, 323 E. 93d St.	1	5
WALKER, Ruby, 530 W. 45th St.	1	4
WALTON, George, 127 Greenwich St.	1	4
WALLACH, ——, 23 E. 131st St.	1	5
WALLACE, Edward, 314 E. 73d St.	6	4
WHITTON, Colin A., 2,207 7th Av.	1	6
YORK, Thomas, 143 E. 126th St	62	4

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AUER, Catharine, 252 Wallabout St.	2	5
AIKMAN, Caroline, 273 Union St.	85	3
ANNAMULLER, E., 237 Atlantic Av.	65	4
BASSETT, George, Eye and Ear Hosp.	38	5
BETZ, Philip, 35 Hamburg Av.	36	4
BOOS, George, German Hospital	30	5
BONFIGLIO, Gio, 347 Melrose St.	2	5
BYRNES, James, 515 Court St.	79	4
BENNETT, Elizabeth, 307 Decatur St.	80	4
CARNEY, James, 1,079 Pacific St.	44	3
CASEY, William, 630 Dean St.	78	3
COUTANT, F. M., 268 7th St.	19	5
CHELLBERG, C., 492 Atlantic Av.	47	4
CORCORAN, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp.	51	1
COOMBS, Helen J., 997 Kent Av.	44	4
CLEMENS, August, 11 Meserole St.	73	5
CRAWFORD, W., 21 Thatford Av.	1	4
DOLAN, M. A., 1,160 Bushwick Av.	45	5
DONALDSON, A. S., 144 Chestnut St.	61	5
DAVENPORT, R. S., 522 Greene Av.	83	5
DUCK, Margaret, L. I. Coll. Hosp.	22	5
DOHENEY, John J., St. Peter's Hosp.	29	4
EICHOLS, Mabel L., 439 Court St.	1	4
ESPOSITO, Rosina, 276 Bond St.	1	6
FARRELL, Elizabeth, 197 W. 9th St.	53	2
FOLEY, Mary, 35 Willow Place	70	3
FOUNTAIN, E. R., 222 Livingston St.	81	4
FRAZER, C. C., 648 Herkimer St.	5	5
FISCHETTI, C., 492 President St.	2	6
GALLAGHER, C., 416 Wythe Av.	23	3
HORN, Jessie K., 110 Madison St.	36	3
HOWARD, Thomas, 56 Woodhull St.	2	5
HERTEL, Ottilia, 1,233 Greene Av.	8	5
HOFF, Ludwig, 174 Graham Av.	39	5
HOWEY, Lauretta, 161 Butler St.	1	5
HANSEN, August, 356 20th St.	42	4
HEVER, Margaret, 435 Warren St.	38	4
HENDERSON, Catharine, 9 1st St.	1	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Nils, [illegible] Van Brunt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JACOBS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEELER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KRAMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOENIG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEESON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARTIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLER, Wilhelmina, 17 Willoughby Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MACIEJEWSKI, Kate, [illegible] Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
METZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEYER, F. W., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGRATH, [illegible] Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
McINTYRE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMAHON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPARTLAND, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NELSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OGDEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'CONNOR, [illegible] Kings County Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARTRIDGE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REDMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REED, [illegible] house	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBERTS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUTHERFORD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBINSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKINNER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible] Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOZHO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOGEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOODS, [illegible] Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALLACE, Irene, 61 Nostrand Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.
FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERY.
Now on Free Exhibition.
OIL PAINTINGS
By
AMERICAN ARTISTS
at the
Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 FIFTH AVENUE,
For AUCTION, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY Evenings,
Feb. 8, 9, and 10, at 8 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
KING'S
MIRROR
BY ANTHONY HOPE.
12mo, Cloth, $1.50
Animated, graceful, delicate in humor and perfect in taste.—N. Y. Tribune.
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS TAX

Treat Bill Is Sent to Committee for a Further Hearing.

ASSAILED BY THE MINORITY

Measure Declared by Mr. Allds Not to be an Attack on Thrift, but Aimed at Rich Depositors.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—When the Treat bill, to tax individual depositors in excess of $1,000 deposited in savings banks, was reached on the Assembly calendar to-day, a dozen members were instantly on their feet to object to its advancement to third reading.

Mr. Treat got the floor. He denied that the bill was aimed at thrift. No one sympathized with the poor more than he did. The bill was aimed at the rich depositors, and as far as he was concerned, he desired and courted a full investigation, and would ask that the bill be recommitted for a further hearing.

Mr. Allds defended the bill. It was not a tax on thrift, contended the majority leader. "Mr. Treat's bill," said he, "fixes the minimum at $1,000 for the tax, and we all know that $50 is the average deposited by poor people in savings banks. The object sought in this bill is to wipe out the possibility of rich men enriching themselves still more by placing deposits in banks scattered all over the State.

"Why, gentlemen, I know of a savings bank President up the State who had placed an even hundred accounts of $1,000 each, in various savings banks throughout the State." Mr. Allds, however, favored a hearing.

Mr. Trainor thought that the bill was defectively drawn, and that it would rob many poor people of their little earnings, accumulated by years of hard labor.

Mr. Gale also attacked the bill, saying that even if the bill became a law it would not prevent any depositor from depositing his money in small sums in the name of his sisters, his brothers, his cousins, and his aunts.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

SCORES THE SAVINGS TAX BILL.

Controller Coler Says Savings Institutions Must Not Be Tampered With.

Controller Coler yesterday expressed himself as being opposed to the bill which Assemblyman Treat has presented in the Legislature, and which provides for the levying of a tax on savings bank deposits amounting to $1,000 and upward. Mr. Coler believes that the bill will injure the poor and middle-class depositors in these banks, and will tend to make them discontented with the existing system of government.

"Last year," said he, "the passage of the franchise tax law was looked upon as a just measure from which great relief might be expected. No doubt this would be so if the same vigor were shown in finding a way of putting it in force as was shown in securing its passage. It is lying dead because the Legislature has not yet seen fit to provide the means to give it life. It seems to have received a dose of corporate chloroform, which is always more or less effective.

"On the other hand, the bill for taxing savings bank deposits has had injected into it some unknown vitality. In other words, an unsophisticated observer of legislation might be inclined to think that certain interests were attacking the people in order to draw attention from themselves.

"The savings institutions of this State and city must not be tampered with. They provide the only opportunity for the placing of money at interest for those of our people who are not schooled in finance and who do not desire to be taught by some of our artistic preceptors."

NEW KINGS PENITENTIARY.

Remsen Bill Proposes $500,000 Prison Structure on Barren Island.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bill providing for the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary from the Twenty-fourth Ward, in Brooklyn, to Barren Island, in Jamaica Bay, and authorizes the issuing of $500,000 in bonds to carry out the provisions of the act. The Commissioner of Correction is to build sea walls around portions of the island, and the Controller of New York is directed to sell at auction the lands upon which the present penitentiary is situated. Before making such sale the lands are to be laid out in city building lots and appraised in separate lots by three competent appraisers to be appointed by him. No plot or lot shall be sold at less than its appraised value, and the moneys received in payment for said lands are to be placed in a fund to be known as the Kings County Penitentiary Building Fund, and used for the payment of the bonds.

PENITENTIARY PLANS THROWN OUT.

Administration Building of New York County Prison Improperly Laid Out.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The State Prison Commission to-day disapproved of plans for the new administration building connected with the New York County Penitentiary because the hospital is not properly laid out.

The commission adopted a resolution calling upon New York City to appropriate $250,000 for the construction of a new jail in Brooklyn.

CHARTER COMMISSION BILL.

Mazet Committee Measure to be Reported Favorably—Fifteen Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Assembly Cities Committee will to-morrow report favorably, with amendments, the Mazet bill, introduced by Mr. Fallows, which authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission to revise the charter of New York City.

The amendments increase the commission from eleven to fifteen members, and allow each member $20 for every day while the commission is in session. These changes were suggested by the Governor.

BRIDGE AND TUNNEL HEARING.

Brennan Bill Advanced and Then Sent Back to the Committee.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The minority made a spirited attack in the Assembly to-day on Mr. Brennan's Bridge and Tunnel bill for New York City, which was on order of second reading. The measure was declared to be an invasion of home rule and of the rights of the Commissioner of Bridges.

As a result, the bill was advanced to third reading, and, on motion of the introducer, was then recommitted for a hearing.

East River Bridge Company Wins.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the Appellate Division and affirmed the decision of the referee dismissing the complaint of Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, receivers of the Madison Square Bank, against the East River Bridge Company to recover $50,000, the sum which was on deposit in the bank in the name of the defendant and was drawn out on a check the day the bank failed by reason of knowledge of the impending failure obtained by Frederick Uhlman, who was then President of the East River Bridge Company and a Director of the Madison Square Bank.

Time for Building Bridge Extended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate today passed the bill extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the East River between the City of New York and Long Island.

FOR EQUITABLE ASSESSMENTS.

Tax Reform Association's Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Rodenbeck.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Rodenbeck, relating to separation of values in assessing property, is designed to remedy the evil of discrimination in making assessments of real estate. The measure was prepared by the Tax Reform Association of New York City, and follows the State Commerce Commission's recommendation that Assessors be required to state not only the entire value of each parcel of real estate, but also to set down separately the value of the land. This has been the Massachusetts plan for many years, and has recently been adopted in New Jersey. The New York State Board of Assessors for several successive years urged similar legislation, directing attention to the fact that this method of assessment is required in Buffalo, where real estate assessment is more equitable than elsewhere.

The West End Association of New York, composed of real-estate owners, has demanded this reform and asserts that it will greatly improve assessments in New York. A somewhat similar provision was inserted in the charter some years ago. The present bill is designed to make the separation of values of lands and buildings a general provision, applicable to the entire State.

In connection with this bill, Assemblyman Rodenbeck said the legislative committee did not revise the entire tax law, and that separate bills were necessary to correct evils here and there. He declared there was great need of a thorough revision of the entire system of taxation.

STILL ANOTHER BAKERS' BILL.

Mr. Remsen Proposes Measure Differing from O'Connell Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Remsen to-day introduced a bakers' bill, which differs somewhat from the one introduced by Mr. O'Connell. The Factory Inspector is to designate six of his deputies to inspect bakeries, instead of ten, as in the O'Connell bill. No baker shall be allowed to work more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day. The other provisions of the bill relative to sanitary conditions, &c., are similar to those of the O'Connell measure.

NAVAL MILITIA ARMORY BILL.

Measure to Appropriate $500,000 for the Purpose.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Cotton to-day introduced a bill providing for the erection an equipment of an armory for the State Naval Militia, at a cost not to exceed $500,000.

The construction is to be supervised by the State Armory Commission.

HEARING ON TEACHERS' BILLS.

Assembly Sub-Committee Will Meet in This City Saturday and Monday.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Sub-Committee of the Assembly Cities Committee, to which has been referred all school teachers' bills for New York City, will sit in New York City on Saturday and Monday next.

DRUG CLERKS AND PHARMACISTS.

Henry Bill Advanced and Then Recommitted—Lively Maher Bill Hearing

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Henry bill relating to the Board of Pharmacy of New York City and the registration of pharmacists, on order of second reading in the Assembly to-day, was opposed by Mr. Maher, who moved to recommit. Mr. Henry compromised by consenting to have his bill advanced to third reading and then recommitted.

The Assembly Public Health Committee held a hearing on Mr. Maher's bill for shorter hours for drug clerks and pharmacists in New York City, and the session proved lively. Mr. Maher became excited over some criticisms of his measure by William Muir of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and threatened to chastise him. The lie was given and taken, and it was some minutes before order was restored.

William Dietz, President of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, also opposed the bill. Those who favored it were Mr. Maher, Edward Thimme, Morris Zitlin, and Benjamin Alpin. The committee took the bill under advisement.

LITTLE NEW LEGISLATION.

Senate Passes Bill Prohibiting Indecent Slot Machine Pictures.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brackett's bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure so as to define the terms of undertaker or counsel and allow them to bring action against an estate to recover any claim they may have for expenses of funeral or administration expenses was passed after a brief debate by a vote of 27 yeas to 6 nays.

Among the other bills passed were the following:

Senator FEATHERSON—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to pay for the services of certain persons in the Department of Finance during 1899, pending the preparation of civil service eligible lists for assistant accountants.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the Penal Code to prohibit the exhibition of indecent pictures in slot machines.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing for a commission to determine the positions of New York troops in the campaign before Vicksburg.

The Assembly transacted very little business. There was objection to Mr. McEwan's bill adding to the list of railroad companies in which first mortgage bonds and mortgages may be invested the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, but the bill was advanced.

BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. FOWLER—Authorizing Supervisors in change the compensation of Sheriff from fee to salary system.

Mr. BRENNAN—Constituting a new board to take charge of the erection in Brooklyn of a monument to the late Gen. Edward B. Fowler.

Mr. BEDELL—Providing that street surface railroads desiring to construct extensions or branches shall secure consents of the property owners along the streets through which such branches shall extend.

Mr. CONGER—Appropriating $10,000 annually for establishing and maintaining a biological station.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing that no appeal shall be taken to the Court of Appeals in an action upon a bond or undertaking when the decision of the appellate court is unanimous.

Mr. ROTH—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to audit and allow compensation to certain persons for services rendered in the Department of Finance during 1899.

Mr. MORGAN—Providing that real estate belonging to any library corporation, and acquired by it prior to 1893, and being a part of or contiguous to the main library building of such corporation, shall be exempt from taxation.

Senate.

Senator RICE—Directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to investigate the Woodside Water Company's claim for water furnished Long Island City from May 11, 1896, to Dec. 31, 1897, and, if it shall appear that water was furnished, that the City of New York shall pay the claim by the issue of revenue bonds.

Senator WAGNER—Providing for the settlement of the expenses incurred by the Cities of New York and Brooklyn in the acquisition of the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road.

Senator FORD—Proposing an amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, fixing the legal rate for publication of legal notices in cities of the first class at $1 per folio for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Senator MITCHELL—Providing an additional member of the Department of Buildings of New York City, who shall have jurisdiction in the Borough of the Bronx.

MUNICIPAL GAS TALK.

Senator Donnelly Makes an Elaborate Argument in Favor of His Public Ownership Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on the Municipal Gas Plant bill for New York City was held to-day before the Senate Committee on Cities. Senator Donnelly made the only argument in favor of his measure. No one appeared against the bill. Senator Donnelly said there was no opposition to the bill so far as the New York City officials were concerned, as they favor the measure.

Senator Donnelly named as the main advantages to be derived from his measure the following:

1. It relieves communities from corrupting relations with men of wealth.
2. Higher wages and shorter hours for labor.
3. The municipality would not show any partiality in extending improvements, such as gas works, electric light works, water works, railroads, &c., but would have in mind only the general welfare of the people at large.
4. Economy in management, making it possible to create a sinking fund which could be used to pay off cost of construction of plant and finally make the cost to the consumer nominal.

The present law regulating the manufacture of gas provides, said Senator Donnelly, first, for State inspection which has never inspected; second, for the quality of the gas, without providing any test of the quality, and, third, for an arbitrary price of gas.

"The capitalization of gas companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn, including bonds, amounts to $95,000,000," declared the speaker. "This, however, does not represent honest capitalization. It does not represent in any way the amount of money actually invested. More than one-half of it is water. The present Consolidated Gas Company is made up of half a dozen companies. Before consolidation the aggregate capitalization of these several companies was but $18,000,000. Upon consolidation the capitalization of the new company was raised to $39,000,000. The difference between $18,000,000 and $39,000,000 represents the water in this one company alone."

Senator Donnelly recalled the experience of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company during the financial crisis of December, 1899. "That company was supposed to be upon the most substantial financial footing," said he, "and yet it is a matter of public notoriety that this company, notwithstanding that it included among its owners such giants of the financial world as W. C. Whitney and John D. Crimmins, and possibly the Vanderbilt family, was compelled to play the part of a suppliant and beg the Standard Oil syndicate for mercy.

"The Standard Oil syndicate now controls the Standard Gas Light Company, and it is only a question of a very short time when it will control absolutely the entire gas business of the City of New York."

F. K. Thurber of New York, at the conclusion of Senator Donnelly's argument, asked that the hearing be adjourned for two weeks in order to allow at that time the presentation of any arguments the opposition might wish to make. The adjournment was granted.

RAMAPO WATER HEARING.

Mr. Demarest of Rockland Argues for the Repeal of Charter—Another Postponement.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—By consent of all parties interested, the hearing of the bills affecting the Ramapo Water Company of Brooklyn before the Cities Committee of the Assembly was to-day further postponed until Feb. 15.

The request for adjournment was made by Herbert R. Limburger, representing Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who stated that Mr. Lauterbach was unexpectedly detained, but desired to be heard later. Mr. Limburger called attention to the fact that the Merchants' Association Water bill for New York City affected the Ramapo Water Company, and suggested that that bill be given a hearing at the same time with the others.

Mr. Demarest of Rockland County was heard on his bill to annul the Ramapo company's charter. He said that the people of Rockland were opposed to the company's invading the county to enrich itself at their expense and inconvenience. The company, he declared, is vested with fabulous powers to condemn homesteads and farm lands, to build works, dam waters, and lay pipes through any property, no matter how valuable. Mr. Demarest asserted that greater power is given the company under the law of 1895 than that of any municipality in the State to condemn lands and waterways. If it should care to take advantage of the law, six industries now using the waters of the Ramapo in Rockland County could be forced to discontinue, and the company could take from the people their purest and most wholesome water.

Mr. Demarest said that many residents of Rockland, property owners in New York, had asked him to prevent the Ramapo company from foisting upon the taxpayers a contract running for forty years and involving $200,000,000, or an actual loss to them of $100,000,000.

That the law of 1895 was not only private but noxious legislation, Mr. Demarest said was proved by the words of Speaker Nixon, who offered the measure in 1895, in a recent interview, in which he declared that when he presented the law it affected Rockland and Orange Counties, but that the bill was so amended in committee as to embrace practically the entire State and confer upon the company almost unlimited power.

Ramapo Files an Appeal.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Herbert R. Limburger, for the Ramapo Water Company, filed an appeal this afternoon with the County Clerk to the Appellate Division, from the decision of Justice Chester, who overruled the demurrer interposed by the company to Mr. Hearst's action to annul its charter.

Capt. Goddard's Anti-Policy Crusade.

Capt. Norton Goddard, whose crusade against the policy shops in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Assembly Districts for the last few years has practically cleared these districts of such places, will appear before the Codes Committee in the Assembly Friday in favor of the amendment to Mr. Fallows's policy law. Capt. Goddard, who is in possession now of evidence of the methods of the policy dealers, will be backed up in his argument in favor of the amendment by Theron G. Strong, Gen. George Moore Smith, Magistrate Robert Cornell, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, and Alexander Mason, who accompany him. Capt. Goddard has sought to interest men of influence of all political factions in his fight, and several, among them ex-Mayor Hewitt and Controller Coler, have written him letters showing their approval of the measure.

Ask for Lands Under Water.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Hearings were given to-day on applications for grants of land under water by a special committee of the State Land Board. A grant of six acres in Hempstead Bay, Long Island, asked for by Fred L. Masury, was opposed by the town of Hempstead, which claims title to the land. A hearing was given also on an application of B. J. Allison for a grant of land at Story Point. The West Shore Railroad Company, which has a trestle there, opposed the application. Decision was reserved in both cases.

Silver Lake Park Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Ford's amendment to the Silver Lake Park bill was not discussed at length before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. A hearing had been scheduled, but Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer of New York stated that the city authorities were opposed to the bill in its present form, and Senator Ford consented to an adjournment, and meantime will consult the city authorities as to changes desired.

To Commemorate New York's Statehood.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Daughters of the American Revolution of Poughkeepsie desire the erection in New York City of a monument to commemorate the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New York, and Senator Ambler to-day introduced a bill making an appropriation of $10,000 for its erection. The monument is to be the property of the State.

Insurance Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—An amendment to the insurance law is proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Parsons to-day. It provides that no certificate shall be issued by the Superintendent of Insurance if, in his opinion, the name of the corporation applying therefor so closely resembles that of one already transacting business in this State as to create confusion and uncertainty, or be calculated to deceive.

Against Powder Making in Tenements

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosives, or fireworks, or other article of which such explosives are component parts, in a tenement house or building in which merchandise is publicly sold.

Against Aliens on Public Works.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Minton introduced a bill to-day in line with his alien labor resolution which provides that only citizens of the United States shall be employed on public works constructed by the State or a municipality.

Mr. Coler Wants to be Heard.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on Senator Ford's bill for the cancellation and refunding of the assessments made for acquiring a title to Wadsworth Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, was postponed until Tuesday next, in order to allow Controller Coler to be heard.

Governor's New Aide-de-Camp.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Major William Wilson of Geneva as an aide-de-camp on his staff, to succeed Col. W. H. Chapin of Buffalo, who has accepted the position of Inspector on the staff of Major Gen. Roe.

Guaranty Companies Increase of Stock

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Insurance Committee will report favorably to-morrow the Elsberg bill providing that title or guaranty companies may increase their capital from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Another Blow at "Bob Veal."

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—An amendment to the "bob veal" law is proposed in a bill to-day introduced by Senator Wilcox, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession for purposes of transportation to a slaughter house any live calf less than four weeks of age.

To Protect Liquor Dealers.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Peter McGinnis, President of the State Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association, appeared before the Assembly Excise Committee to-day, in favor of the Henry bill, prohibiting the sale of drinks in department stores, groceries, or drug stores in cities of the first and second class. Mr. McGinnis said the bill was intended to protect the liquor dealers, who are paying a large tax, from the encroachments of those who sell liquor as a side issue. The committee will give a further hearing on the bill next week.

Barren Island Hearing Postponed.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The hearing on Senator Wagner's Barren Island bill, down for to-day before the Senate Cities Committee, was adjourned until Feb. 13 upon request of De Lancey Nicoll of New York, who was unable to be present. William H. Amerman, President of the Anti-Barren Island League, and A. E. Karelsen, Secretary, were present to speak in behalf of the bill.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Freight Classification Committees Meet Here and in Chicago to Hear Protests of Shippers.

A meeting of the Classification Committee of the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday to consider the protests of the shippers against the new freight classification which took effect Jan. 1. The protests have been arranged and classified since they were submitted at the public hearing on Jan. 23. In spite of this it will take the committee one or two days more to complete the consideration of the matters involved. The conclusion of the committee will be submitted to the railroad companies, whose vote will determine the action to be taken. The committee adjourned yesterday to meet again this morning.

A similar meeting was held in Chicago by the Western Classification Committee, whose rulings, although not quite identical with those of the Eastern committee, have also been objected to by the interested shippers.

The Southern Classification Committee has informed the Merchants' Association that, in compliance with the request of the latter, it has called a meeting to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 16, in order to hear the objections to their classification by the Merchants' Association and other shippers.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL ACCUSED.

Charged with Violating the New Joint Passenger Agreement.

Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association is at present looking into a charge which has been made against the Michigan Central of violating the new joint passenger agreement which the trunk lines and their Western connections entered into about a month ago. It is charged that the Michigan Central was a party to a reduced east-bound rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

One of the terms of the agreement made by the roads was that in case of any charge against any one of them the other roads should not proceed to meet the reduced rates, but should refer the matter to the Commissioner, in the hope that it might be arbitrated. A meeting of the Joint Passenger Association will be held in Chicago to-morrow, when the charge will be fully investigated.

NEW ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAINS.

Running Over the Tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

The rumors of a proposed absorption of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Road by the Illinois Central received some support yesterday by the statement, which was made on good authority, that the Illinois Central would in the near future run through passenger trains as well as a fast freight line from Chicago to St. Paul, using the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis from Albert Lea to St. Paul.

The line of the Illinois Central now extends as far as Lyle, Minn. The connection between Lyle and Albert Lea is at present under construction and will be finished shortly.

The two new trains, which have just been built by the Pullman Company for through service from Chicago to Omaha, are now in good running order, and two additional through trains have been put on between St. Paul and Omaha. These trains also use the tracks of the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Coal Miners Lose a Terminal.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—Ten acres of land running from the uplands to tidewater in Newark Bay, which was being sought by a combination of mineowners in Pennsylvania for a terminal for a railroad for carrying coal in opposition to the Lehigh Valley and other roads, was sold by Master in Chancery Walter J. Knight at the Court House this afternoon. The bidding was spirited, and jumped from $1,000, the first bid, to $5,100, at which it was knocked down to George W. Tichenor, a local real estate agent. It is believed that he represented one of the roads which does the coal carrying now, and that the sale to him defeats the plan of the coal miners.

The Reading Declares a Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Company met today and declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the $28,000,000 first preferred stock of the company, pursuant to the recommendation of the Executive Committee, which met yesterday.

FRAUDS IN NATURALIZATIONS.

Forty-nine Indictments Presented in Brooklyn and United States Court Clerks Accused.

The United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday found forty-nine indictments against persons accused of being instrumental in the illegal naturalization of foreigners in that borough. The identity of the men indicted, except in two cases, was not made public. A man named Hoffmann, who lives in Williamsburg, was accused of aiding an applicant to obtain naturalization papers by making a false affidavit. Jacob Marcos of 428 Grand Street was arrested under another of the indictments. Both of the accused were admitted to bail in $1,500 each.

The presentment of the Grand Jury makes charges against two officials, and also recommends that the President and Congress be appealed to to eradicate the existing evils in regard to the naturalization of foreigners. It is set forth in the presentment that aliens rejected by the courts in Manhattan have gone over to Brooklyn, and obtained citizenship papers there, and that for over 800 applicants only 10 men were witnesses.

The presentment declares that the examination has had chiefly to do with cases of naturalization during 1899. Almost without exception the persons naturalized were residents of the east side in this borough, and it was found that in the majority of cases the applicant was unable to speak, read, or write English, and that only a small percentage could tell the date of their birth or when they came to this country, answers to both of which questions appear in their applications on file in the clerk's office. Later witnesses who were able to answer such questions appeared to the Grand Jury to be testifying under instruction from some persons outside the case. The presentment continues: "The matter of fees taken and retained by the clerk as a special Commissioner may be an explanation of this. If this is not the explanation, then we must charge it to incompetency or recklessness of the clerk Morle and his deputy, Gilkes, in omission or neglect of the proper discharge of their duties as officials charged with the supervision of matters of naturalizations." After weighing the evidence, however, the jury selects the "simple matter of making money" as the more plausible explanation.

Clerk Morle, when seen last night, had this to say about the presentment:

"Those who know me best will see that the presentment made by the Grand Jury to the Hon. Edward B. Thomas, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, is based on statements presented before them emanating from a vindictive spirit. Those who know me only by reputation during twenty-nine years' connection with the United States courts in this borough cannot fail to see a similar vindictive spirit, and therefore I leave future events to prove to the public at large the facts."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GIRL WINS WILL CONTEST

Maude Ernestine Banks to Share Her Grandfather's Fortune.

TESTATOR NEVER KNEW HER

The Contestant a Cousin of Maud Banks, the Actress—Will Inherit About $25,000.

By a decision of Surrogate Thomas given yesterday, at the end of a will contest, a young woman's identity was fully established, and she was declared to be the heir to about $25,000 from her grandfather's estate. The contestant was Maude Ernestine Banks of Waltham, Mass., who is now recognized as a cousin of Maud Banks, the actress.

Miles Banks, who for nearly thirty years was employed in the Custom House in this city, died May 8 last at 130 West Twenty-ninth Street. During his whole life in this city he was believed to be a bachelor, and not even his intimate friends knew that he had been married. He left a will, in which he bequeathed a large part of his estate to his brother, Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. The remainder of the estate, with the exception of $1,000, was left to other relatives. The $1,000 was given to Ernest Banks without any explanation or statement of relationship between the latter and the testator.

The estate consists of property valued at about $100,000, of which $17,000 worth is in this city and the rest near Waltham, Mass. Maude Ernestine Banks, through her attorneys, Philip J. Britt of this city and Francis Burke of Boston, objected to the probate of the will on the ground that it was not properly executed and that undue influence had been exerted on Miles Banks, by which he had been kept in ignorance of the fact that he had a granddaughter, although she had been living in the same town with his other relatives.

Evidence was presented that on Dec. 2, 1851, Miles Banks, who was then living at the Banks homestead, at Waltham, Mass., married Susan Wiley. Almost immediately after the marriage he left her, with the announcement that he never wanted to see her again. Mrs. Banks became a matron in the Tewskbury Almshouse, where she was burned to death in 1859. The certificate of the birth of her son, Ernest Banks, on Dec. 29, 1851, was offered in evidence.

Miles Banks came to this city in 1859, and soon became attached to the customs service. He never mentioned his marriage to any of his associates. He was very saving, and invested his money in property near his old home, at Waltham. Ernest Banks, the son, was cared for in his youth by a sister of his mother. In 1871 he married a Miss Bemis at Waltham, and in 1872 Maude Ernestine Banks was born. Three years after her birth Ernest Banks left his wife, and was last heard of when he was committed to an institution in Boston on a charge of habitual drunkenness.

Rebecca Banks Sanger, a sister of Miles Banks, testified that she knew of the son, Ernest, and of the granddaughter. She had only seen Ernest when he was eight years old. Sybil Banks, a niece of Miles Banks, testified that she lived at Waltham, Mass., and that she had met Maude Ernestine Banks at a musical entertainment. She told of one occasion when she and Miles Banks were in a street car in Boston. Maude Banks, with her aunt, Elizabeth Bemis, got on the same car and sat opposite them.

"Why was it that you did not try to bring your uncle and Maude together?" was asked of Miss Banks.

"I thought it was none of my business."

Thomas G. Banks of Watertown, Mass., a cousin of the testator, said that in 1851 he met Miles Banks in New Hampshire and that Miles said:

"Tom, I have just been married. My wife is here at the hotel. I intend leaving her immediately, and shall never live with her. She bears my name, if that will do her any good."

The contestant then took the stand.

"When were you born?" was asked.

"In 1872," was the reply.

"Who was your father?"

"Ernest Banks."

"Did you see your father frequently?"

"No, Sir."

"When did you last see him?"

"I do not know. I was very young."

"When did your mother die?"

"When I was eleven years old."

"Where?"

"In Waltham, Mass."

"You moved in the same social circles with the Banks family at Waltham, did you not?"

"Yes, with Miss Sybil Banks. I met her frequently at our musical club."

"Did you ever see your grandfather?"

"Yes; once when he was on the car with Miss Sybil Banks in Boston."

"What was Miss Banks's behavior toward you?"

"The same as to any other person who was a stranger."

After some other corroborative testimony in favor of the contestant was heard Surrogate Thomas admitted the will to probate. He declared that Ernest Banks was the son of Miles Banks; that Ernest Banks was dead, and that his daughter, Maude Ernestine Banks, was the heir at law and next of kin of Ernest Banks.

As Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks died before his brother Miles, the legacy which was bequeathed to him goes to the young woman, in addition to the $1,000 which was bequeathed to her father.

Maud Banks, the actress, was in court, but was not called upon to testify in favor of her newly found cousin.

WANTED FOOD FOR HER PETS.

A Woman's Chase After Her Husband Interested Broadway and Formed the Subject of a Bet.

A diminutive cabman, pursued down the middle of Broadway by a large woman with a puffing policeman far to the rear, halted theatregoers in their quest of amusement near Thirty-second Street last evening.

"They're starving; I want some money for them!" shouted the woman. "Wait till I catch my husband. He's bound to support them."

"Hold on, there!" yelled the officer.

"Three to one on the woman," offered a tall, lank youth in evening dress on the sidewalk.

"Take you!" yelled his companion.

But the little cabman didn't say a word. He kept sprinting right on up the street, doing his level best to make a record. A portion of the crowd, to keep the scene in view, moved at a pace a little less than a run after the actors.

At Thirty-second Street the officer had gained perceptibly upon the woman. His hand was about to close upon the collar of her plush jacket when the tall, lank youth yelled out:

"Use strategy, officer. You can catch the man. Let the woman alone and she'll catch him for you."

"He's anxious about his bet," announced the man who had taken it.

The officer followed the advice, and at Thirty-fourth Street the woman seized the cabman.

"You scoundrel!" she screamed. "I want some money for them. They're starving. I've no place to take them."

"Poor woman! Her children are starving, and her husband won't support them," commented the feminine portion of the crowd.

Straightening his belt, which had been pulled out of place in the chase, the officer came up and took both man and woman to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The tall, lank youth and his taker followed, after violently disputing as to who had won the bet. At the station house the woman said she was Mrs. Lizzie McElroy of 420 West Twenty-ninth Street. She had not been living with her husband, she said. "I don't care so much for myself," she told Sergt. Conboy, "but I've no place and nothing to eat for my poor little cats and dogs, and it's looking at them starving that makes me feel so bad."

"Cats and dogs, eh?" remarked the Sergeant. "Suppose you, McElroy, give her some money."

The cabman pulled out $1 which he offered to the woman.

"That won't do," she burst out.

"Well, here's another, then," replied her husband.

"I can't do anything with $2, Sergeant," she said. "Why, that won't even buy dog meat for Tommy."

The Sergeant told her that the police had no right to interfere in such cases. So out she and her husband went, separately. "He might have given me enough for a new collar for Jack, anyway," she remarked, as she went out.

It Is the Wind
that cuts and drives the cold into one's bones.
Kotedsilk
turns the wind off like a shield, and being a non-conductor of electricity, equalizes warmth and vitality. It is agreeable to wear, also, and a revelation of comfort to those whose skins have been tortured by wool.
KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
ON EVERY GARMENT.
ALL LEADING STORES AND
KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.,
70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They are telling a rather funny story about William Dean Howells's experience with a magazine proprietor who had engaged Mr. Howells to edit his magazine for him. Mr. Howells has not been in the habit of having a time watch kept on him when at his literary work, and, like all men of that sort, writes only when he is in the mood, and then accomplishes a great deal in a short time. Now, the proprietor of the magazine is one of those methodical, matter-of-fact fellows who cannot see why a "littery feller" should not sit down at his desk and do his work in regular fashion, just as his bookkeepers and engineer do. He looked askance at Mr. Howells as he came to his editorial den at all sorts of hours, whenever the mood seized him, and left in the same unceremonious way. It was very irritating to the methodical man of business, who could not understand how Mr. Howells could earn his salary unless he came to the office at 8 A. M. and worked there, with an hour for luncheon, until 5 P. M. He didn't quite like to ask Mr. Howells to report to the timekeeper of the establishment with the rest of the hired help, and finally evolved a method that he thought would meet with Mr. Howells's approval, would tend to make the writer more methodical, and would also satisfy the magazine proprietor that he was getting his money's worth out of the story writer. He got a bell punch and a strip of paper, with the hours of the day printed on it, and handed both to Mr. Howells, explaining that the use of this system would tend to make him more methodical in his habits, and so set a good example to the other employes in this model magazine office and intellectual forcing house. He told Mr. Howells that he could take the bell punch and punch out of the slip the figures indicating the hour at which he arrived at the office, the hours when he went to luncheon and returned therefrom, and the hour at which he took his departure for the night. If there ever was a man thoroughly mad in this world it was William Dean Howells when this timekeeper's watch was offered him. He said words to the proprietor that left no doubt in the mind of the man with the bell-punch scheme that Mr. Howells felt insulted, and there was a shade of surprise when Mr. Howells then and there tendered his resignation, with some remark that indicated that he was not in the habit of working on the street sweeper's time plan. Whenever Mr. Howells's name is mentioned to that magazine man he looks a trifle puzzled, and says that Mr. Howells is a very able man, but a trifle erratic, and wholly unused to business methods. What Mr. Howells has to say would not look well in print.

⁂

There is considerable good-natured fun among the sportsmen about town whenever the South Side Club of Long Island is mentioned among men who hunt and fish. For the benefit of such as do not know of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, it may be stated that it is a very exclusive and prosperous hunting and fishing club, with immense preserves on Long Island. The fun all comes about from the fact that one of the farmers' clubs at a recent meeting adopted a resolution asking the representatives of Long Island in the present Legislature to procure the passage of a law "preventing hunters and others from killing or maiming domestic cats while in pursuit of their sport." The South Siders get a bit huffy when they are asked about this law, laugh in a hollow fashion while the jesting is going on, and then, as good-naturedly as possible, try to convince the scoffers that the resolution was passed at a meeting at Northport, which is on the extreme northern shore of the island, while their preserves are on the extreme southern shore. Then they assert, with a lot of vehemence, that there are no cats on the south side of the island, anyway, and that the only slips their members ever make are in bringing down an occasional cow or tame duck "along at the edge of the evening when the light is very poor."

⁂

"If ever there was a memorial proposed to a dead man that would fully meet his ideas it is that which is being arranged by the friends of the late 'Smiling John' Kelly," said one of his friends, who is also one of the largest owners of race horses in this country. "John's heart was a heap bigger than most men's bodies, and he was never so happy as when he was doing good to some poor unfortunate in his quiet and unostentatious fashion. The proposition to endow ten beds at St. Vincent's Hospital would be just the sort of thing he would wish if he could be asked to designate his desire as to the form a memorial to him should take. For his means, John Kelly was the most charitable man in New York City, and he and Mrs. Kelly together dispensed more money for charity than for all their other expenses together, and John's living expenses were never small. Most any Sister of Charity in New York knew that she could go ahead on any work of kindness and mercy and have the bills footed by John Kelly without a question. Only they know the amount he actually paid out in that way. I presume the number of unfortunates who have had the benefit of good attendance at St. Vincent's Hospital at John's expense far exceeds 100, if their number could be known. But Kelly never allowed any one but his wife, and possibly 'Dave' Gideon, to know about these things. I tumbled across the fact quite by accident when, looking up the whereabouts of an old employe of mine, I found him in a hospital being cared for at John's expense, and wholly unaware of who was paying his expenses. Unlucky and worthy men lost one of their best friends when John Kelly died."

⁂

"I never quite knew where I acquired the prune habit," remarked one of the visitors to the Poultry Show last week, "for it never has been my misfortune to be compelled to live in a boarding house. However, I have always liked prunes, either done up into pies or in the ordinary fashion in which they are served as a dessert. It is plebeian, I admit, but I could not help it. But I have just had the taste for prunes knocked out of me in a most humiliating fashion. I went into the room where the incubators were to see the fluffy little chicks hatched out. While waiting for my turn to see the birds I was accosted by one of the side show men who was selling a sort of combination magnifying glass and microscope. 'Just take a look at this bit of sugar picked from this prune,' said he, at the same time taking a white speck from the surface of the prune and attaching it to the bit of glass that he screwed on his confounded magnifying glass. I took the thing, pointed it toward the electric light, and took a squint through the peep hole. I didn't see anything that looked like a prune, but I did see a half dozen or more of the most repulsive-looking bugs crawling about that it had ever been my misfortune to make the acquaintance of. They were offensively lively, and made me think of bedbugs, and all other sorts of unwelcome and nasty objects. That cured my taste for prunes, and hereafter they are cut from my bill of fare. Possibly some fellow had rung in chicken lice on me, but he has destroyed my fondness for prunes."

⁂

When women took to themselves as a fad the finger purses of pigskin, monkey skin, and rawhide, it was a fashion that spread so like wildfire that the wise men in the notions trade said it could last but a very short time. Now those queer little purses have come to stay, say the same men. One reason for it is that it furnishes a safe place for a woman to carry her change, something she had not had heretofore, as fashion would not permit her to have a pocket where she could get at it without making an exhibition of herself. Now the fashion has become so firmly established that manufacturers of that sort of thing have made them a regular part of their business, and are devoting their energies to making them still more attractive. The latest thing in the way of decoration is to have the initial or monogram of the owner burned into the leather in "poker work," instead of using the gold or silver letters that have been used ever since the purse came into use.

⁂

"Here is a little bit that might be worth talking about," remarked a west side marketman, "if any one outside the produce business happens to be interested in such matters. You know, of course, that the United States has always been a considerable importer of potatoes. In some past years we have brought over immense quantities from Scotland, Holland, Scandinavian ports, and England. Last week there came a turn in the tide, and we became exporters. It was the war in South Africa coupled with a shortage in the English crop that brought it about. One firm last week sent 12,000 barrels of potatoes to England for transshipment to South Africa. They were of Maine growth, and the shipment is said to be the largest ever made from this country. I reckon it is also the first one that amounted to anything. If it turns out well, the story is that this shipment will be followed by a number of others, provided the potatoes can be had at a satisfactory price, and will stand transportation."

PEOPLE'S CLUB ELECTION.

Ernest H. Crosby the New President—Lecture on Tolstoi Announced.

The newly reorganized People's Club held a special meeting last night, at which Ernest H. Crosby was elected President to succeed Charles Sprague Smith, whose resignation recently was followed by the club's abandonment by the People's Institute, through which it was originally founded.

The Committee on Plan and Scope suggested a system of management pending the adoption of a new constitution, and urged the members to advance small sums to the club until it can be placed on a solid financial basis. A lecture on the life of Tolstoi will be given at the club to-morrow night, and arrangements were made to send circular letters to all of the old members asking them to be present.

RUNAWAY TEAM KILLS A HORSE.

The Animal Impaled on the Pole of a Delivery Van.

A team attached to a delivery van ran away in Madison Avenue, starting at Twenty-ninth Street, last night, and caused much trouble. The team ran to Thirty-fourth Street in a zigzag course, darting in and out among the many vehicles in the avenue, and escaping some by close margins. At Thirty-fourth Street the team ran into a coupé in which was a woman. The pole of the van impaled the horse attached to the coupé and fatally wounded it, the animal dying in a few minutes.

The woman in the coupé almost fainted from fright, but she was not hurt. The horse which was killed and the coupé were the property of G. R. Van Cott, a livery stable keeper, whose place is in Eighth Street.

GOBEL KEPT THE TRYST.

So Did a Policeman Whom Mrs. Gobel Sent to Represent Her.

"Dear Wife: Meet me at Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street Monday night at 8 o'clock. CHRIS."

So wrote Christian Gobel, a Flatbush barber, to his alleged abandoned wife. The police, at Mrs. Gobel's request, had been looking for Gobel. She turned the note over to them, and then wrote back:

"Dear Chris: Glad to hear from you. Don't fail to be on hand. ELLEN."

"Oh, but these women are easy," chuckled the barber, on receipt of the answer.

Promptly at 8 o'clock on Monday night he was at the trysting place, ready for the expected reconciliation. Mrs. Gobel, however, was not there.

"It was very good of you not to keep me waiting," said a deep bass voice, as a big policeman stepped out of the shadows and arrested the barber.

Yesterday morning, in the Grant Street Court, Magistrate Steers held the disgusted Gobel in $300 bail.

Action Against Policeman Haverkamp

Charges against Haverkamp, the policeman who shot and seriously wounded William P. Moore on Sunday afternoon as he ran from him through Staple Street, have been filed with the Police Board by Capt. Hogan of the Leonard Street Station, who accuses him of violating the rules by shooting off his revolver. Haverkamp claimed that his weapon fell from his pocket and exploded. Inspector Brooks says that as soon as Moore is able to get out of the Hudson Street Hospital he will investigate the entire matter, and probably other and more serious charges will be preferred against Haverkamp.

Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER is the best known, the safest, and the most trustworthy remedy for CONSTIPATION.
It is invaluable for the relief of DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, and HEMORRHOIDS, in which its efficacy is unquestionable. It clears the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, and it secures A CLEAR COMPLEXION.
HUNYADI JANOS never gripes, and is never followed by unpleasant after-effects.
May be safely administered to children. Average dose: a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted, with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.
ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, proprietor,
Budapest, Hungary.

BILLIARD RECORD MADE

W. C. McCreery Establishes a New Average for Amateur Play.

St. Louis Man Clicks Off 400 in 27 Innings Against Smith—Mial Beats Conklin.

In one of the fastest games ever played between amateurs, Wayman C. McCreery of St. Louis last night broke the world's record for amateur billiardists, held by himself, at fourteen-inch balkline, two shots in balk, in the Class A amateur billiard championship tournament held in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. His average was 14 22-27, while the previous figures were 13.33, made in the opening game of the Class A tournament last year against Martin Mullen. In that game he also placed the record run of 139 to his credit. Last night his best run was 68. His opponent was J. De Mun Smith, also of St. Louis.

McCreery was very nervous at the start, making only 22 points in the first six innings. He finally got into a winning streak, however. Smith seemed nervous, and the exceptional speed of his opponent seemed to take his skill away. McCreery's scoring was mostly the result of clever nursing, though some of his open-table playing brought forth applause.

McCreery, who won the bank, failed to tally at the opening, while Smith placed 3 to his credit. In the next four innings McCreery made runs of 1, 1, 4, 5, Smith adding breaks of 9, 13, 3, 2 to his score. The next two innings were productive of runs of 5 and 11 for McCreery, Smith placing 2 and 1 to his score. McCreery then seemed to work off his nervousness and warmed up to his work.

A break of 35 made in the seventh inning gave him the lead, which he further increased in the next by adding 36 more, bringing his total up to 93 and his average above 10 for the first time since play began. After making a break of 2 in the seventh, Smith also managed to hold the ivories long enough to make 28, which was his best run during the game. This brought his total up to 61. During the next six innings both men played average billiards, the highest break being one of 19 by Smith in the thirteenth inning.

The nineteenth and twentieth innings were productive of the best billiards of the game, McCreery making runs of forty and sixty-eight. In the former inning he gave a fine exhibition of nursing. After making thirty-seven he was compelled to drive the balls. Placing three more to his credit, he failed to connect on a long and difficult draw. In his long run the balls rolled well until the forty-second shot, when he had to make a difficult massé.

His fifty-fourth shot drew applause, it being another difficult massé in the centre of the table. He then set out to beat the run of 62 made by Dr. Mial in the afternoon, and as he passed it the crowd again applauded. He did not put enough force in his stroke to make his sixty-ninth shot, though a lucky kiss nearly made it carrom. McCreery and several of the spectators thought he had counted, but the referee decided otherwise. This run placed him ahead of the world's record. Smith's playing during the last few innings fell off considerably.

McCreery finished the game in the twenty-seventh inning with a run of 28, amid much applause. There was a volley of cheers when Dr. Ranney announced that McCreery had broken the world's record. The score:

McCreery—0 1 1 4 5 11 35 36 3 2 0 12 4 8 40 4 0 0 40 68 0 0 31 0 26 35 28. Total, 400. Average, 14 22-27. High runs, 40, 40, and 68.

Smith—3 9 13 3 2 1 2 28 1 1 9 0 19 11 0 6 6 0 19 1 1 0 0 9 5. Total, 149. Average, 5 19-26.

Referee—Albro Akin, Press Club.

Dr. L. L. Mial and Charles F. Conklin of Chicago were the contestants in the afternoon game, and special interest centred in the match because it was Conklin's first appearance in the East, while all the other players in the tournament are known to metropolitan billiard lovers.

The Western man was not only nervous over the outcome, but did not seem to settle down to his true form until the game was well under way. After dropping more than 100 points behind Mial, Conklin pluckily drew up to within thirty of the New Yorker's total, in the third hundred. Mial, however, finally pulled away from his adversary despite the latter's safety tactics, which pulled down his average, and finally won by 400 to 294.

The score:

Mial—1 16 17 7 4 34 1 2 62 0 0 14 4 0 5 30 0 0 0 7 8 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 5 22 1 2 1 1 11 0 8 16 0 3 2 1 0 4 18 17 0 4 2 0 39 2 0 4 9. Total, 400. Average, 7 22-54. Highest runs, 62, 39, 34, 30, and 22.

Conklin—4 2 14 4 1 0 1 4 17 0 0 0 0 23 12 3 1 20 21 0 25 6 0 0 0 2 19 0 2 1 0 0 21 8 10 3 1 0 0 2 0 1 4 7 21 25 0 0 1 0 1 1 0. Total, 294. Average, 5 29-53. Highest runs, 25, 25, 23, 21, 21, and 21.

Referee—L. A. Servatius.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD DEBT.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s Syndicate to Take the Company's Bonds and Pay Off Its Floating Obligations.

It was learned definitely yesterday that the negotiations for the taking up of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt had ended in success. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the syndicate they head will put the deal through, as they had agreed, on condition that an examination of the company's affairs proved them to be in satisfactory shape and to be as represented. The experts employed by the syndicate to investigate the books of the company made a favorable report, and every obstacle was thereby removed to the completion of the negotiations.

The decision was reached at a meeting of Third Avenue Directors and representatives of the syndicate in the office of Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, yesterday. The scheme now adopted comprises the issuance by the company of 6 per cent. three-year mortgage bonds, which will be given to the syndicate at par in return for the taking up of the company's floating debt, which is officially declared to be $17,000,000, although it is in certain quarters reported to be somewhat larger. Besides this the syndicate agrees to put up what money is needed by the company for improvements, such as the completion of its big power house.

The compensation for these extra funds will be bonds of the same kind, except that these bonds will carry with them an investment privilege, making them convertible at par, at the option of the holders, into the new capital stock of the company, when it is issued. The company has a right to issue $24,000,000 of new stock, making $40,000,000 in all, and the arrangement with the syndicate enables it to issue this stock and with the proceeds redeem the bonds, any time after a year from their issuance, if the Directors think the condition of the financial market favorable for such a step.

The syndicate also gets a commission of 2½ per cent. on the bonds, 1 per cent. going to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the rest to their associates. If $25,000,000 of bonds were issued altogether, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would make through this commission alone $250,000.

The reports of the Standard Oil interest in Third Avenue are persistent. It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that the National City Bank, representing the Standard Oil people, had stood sponsor for the funds needed when the road changed its motive power to electricity.

Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday that he knew nothing of the mention of the name of John Calderwood of Minneapolis in connection with the Presidency.

NEGRO WOMAN LOSES HER CASE.

Contended that Her Child Should Go to White Children's School.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed with costs the order of the court below in the case of the People ex rel. Cisco against the School Board of the Borough of Queens. The decision is against Mrs. Cisco, a colored woman, who contended that her child should be allowed to attend a school for white children when the School Board had established a special school for colored children.

The mother of the child contended that the discrimination was in violation of the Constitution. The court, in its opinion, said that the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall provide for the support and maintenance of a system of free common schools, "wherein all children of this State may be educated," and that this provision requires no more than that equal facilities shall be furnished to all children, irrespective of color.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The German-American Company team gave a splendid exhibition in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night, winning two games, with scores of over 800. The team's score of 888 in the first game against the London and Liverpool and Globe team is one of the highest made in the tournament. In the same game Elston of the German-American team bowled a score of 229. The Atlantic Mutual team won the last game from London and Liverpool and Globe by a score of 764 to 729. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 160; Burnett, 152; Barnett, 160; Ormsbee, 187; Elston, 229. Total, 888.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Walker, 145; Gardner, 151; Smith, 135; Bentley, 135; Constant, 185. Total, 751.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Schopp, 162; Burnett, 176; Barnett, 136; Ormsbee, 156; Elston, 188. Total, 818.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 146; Peck, 141; Covert, 158; Heartt, 141; Ferdon, 164. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.

Atlantic Mutual—Floyd-Jones, 134; Peck, 181; Covert, 163; Heartt, 141; Ferdon, 145. Total, 764.

London and Liverpool and Globe—Walker, 153; Gardner, 159; Smith, 122; Bentley, 137; Constant, 158. Total, 729.

A series of games was bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Germania Alleys last night, the Lotus team winning two games. The Owl Club scored a double victory in Section No. 2 at the Arcade alleys, 9 St. Mark's Place. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Lotus—Warmuth, 189; Heith, 187; Sieberg, 173; Rehm, 167; Boemmermann, 166. Total, 882.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 214; Yost, 136; Lang, 142; Sherwood, 171; Eck, 186. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 147; Merten, 130; Brouwer, 156; Heep, 198; Brodbeck, 181. Total, 812.

Golden Rod—Eckstein, 144; Yost, 193; Lang, 124; Sherwood, 144; Eck 156. Total, 761.

THIRD GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 163; Heith, 188; Sieberg, 165; Rehm, 222; Boemmermann, 181. Total, 919.

Riverdale—Monahan, 138; Merten, 162; Brouwer, 132; Heep, 166; Brodbeck, 132. Total, 730.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Owl—Walsh, 184; Cordes, 163; Metzger, 177; Grabenstein, 170; Kramer, 142. Total, 836.

Glendale—Laine, 147; Stutterheim, 128; Lehr, 143; Schwager, 120; Groeling, 148. Total, 686.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 253; Stutterheim, 145; Lehr, 161; Schwager, 132; Groeling, 166. Total, 857.

Aurania—Heller, 123; Harrison, 122; Wetterer, 123; Schoeppler, 107; Muller, 177. Total, 652.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 136; Cordes, 178; Metzger, 115; Grabenstein, 179; Kramer, 150. Total, 758.

Aurania—Krug, 189; Schoeppler, 156; Heller, 121; Harrison, 156; Stile, 121. Total, 743.

In the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night the Manhattan Company bowlers won two games, defeating the second team of the Chase National Bank and the Plaza Bank team. Plaza Bank won its game with Chase National Bank. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 152; McIntosh, 216; Doctor, 145; Fowler, 167; Meserole, 154. Total, 834.

Chase National, No. 2—Torniport, 135; Barber, 134; Baldwin, 106; Demarest, 139; Jones, 151. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Plaza—Meyer, 108; Bouton, 151; Cook, 147; Ahrens, 131; Ackermann, 123. Total, 660.

Chase National, No. 2—Torniport, 104; Balba, 122; Baldwin, 127; Demarest, 118; Jones, 142. Total, 613.

THIRD GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 160; McIntosh, 163; Doctor, 144; Fowler, 96; Meserole, 144. Total, 707.

Plaza—Meyer, 128; Bouton, 169; Cook, 119; Ahrens, 134; Ackermann, 101. Total, 651.

The Orientals bowled scores of 913 and 912 in the American National Tournament last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 163; West, 181; Vogel, 179; Rothermel, 211; Gilhaus, 179. Total, 913.

Riverdale—Monahan, 169; Merten, 160; Brouwer, 182; Brodbeck, 144, Ebling, 142. Total, 797.

SECOND GAME.

Monarch—Krominga, 132; Walters, 178; Keppler, 170; Cadieu, 127; Maass, 204. Total, 811.

Riverdale—Monahan, 164; Merten, 153; Brouwer, 137; Brodbeck, 153; Ebling, 170. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 221; West, 168; Vogel, 187; Rothermel, 166; Gilhaus, 170. Total, 912.

Monarch—Krominga, 177; Walters, 194; Keppler, 180; Cadieu, 169; Maass, 159. Total, 879.

The Knickerbocker and Washington teams bowled off the tie for first prize in the Harlem League at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. It required three games to decide the winner. The Washingtons were beaten in the first game. They won the second game, but were again beaten in the final game. The Knickerbockers made an average of 914 for the three games. They made forty-eight strikes and seventy-four spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 193; La Forest, 187; Snyder, 202; Pump, 169; Lehrboch, 177. Total, 928.

Washington—Zenn, 164; Boehm, 151; A. Schiman, 153; Linden, 188; D. Schiman, 202. Total, 858.

SECOND GAME.

Washington—Zenn, 182; Boehm, 192; A. Schiman, 178; Linden, 214; D. Schiman, 149. Total, 915.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 190; La Forest, 190; Snyder, 146; Pump, 153; Lehrboch, 187. Total, 866.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker—Meyer, 185; La Forest, 169; Snyder, 176; Pump, 194; Lehrboch, 226. Total, 950.

Washington—Zenn, 167; Boehm, 149; A. Schiman, 191; Linden, 172; D. Schiman, 198. Total, 877.

Good scores were made in all the games bowled in the North Side National League last night. Meyer of the North New Yorks bowled the best average of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Hooker—Vander Zwaat, 200; Von Lehn, 142; Heins, 190; Ford, 151; Schumacher, 170. Total, 853.

Claremont—Price, 164; Blanchard, 140; Weisker, 163; Worcester, 137; Leonhardt, 104. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 144; Blanchard, 140; Weisker, 176; Price, 173; Worcester, 157. Total, 790.

North New York—Luhman, 149; Zyriacks, 144; Meyer, 206; Plate, 125; Stelloh, 165. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

North New York—Luhman, 185; Zyriacks, 115; Meyer, 171; Plate, 158; Stelloh, 200. Total, 829.

Hooker—Vander Zwaat, 151; Von Lehn, 159; Heins, 121; Ford, 134; Schumacher, 145. Total, 710.

The Owl Club was a winner in two games in the three-man team tournament at the Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. Scores

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Johnson, 169; Howell, 144; Voorhees, 164. Total, 477.

Owl—Bellmer, 169; Meyer, 164; Stearn, 173. Total, 506.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Johnson, 175; Howell, 159; Voorhees, 131. Total, 465.

Gramercy—F. Wanemaker, 130; Koster, 145; H. Wanemaker, 131. Total, 406.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Bellmer, 146; Meyer, 215; Stearn, 174. Total, 535.

Gramercy—F. Wanemaker, 131; Koster, 158; H. Wanemaker, 152. Total, 441.

The Bleecker Club increased its lead in the Arlington National Tournament by winning two games last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 204; Wragge, 145; Bonneau, 191; Rosenberg, 123; Ritter, 164. Total, 827.

Straggler—Greif, 145; Browne, 141; Le Touzel, 164; Gaynor, 133; Hosinger, 166. Total, 739.

SECOND GAME.

Oradell—Schmidt, 165; Becker, 162; Kaempf, 194; Dippel, 212; Reichard, 124. Total, 857.

Straggler—Greif, 136; Browne, 157; Le Touzel, 145; Gaynor, 163; Hosinger, 190. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 181; Wragge, 142; Bonneau, 135; Rosenberg, 140; Ritter, 157. Total, 755.

Oradell—Schmidt, 166; Becker, 114; Kaempf, 143; Dippel, 130; Reichard, 160. Total, 713.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Roseville Athletic Association vs. New York Athletic Club.

North Side National League—Borough, Rosedale, Knickerbocker.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Oerell, West Side Apollo, Defender.

Life Insurance League—Equitable Life, Prudential, Mutual Benefit of Newark.

Morning Newspaper League—The Herald vs. The Times.

Archdiocesan Union—Holy Rosary vs. Holy Cross No. 2; Holy Cross No. 2 vs. Spalding No. 1; Spalding No. 1 vs. Harlem Catholic Club.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Harlem Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Edison, Gotham, Manhatta.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—De Forest, Welcome, Brevoort.

Dartmouth's Baseball Schedule.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6.—The 1900 baseball schedule for the Dartmouth team was made public to-day by Manager G. W. Tong of Brooklyn. Among the dates are these: May 9, Yale at New Haven; May 10, Manhattan at New York; May 11, Fordham at New York; May 12, Orange Athletic Club at Orange; May 19, Wesleyan at Hanover; May 24, Wesleyan at Middletown; May 25-26, Williams at Williamstown; May 30, Union at Albany, morning and afternoon; June 2, Cornell at Hanover; June 4, Holy Cross at Hanover; June 9, Amherst at Amherst; June 13, Amherst at Hanover.

THE NATIONAL CYCLING BODY.

Report Read at the First Annual Meeting Declares the Organization Is a Success.

The National Cycling Association, which was organized last year to control cycle racing in opposition to the League of American Wheelmen, held its first annual meeting yesterday at the Astor House. The report of the Board of Control declared that the association had been successful, nearly all the important race meets having been held under its auspices. The associate and affiliated membership of the National Cycling Association includes more than one hundred track and racing associations.

The most important business of the meeting was the appointment of a Board of Appeals to consider protests made by racing men, cycle clubs, and track associations against decisions of track officials or the Board of Control. The men selected are George A. Needham, Kings County Wheelmen, Chairman; A. G. Frothingham, Metropolitan Wheelmen, Boston; William B. Curtis, New York Athletic Club, and Horace F. Vogel, Philadelphia.

The admission of the National Cycling Association into the International Cyclists' Association shows that foreign recognition has been practically obtained. The amount of money given in professional races held under the sanction of the National Cycling Association during the season of 1899 was $59,407.

Frank L. Kramer of the Harlem Wheelmen, the amateur champion of America for 1898 and 1899, has asked to be transferred to the professional class. The Board of Control will probably act favorably on the application. The association has registered 1,421 amateurs and 167 professionals. The entrance fee for cycling associations was reduced from $25 to $10.

The election of officers resulted as follows: John A. Blaurock, New York, President; C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, and W. L. Allen, Worcester, Mass., Vice Presidents; Clarence McGuire, New York, Secretary; A. G. Batchelder, Treasurer. Board of Control—A. G. Batchelder, Chairman; R. F. Kelsey, Hartford, Conn.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla.; George G. Greenburg, Chicago; Thomas Cooper, Detroit, and S. A. Miles, Chicago.

THE L. A. W. STATE PRESIDENCY.

Collector Bidwell Announces that He Cannot Accept Nomination.

In a letter to the officers of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Collector George R. Bidwell has announced that increased responsibilities lately assumed by him will make it impossible for him to accept the nomination for the Presidency of the organization, and requests that no further mention be made of his name in that connection.

The League of American Wheelmen officials, in view of this announcement, will ask that all members who have sent proxies instructed for Mr. Bidwell will amend their proxies or forward such instructions as they may deem necessary.

SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEW.

Col. Mills Compliments the Regiment—Awards of Trophies.

There was a review and parade of the Seventh Regiment at the armory last evening in honor of Col. Albert L. Mills, United States Army, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. After Col. Mills had reviewed the regiment, the year's awards of trophies and faithful service decorations were made. To Company F was awarded the Brigade Trophy and the Adjutant General's Trophy. Major J. C. Abrams received the twenty-five years' marksman's trophy, he having qualified every year for that length of time in the rifle contests.

The review, which was witnessed by fully 2,500 spectators, was one of the most satisfactory in the history of the regiment. Col. Appleton and his officers and men were highly complimented by Col. Mills and other West Point officers present. After the review and parade, the officers of the Seventh entertained Col. Mills and other visiting officers at a dinner, which was served in the library of the armory.

JOINT ATHLETIC MEET.

Games of the Members of Company G, Ninth Regiment, and the Xavier Athletic Association.

Company G of the Ninth Regiment and the Xavier Athletic Association held their athletic games jointly last night at the Ninth Regiment Armory, on West Fourteenth Street, and after the various contests had been decided the members of both organizations and their friends enjoyed a lively dance on the armory floor.

The athletic events were interesting, and well contested, and in one event, the mile bicycle handicap, the spectators saw R. Brown win in a novel manner. He was in the lead on the last lap and would probably have ridden first past the tape but for an accident within fifty yards of the finish. His wheel broke down at that point, but the rider quickly recovered his feet, and, grasping his broken machine firmly, he dragged it to the finish, reaching there before the nearest rider crossed it. The judges awarded the race to him. The summaries follow:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. B. Brister, K. A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by T. C. Nulty, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (18 feet.) Time—0:06 1-5. Third Heat—Dead heat between Charles Heiberg, N. W. S. A. C., (17 feet,) and C. McClellan, K. A. C., (12 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Adolph Weyrandt, U. S. A. C., (18 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by John F. Miller, St. George A. C., (13 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. Delgado, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Frank B. Nostrand, (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by B. W. Dudley, (18 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Ninth Heat—Won by J. Breslin, (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Tenth Heat—Won by D. McCollough, Seaside A. C., (15 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Nulty, Delgado second, Nostrand third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by F. K. Ahern, (25 yards;) W. M. Bird, (20 yards,) second; J. H. Bennett, (scratch,) third. Time—1:21 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. E. McDonald, (10 yards;) J. J. Murphy, (scratch,) second. Time—1:28 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Ahern, Murphy second, Bennett third. Time—1:19 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap, Open only to Members of the Ninth Regiment.—Won by S. Kahn, Company C, (22 yards;) J. M. Satterfield, Company K, (scratch,) second; C. Kilbride, Company G, (60 yards,) third. Time—7:01.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—First heat won by A. Allmuth, Y. M. C. A., (24 yards;) W. J. Carlin, Twenty-third Regiment, (28 yards,) second; Charles Heigberg, N. W. S. A. C., (32 yards,) third. Time—0:52. Second heat won by W. S. Edwards, K. A. C., (24 yards;) Fred Flores, X. A. C., (25 yards,) second; H. B. Sauter, Jr., third. Time—0:52 3-5. Third heat won by John C. Doyle, Brooklyn A. C., (32 yards;) Duffy, Pastime A. C., (26 yards,) second; H. W. Garthe, K. A. C., (18 feet,) third. Time—0:52 3-5.

Final heat won by Doyle; Duffy, second; Allmuth, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Five-mile Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Xavier A. C. team, (scratch;) H. A. C., (135 yards,) second; Union Settlement A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—24:24 1-5. For Xavier A. C., Welsh, Burke, Brady, Ryan, and Donovan contested.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by J. P. Molloy, Xavier A. A.; T. J. Pilgrim second, G. Gunderson third. Time—2:18 1-5. Second Heat—Won by C. W. Hollister; James Calder, Jr., Montclair High School, second; William I. Hamilton, Pingry High School A. A., third. Time—2:19.

Final Heat—Won by Calder, Hollister second, Molloy third. Time—2:16.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Barth A. C., (11 inches;) actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches. C. W. Powell, K. A. C., (3 inches,) second; actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches. D. J. O'Sullivan, X. A. A., (5½ inches,) third; actual jump, 5 feet 7½ inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C., (85 yards;) G. P. Arnold, N. W. S. A. C., (65 yards,) second; C. J. Foran, X. A. A., (105 yards,) third. Time—4:33.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. Brown, (50 yards;) J. J. Ryan, (40 yards,) second; J. J. Murphy, third. Time—2:51 3-5.

Fire in Oswego's "Tenderloin."

OSWEGO, Feb. 6.—Edward Golden's music hall and adjoining buildings in the "Tenderloin" district were gutted by fire early this morning. The circumstances surrounding the fire are very suspicious, and arrests may be made to-day. The loss is about $10,000.

FLORIDA WAITING FOR VARDON.

All the Crack Golfers Are Ready to Play the British Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 6.—Harry Vardon, the champion golfer of the world, who arrived from England last Saturday, will reach this city Feb. 15, and play his first Southern match on the links of the Florida East Coast Golf Club two days later.

Vardon will play four matches on the Florida East Coast Golf Club links. The first match will be played here on Feb. 17, the second will be played at Ormond Feb. 20, the third at Palm Beach Feb. 22, and the fourth at Miami Feb. 24. Anticipating the coming of Vardon, the leading professionals of this country have been gathering on the Florida links for some time past. Alexander H. Findlay, golfer in chief of the East Coast Club, is here to welcome his friend from the other side. Findlay played Vardon in England last Fall, meeting with his first defeat, and, in fact, his only defeat during his matches in Scotland.

In the total of thirty-six holes the medal play was: Vardon, 145; Findlay, 156. In the match play Vardon won with a score of 3 up and 2 to play.

Vardon's opponents in the four matches will probably be Smith, the champion of America; Low, the runner up, who has developed considerably since the Baltimore contest; Alexander H. Findlay, and that steady player, Arthur H. Fenn, known as the best American-born golfer.

New Yorker Breaks a Golf Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6.—Harry Suydam of New York broke the amateur record of the golf course here to-day by making it in 39. The former record, 40, was established by C. B. Cory of Boston and has since been equaled by E. C. Gren of Chicago and H. M. Forest of Philadelphia. The professional record at Palm Beach is 36, made by A. H. Findlay last week.

E. D. Morgan's 70-Footer Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 6.—The second of the fleet of special class seventy-foot sloops being built at the Herreshoff works was placed in the water here to-day. E. D. Morgan of New York is the owner of the new boat. Owing to a very recent death in Mr. Morgan's family, there was no ceremony, and the sloop was not christened today. Three other sloops are to be built here.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Oakland summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Dogtown, 112 pounds, (Piggott,) 5 to 2, won; Twinkle Twink, 107, (Conley,) 7 to 1, second; New Moon, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Schiller, Wilmeter, Glenn Ann, Lost Girl, Sylvan Lass, Lena Marie, Skirmish, and Lucid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; purse; maiden two-year-olds. Laura Marie, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5, won; Corn Cake, 112, (Ross,) 15 to 1, second; Count Hubert, 112, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:41¼. Location, Catherine, Bravo, Prince David, In Time, Balaro, Socapa, Woeful, Trixy R., and Intrepido also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Tuthill, 97 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 10, won; Redwald, 107, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, second; Allenna, 109, (Martin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Frank Duffy, Floridian, Daniel Allee, and St. Anthony also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; handicap. Rio Chico, 100 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Coda, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 1, second; Perseus, 105, (Walsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:54¾. Judge Wofford, Be Happy, Dr. Marks, Ace, Tom Calvert, Vinctora, None Such, and Tassajara also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; highweight handicap. Andrissa, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Ben Ledi, 115, (Ross,) 6 to 1, second; Loving Cup, 118, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Theory, Cormorant, Lew Zara, Frank Bell, and Ella Boland also ran.

SIXTH RACE. — Mile; purse. Olinthus, 111 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 5, won; Formero, 109, (Bullman,) 7 to 10, second; Del Paso II., 109, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41¼. Tempo, Ringmaster, and Hohenlohe also ran.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

90—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
105—Gorman vs. Park.
115—Lappin Brake Shoe Co. vs. Corning Co.
119—Rahtjens Composition Co. vs. Holzapfel's Composition Co.
121—In re Baudouine.
122—U. S. vs. Kennard.
124—Straits of Dover SS. Co. vs. Munson.
126—Hamfen vs. Price.
127—In re SS. Strathdon.
28—Excelsior Needle Co. vs. Morse Kiefer Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43. Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

270—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
153½—Sanford vs. White
237—Clayton vs. Met. St. Railway.
199—Copping vs. North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.
181—Watts vs. Weston.
187—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
276—Simpson vs. same.
321—Havens vs. same.
329—Davis vs. same.
140—Slaughter vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
145—Prato vs. City of N. Y.
149—Weinstein vs. Kroder.
257—Waydell vs. Kleinwort.
1½—Veselovski vs. Con. Ice Co.
271—Wood vs. Bennett.
272—Wood vs. Hearst
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
335—Mayes vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at at 10:30 A. M...In bankruptcy.

1989—In re Louis Kronich.
Discharges.
1869—George Hagemeyer
1921—Simon Fine.
1796—August D. Blauvelt.
1933—David W. Weber.
1719—Levy & Pelser.
1847—Jacob Barbey.
1710—Morris Hodes.
1821—Robert Harris.
1873—George Hamlin.
1897—Michael Sieklick.
1903—George J. Tragidis
1881—Clarence E. McDowell.
1890—Henrietta M. M. Frame.
1392—Blumenkrohn & Stone.
1899—Elmer Wenier.
1937—H. H. Topakyian.
1797—Elizabeth N. Satterlee.
1676—William W. Vaughan.
1863—Ferd Bohm.
1760—Emanuel Volk.
1653—Isaac Johnson.
1918—Peter Van der Roest.
1103—Elias G. Cohen.
1893—John J. Gallagher.
872—Max Brand.
1909—Victor Grand.
1891—Melvin L. Tuller.
1766—Israel L. Currier.
1904—Jacob Ruden.
15—Hunninghaus & Lindeman.
1625—Louis Lewensohn.
Discharges under objection.
1435—Lawrence Marston
1731—Julius Schaumburger.
1243—Wise & Hein.
1630—Nicolai Bute.
1786—Catherine A. L. Steuerwald.
1524—William M. Newman.
Adjourned cases.
615—Louis K. Davis.
1831—Joseph K. Emmett.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush.
Adjourned motions.
1913—Marco Garry.
2112—Charles Balz.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Converse, respondent, vs. Sharpe and another; in re judicial settlement of accounts of Mitchell et al., executors; Morehouse, appellant, vs. Morehouse et al.; True, administratrix, respondent, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Cornwell et al., executors, respondents, vs. Rosenthal, administratrix; Godfrey, administrator, respondent, vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; General Electric Company, respondent, vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company and another; Hungerford, respondent, vs. Hungerford; Royer and another, appellant, vs. East et al.; Havana Bridge Works, respondent, vs. Elmira Machine and Foundry Company and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Sullivan, respondent, vs. Sullivan.—Judgment affirmed without costs.

People ex rel Cisco, appellant, vs. School Board of the Borough of Queens.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People, respondent, vs. Moran.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Lipp, administrator, respondent, vs. Otis Brothers & Co., &c.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Cavanagh, respondent, vs. O'Neill.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

In re judicial settlement of estate of Peck.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

O'Brien and another, respondents, vs. East River Bridge Company.—Judgment reversed; that entered on the report of referee affirmed, with costs.

Melcalf et al., appellants and respondents, vs. Moses and another, receivers, appellants, &c.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs.

Woers, respondent, vs. Schumacher et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiff, and receiver to be paid out of the fund.

Skaneateles Water Company, appellant, vs. the Village of Skaneateles et al.; same vs. same; Allen et al., respondents, vs. Stevens et al.; Underwood and another, respondents executors, vs. the Greenwich Insurance Company; in re judicial settlement of annual accounts of Hoyt.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

To-day's calendar: 453, 753, 269, 270, 273, 274, 276, 279.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Open at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

20—1st Nat. Bk. of Ft. Worth, Texas, vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.
23—O'Connor vs. Penn. R. R.
28—Cody vs. Turn Verein.
31—Van Valkenburgh vs. Mayor, &c.
34—Spellman vs. Muehfeld.
35—Same vs. same.
43—Rademacher vs. Tilyou.
48—O'Connell vs. O'Brien.
50—Frounfelker vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
56—St. George Vineyard Co. vs. Fritz.
63—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
70—Cornell vs. Savage.
71—In re Scharmann.
73—Holland House Co. vs. Baird.
74—Powell vs. F. C. Linde Co.
75—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Collis vs. Press Pub. Co.
2—In re Hull.
3—Early vs. O'Brien.
4—Bernheim vs. Keppler.
5—Merrill vs. Berger.
6—Bernstein vs. Bernstein.
7—Vivian vs. Crown.
8—Park & Tilford vs. Keenan.
9—Myers vs. O'Connor.
10—Pettit vs. Knox.
11—Handler vs. D. E. Culver.
12—Sire vs. Wellman.
13—Hausenstein vs. Barry.
14—Jayne vs. Ingram.
15—Armstrong & Bolton Co. vs. Farrell.
16—Sheppard vs. Sheppard.
17—St. Matthew's Church vs. Judson.
18—In re Wetherill.
19—Citizen's Sav. Bank vs. Wilson.
20—Schuylkill vs. Rowell.
21—Drake vs. Drake.
22—Schledorn vs. Davis.
23—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith.
24—In re Ripley.
25—Adler vs. Connor.
26—Welch vs. Kingsley.
27—Mitchell vs. Schreimer.
28—Eschwege vs. Coffey
29—Gress vs. Un. Granite Co.
30—Harder vs. N. Y. Real Estate Co.
31—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Assur. Co.
32—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
33—Sommerfeld vs. Sommerfeld.
34—Sullivan vs. Sullivan
35—Wilson vs. Wilson.
36—Pendleton vs. Harris.
37—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.
38—In re Nelson Av.
39—Colleran vs. Call.
40—Drusin vs. Drusin.
41—Decoppet vs. Unadilla Valley R. R. Co.
42—De Coppet vs. Culver
43—Goldberg vs. Barth.
44—Wimpfheimer vs. Caeser.
45—Masters vs. De Zavala.
46—Reese vs. same.
47—Kahn vs. Hammer.
48—Dershem vs. Dershem.
49—Butler vs. Emmett.
50—Same vs. Richardson
51—Noonan vs. Palmer.
52—Bartlett vs. Kelly.
53—Dittmar vs. City of New York.
54—Stephens vs. same.
55—Smith vs. same.
56—Wilson vs. same.
57—Bell vs. same.
58—Kempland vs. same.
59—Clarke vs. same.
60—Gabler vs. Kullman.
61—Warren vs. Reilly.
62—Randell vs. Kottowsky.
63—In re O'Rourke.
64—Freeman vs. Rapp.
65—Fleitman & Co. vs. Allen.
66—Dunican vs. Conforti
67—Keeler vs. Birdseye.
68—In re Bernstein.
69—Tracy vs. Dolan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

4520—Benedict vs. Benedict.
4524—Meyers vs. Meyers
4354—Hopkins vs. Hopkins.
4729—Barnard vs. Barnard.
4360—Newman vs. Newman.
4507—Kotshofski vs. Kotshofski.
4491—Thompson vs. Thompson.
4512—Feroster vs. Feroster.
4496—Porrozza vs. Porrozza.
4489—Romlein vs. Romlein.
4506—Perris vs. Perris.
4494—Weeks vs. Weeks.
4495—Isaacs vs. Isaacs.
4509—Lindseth vs. Lindseth.
4510—Jencks vs. Jencks.
4511—Ehart vs. Ehart.
4513—Sheinock vs. Sheinock.
4515—Marks vs. Marks.
4516—Kelly vs. Kelly.
4518—Cohen vs. Cohen.
4521—Boylston vs. Boylston.
4522—Ankelman vs. Ankelman.
4357—Biron vs. Biron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3003—Sabel vs. Marks.
3782—Roy Watch Case Co. vs. Camm-Roy Watch Case Co.
3753—Smith vs. Keteltas
3873—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
3426—Diering vs. Quigley.
3755—Morley vs. Castor.
3777—Gardner vs. Dembinsky.
3918—Blumenauer vs. O'Connor.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4526.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned January term. Held in Part IV. room. Case on. 3360—Pullar vs. Waller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—George W. Schan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10071—Bailey vs. Am. Deposit & Loan Co.
10539—Marsen vs. Nat. Academy of Design.
11294—Kalendar vs. Kiernan.
10848—Berry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10942—Harms vs. same.
10854—Blank vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Inquest.

4378—Moskowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4471—Martin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12200—New Haven Steamboat Co. vs. Providence-Washington Ins. Co.
4490—Lichtenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4491—Same vs. same.
11818—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
7029—German-Am. Nat. Bank of Peoria vs. Firth.
7035—Luthy & Co. vs. Firth.
6446—Carney vs. City of New York.
2059—Ward vs. Mayor, &c.
2060—Same vs. same.
4508—Misel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3775—Unternehr vs. same.
4515—Aldis vs. same. Inquest.
6494—Moran vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
5593—Bonynge vs. Morris.
6376—Jacob vs. Chrystie.
5657—Siebrecht vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3900—R. T. Davis Mill Co. vs. Duryea.
606—Dimon vs. Keery.
1559—Hughes vs. Keep.
6182—Gabbanino vs. Jay.
4484—Wenger vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4487—Zeto vs. same.
8106—Crossman vs. Lurman.
4501—De Cesare vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
4511—Ciarcio vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4814—Derr vs. E. Keeler Co.
2999—Phillip vs. Benahelm.
2275—Newgass vs. Linsheimer.
4379—Rosenthal vs. Hubbell.
4918—Waterbury Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
4535—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4536—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Feb. 13.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogate's Chambers, ground floor, in the County Court House. Wills to probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas F. Nugent.
William Knorr.
James M. Maguire.
John H. Kornarens.
Emma E. Ockershausen.
Maria S. Comes.
Timothy W. Lord.
Mary T. Winepress.
At 11 A. M.
William H. Brower.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Second Floor, in County Court House—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1520—Frederick Lanzer.
1531—Sarah Goodheim.
1528—James McCloud.
1514—Eliza Stapleton.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1529—Lina Schaefer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1890—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry.
2983—Toal vs. Soher.
1570—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
1401—Goldberg vs. Gelles.
3598—Lifshitz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1953—Cotten vs. Dabe.
1935—Simon vs. Polshinsky.
1557—Aiken vs. Miller.
1633—Herina vs. Patterson.
3877—McGuiness vs. Man. Delivery Co.
1973—Blake vs. Gerken.
1974—Knowles vs. Richmond.
1977—Bradley vs. Whitende.
1348—Cohen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1146—Dressner vs. Dressner.
3902½—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
467—Simpson vs. Roseman.
1954—Friedner vs. Weil.
1634—Harn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1242—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1355—Goldberg vs. Briskman.
582—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
1304—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Brennen.
2019—Pernich vs. Rosenberg.
2021—Mendelsohn vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2023—Louis Webber Bldg Co. vs. Hawley Dunn Draft F. Co.
2024—Gribben vs. Dunn.
2025—Tollman vs. Rose.
2026—Sweeney vs. Dunn.
2028—Schleifstein vs. 3d Av. R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1843—Doyle vs. Mut. Life Assn.
1182—Louis vs. Salvin.
1784—Mona vs. Met. St. Railway.
1797—Facius vs. same.
772—Goldman vs. De Baum.
885—Siegel-Cooper Co. vs. same.
1516—Stearns vs. Rosenberg.
1344—Borges vs. Fuller.
134—Keale vs. Franklin B. & B. Co.
1812—Barham vs. Met. St. Ry.
1619—Wright vs. Siebler.
781—Robbins vs. Feldman.
1300—Schulkind vs. 3d Av. R. R.
769—Perlo vs. same.
1921—Wheeler vs. Leventritt.
1862—Schotland vs. Met. St. Ry.
1938—Lesser vs. Jacobs.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1432—Concois vs. Met. St. Ry.
1815—Rothschild vs. Neugass.
634—Baxter vs. Met. St. Ry.
613—Altman vs. McCall
1477—Morrison vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1075—Edelstein vs. Levy
1641—Abrahams vs. Richards.
1958—Gottheimer vs. Osborne.
1970—Bishop vs. Edelson
1591—Rosendorf vs. Bogin.
740—McLaughlin vs. Chrystie.
1985—Excelsior Brew. Co. vs. Gartner.
1987—Gubner vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
3750½—Meyerson vs. Levy.
667—Harris vs. Prince.
174—Landsberger vs. Friedman.
1720—East River Mill & Lumber Co. vs. Sharsmith.
1765—Solomon vs. Raum.
1747—Callaly vs. Todd.
1369—Miner vs. Hill.
1614—Crimmins vs. March.
1603—Johns vs. Jackson.
1613—Steel Bath Mfg. Co. vs. Robinson.
1714—Bartley vs. Martin.
806—Allen vs. 3d Av. R. R.
922—Mulster vs. same.
1705—Grammela vs. Evangelisto.
1753—Fancher vs. Goodman.
1580—Moschowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1091—Knielsheimer vs. Fischer.
1382—Haydock vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
275—Barger vs. Hard.
588—Schatzlein vs. Hassett.
1533—Weissberger vs. Grunwald.
1767—Murphy vs. Day.
1532—Birchald vs. Rapp.
366—Wellman vs. Pollard.
1717—Darling vs. Met. St. Ry.
969—Scanlon vs. same.
451—Meyers vs. Markowitz.
1080—Bowes vs. Goebel.
292—Case vs. Leavitt.
965—Delacy vs. Houston St., &c., R. R.
950—London Assurance Corp. vs. Pope.
2002—Berger vs. Met. St. Ry.
2006—Kempner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1085—Contargin vs. Penn. R. R.
2008—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry.
2068—Reubin vs. Flaum.
2069—Miller vs. Hawkes.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2069.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3824—Smith vs. Allen.
3935—Frankl vs. Mulholland.
3814—Neiman vs. Dallmeyer.
3800—Hencher vs. Maloy
3882—Brawner vs. Gerson.
3752—Hoepfner vs. Walker.
3953—New England Co. vs. Wheeler.
4070—Schein vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—John Calistine.
2—Frank Heussler.
3—Belle Hodge.
4—Carlo Messuri.
5—John J. Vought.
6—Roland A. Le Croix.
7—Herman Freund.
8—Otto Nestler.
9—Martin Fivenan, Joseph Chilson.
10—Etta Gore, Annie St. Clair.
11—Simon Corperman.
12—Pasquale Pincinti.
13—Giuseppi Pompa.
14—Giacomo Pisciotto.
15—Bessie Craft.
16—Louis Spiegel.
17—John Condon.
Pleadings.
1—John McGrath.
2—Joseph Barnett.
3—Benjamin Hall.
4—George Coan.
5—Charles E. McCarthy, William McGarrigal.
6—John Fitzpatrick.
7—Antonio Schiro.
8—Julius Cohen.
9—Gilbert Mantell.
10—George Grant.
11—Joseph Emanuel.
12—Meyer Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Orlando J. Hackett.
2—William Markuskie.
3—John T. Williams.
4—Max Goldstein.
5—Moritz Scharfman.
6—Patrick Haverty, Frank Cullen.
7—Louis Strongin.
8—William Green.
9—Otto Sigmon.
10—Patrick Hackett.
11—Fred Meyer.
12—Manuel Zarillo.
13—Thomas Kehoe.
14—Arthur F. Henderson
15—Lee Yon.
16—Fanny Levy.
17—Jacob T. Hertz.
18—Constantino Volpe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Gordon for the People.

1—John L. Steed.
2—Joseph Blanco.
3—James A. Ford.
4—Adam C. Craige.
5—Joseph A. Beasly, Leon Muethinck.
6—George Fisher.
7—Sandy Harris.
8—John L. Martin.
9—Martin Hoffman.
10—Joseph Esido.
11—James Bedford.
12—John Scott.
13—James Kiernan, John Gallagher, John Toohill.
14—Charles Reilly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Horner vs. Smith—Stanley H. Bevins. Salberg vs. Reddy—Milton S. Guiterman.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Bateson vs. Spoerry—Charles Donohue. Rutherford vs. Eldredge—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Hunter vs. New York Blackboard Company—Pennington Whitehead.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Milton J. Fechheimer vs. Robert Blei Syndicate—Mortimer Stiefel.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Smith, J. Day calendar.

1418—Frazer vs. Frazer.
261—Brooks vs. Brooks.
372—Hughes vs. Hughes.
459—Cummings vs. Harrison.
119—Loomis et al. vs. Knight et al.
520—Bennett vs. Bennett
523—Brooker vs. Brooker.
536—O'Brien vs. Guntz et al.
500—Cross et al. vs. Nilson et al.
275—Congregation Chevrah Tillem vs. Moskowitz.
541—Wagenblast vs. Wagenblast.
542—MacIver vs. MacIver.
543—Fatzler vs. Brown et al.
544—Smith et al. vs. City of New York.
545—Fleissuer vs. Fleissuer.
546—Nunez vs. Stapleton.
547—Truslow, trustee, vs. Doremus et al.
548—Farquar et al. vs. Wisconsin Milk Co.
549—Brantor vs. Brantor.
550—Schumm vs. Schumm
551—Smith vs. Smith.
552—Retter vs. Retter.
553—Greser vs. Greser.
554—Van Buren vs. Van Buren.
555—B'klyn Lumber Co. vs. Rofrand.
556—McGrath vs. McGrath.
557—Berner vs. Kowal.
558—Wilcox vs. Wilcox.
559—Little vs. Morton et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Mattice, J.; Part III., Jenks, J.; Part V., Chester, J.

1451—McCarroll vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
3198—Moreau vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
4667—Baccio vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
4134—Reeder vs. Westphal.
4539—Francois vs. Morrison.
4577—Coughlin vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4571—Anwater vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4646—Viergutz vs. Laughlin.
4661—Mayer vs. Nassau R. R.
25—Poulson vs. Navarro.
1215—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2254—Maske vs. Lanzer.
2195—Welge vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1936—Mollenhauer vs. Nassau R. R.
2948—Miller vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
4670—Riese vs. Cross, Austin & Ireland.
3234—Waring vs. Journeay.
2597—Amer. Surety Co. vs. Coyle.
2612—Terhune vs. City of New York.
2096—Cassano vs. B. H. R. R.
2104—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.
2017—Biehusen vs. Haywood.
3221—Van Houton vs. B. H. R. R.
4726—Ferris vs. B. H. R. R.
2038—Samuel vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
340—Horles vs. B., Q. Co. and Sub. R. R.
1676—Symons vs. Nassau R. R.
3510—Greenwald vs. Bklyn Heights R. R.
4607—Kelly, admin., vs. City of N. Y. et al.
2123—Cranley vs Nassau R. R.
2586—Brown vs. Berlin Iron Bridge Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon this call:

2401—Hoye vs. Flynn et al.
1956—Ross vs. Third Av. R. R.
1547—Esposito vs. Imperialli.
1640—Walsh vs. Degnon McLean Co.
1196—Beyer vs. Nassau R. R.
3854—Holmes vs. Eriksen et al.
2383—Dunn vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
4135—Manning vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
1240—Chickett vs. Feltman.
736—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
3507—Doyle vs. City of New York et al.
4149—Striffler vs. Striffler.
3834—Harris vs. Livoti.
2372—Elders vs. Meurer.
4523—Mulligan vs. Holland.
1141, 1142—Andrus vs. L. I. R. R.
3072—Miles vs. Press Pub. Co.
856—Gregonette vs. Brooklyn Wharf Co.
864—Mehrle vs. B., Q. Co & Sub. R. R.
1604—Page vs. Anderson
1771—Welsh vs. Ferguson.
2578—Kennedy vs. Vassar.
2373—Brown vs. Terry et al.
2950—Kasowsky vs. Bossert.
2908—White vs. Nassau R. R.
2986—Duffy vs. Nassau R. R.
3000—Nielan vs. Nassau R. R.
2205—Elvers vs. Nassau R. R.
2086—Friedlander vs. Carr.
2706—Smith vs. Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
3003—Montesi vs. Press Publishing Co.
2400—Cody vs. Hart.
2364—Stewart vs. Calvert.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—James Doyle, Edward Delfosse, Sarah Stocton, John Quinn, William Conley, Frank Blass, Stephen Jaeavura, and Joseph Busso.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Thomas Conlin, Thomas McCarthy, Emil Krieger, Oscar Mayer, Seva Bau, and Maydlena Ehlert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The will of William B. Garcie. The accounting in the estates of Catharine J. Fitzpatrick, Charlotte Hayward, Sherloch Austin, James Brennan, Magdalena Schaeffer, Sophie Munch, David Carmody, Alfred T. Baxter, Augustus Schwerter, Sarah J. Stearns, John Keenie, Miles E. Reilly, Ellen McGuire, Johanna Schenck, and Henry Arens. The estates of Thomas Gill and William Garden. The transfer tax of Patrick Flynn, Alice Batcheler, and John H. Pauch.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 18.—Accounting of Matthew Slanott.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New York—Admiralty Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

31—Forward vs. Tug M. D. Wheeler.
54—Holmes et al. vs. ship Queen Elizabeth.
55—Fulton vs. Holmes et al.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

GOVERNESS & COMPANION WANTED.—An educated and refined French governess and companion for a girl of seven years; must be competent to also teach primary English; first-class references and experience required; a good, pleasant, and permanent home and good salary to an acceptable person. Address E. B., Box 131, Times Office.

WANTED—A young girl to learn a light trade; must speak German. M. WEAKER, 389 Broome St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; Remington operator; young man, with some previous experience; about 18 years of age; must be willing and fair penman. Address T., P. O. Box 637, New York.

WANTED—A young man to learn a light trade; must speak German. M. WEAKER, 389 Broome St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; personal city reference. 463 6th Av., near 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with washing. Roche, 325 East 77th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; three years' best reference from last place; wages, $30. M. C., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook by day or week; good reference. 210 East 41st St.; top floor; Greagen's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook; no washing; wages, $20; American Protestant girl; city reference. 147 East 50th St.; first bell, west.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; willing to travel; wages, $25; best references. M. M., Box 327 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; washing, ironing, or cleaning. Flaherty, 1,510 2d Av., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; city reference. 206 East 36th St., care of Meade.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Do work of small private family in flat; good cook; reference. 244 East 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By French couple; husband as gardener, lawns, and useful man; wife, chambermaid; good seamstress; best references. P. Y., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

GARDENER.—German; age 32; married; no family; experienced in all branches, especially in greenhouses, roses, carnations, fruit, vegetables, &c.; take full charge of a gentleman's estate. R. F., 91 East 5th St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Married; age, 37; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; highly recommended Recommended, Box 133, Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

BY YOUNG MAN WITH BUILDER to learn trade; have some previous experience; very confidential; best references of former employers. C. D., Box 161, Times Office.

DRIVER.—By young American, 24, as useful driver. Reagan, 46 Gansevoort St.

MANAGER.—By a capable, steady man on a stock farm as manager; experienced handler and colt breaker. Edward Z. Jackson, care Dr. O. C. Jackson, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

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FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

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Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

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DRY GOODS.

THE CORSETS LAVALLIERE ARE HIGHLY recommended for the wearing qualities and the perfection of their fit. JAMMES, 4 W. 37th St., near 5th Av.

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ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s 6d. per day.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BOOKS bought; entire Libraries purchased. Call at residences free. S. G. Rains, 389 5th Av., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors, JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	20,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.	Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.	Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

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Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886,
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.

Large Profits--Absolute Security--Monthly Dividends.

Earnings and net profits certified as correct by Chartered Accountants, BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of New York, Chicago and San Francisco, who supervise its accounts.

The opportunity offered investors by this company is unexcelled, we believe unequalled, by any other zinc company in the United States.

Not only the opportunity for magnificent profits, but the opportunity of knowing at all times the exact condition of their company.

Dividends are paid promptly on the first of each month, one per cent. on par, to all stockholders of record on the 25th of the preceding month. At the present price of shares, this means a return to the investor of nearly **14 per cent. per annum** in cash monthly payments.

A sound investment depends, first, on security; second, on profit. The profit of such an investment as this is unquestionable; and its security is assured by properties whose value has been attested by the examination of the Public Accountants, as per their certified reports.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS containing these reports in full, with detailed statements of earnings, expenses, and net profits from the various mines.

100,000 SHARES
are now offered for public subscription at
85c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00 each, and are fully paid and non-assessable.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 AND 47 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 409 The Rookery, Chicago

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.

SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated February 1, 1900, Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company may be deposited with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, under the terms of the preliminary agreement dated February 1, 1900, up to and including February 28, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON........President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-Presiden.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH........President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,

At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executors.)

50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Railway Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific R'way.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. com.
5 shs. Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., Guar. 1916.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
8 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
36 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
6 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
5 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$1,000 Evans., Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 7 p. c. Con. Bds., Reg., 1900.
$2,000 Keo. & Des. Moines R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada So. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1912.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Regst. Bds., 1904.
$3,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson Riv. R. R. 3½ p. c. L. S. & Mich. So. coll., 1998.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Adjst. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., N. A. & Chic. R. R. (C. & I. Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 p. c. Court House and Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 p. c. Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 p. c. Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co., Col., 8 p. c. Judgment Bd., 1902-12.

(By order of Administratrix.)

48 shs. Natl. City Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
4 shs. Phenix Ins. Co. of B'klyn.

(By order of Trustees.)

$8,000 Western Union Tel. Co. 7 p. c. Building Fd. Mtg. Bds., 1902.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
19 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co. 3½ p. c. Bds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
29 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 35-100 shs. Trow Dir., Print. & B. B. Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
9 shs. Union Trust Co.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
55 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$10,000 American Lithographic Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bd.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfrs' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., Regst. 1921.
$50 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1910.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$10,000 Oneonta & Otego Valley Ry. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
$14,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Iowa Div.), Sinking Fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$2,500 Chicago Ry. Terminal Elevator Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Lotos Club, N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
115 shs. American Ice Co. Pfd.
415 shs. American Ice Co. common.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry. Co.,
NEW YORK, January 13th, 1900.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company on March 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record February 9th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. February 9th, 1900, and re-open at 10 o'clock A. M. March 2nd, 1900.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.

READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.

On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

General Chemical Company.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held February 1, 1900, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared upon the common stock of the company out of the earnings of 1899, payable one per cent. quarterly on March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1, to stockholders of record, respectively, at the several dates, when the transfer books shall be closed therefor in accordance with the by-laws.

For the purpose of paying said first quarter's dividend of one per cent. on March 1st, and determining the persons entitled thereto, the transfer books will be closed against the transfer of common stock from and after Monday, February 19, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Friday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

New York, February 6, 1900.

JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer

187th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., February 6, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents per share on its capital stock, payable February 17th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from February 7th to 17th. WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, January 30, 1900.

A dividend of 3% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1900.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared, payable February 15, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 9th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on February 15, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, February 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Monday, March 5, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books close Friday, February 9, and reopen Tuesday, March 6.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at No. 115 Broadway, Room 66, New York, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.

CHARLES REMSEN, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

MIDDLE STAND ON TRUSTS.

Industrial Commission's Report Probably Will Be a Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The differences of opinion among the members of the Industrial Commission concerning the subjects investigated by them will prevent early reports on most of these subjects and will insure slight consideration for some of the reports.

It is said now that the commission will be able to agree upon a report on the subject of the trusts, but that it will be so lukewarm in its tenor that it will not receive much consideration. The commission is badly split on the subject, the views ranging from slight interference with trusts to stringent laws against them. It will, however, probably be able to present a conservative compromise report.

Immigration is another subject on which there is great difference of opinion, and it may be a long time before a report on that question is submitted. No progress has been made in that direction and very little has been made toward a report on the subject of transportation.

It is probable that the only reports which will be submitted for a long time will be those on trusts and prison labor. The trust report may be submitted this month. Prison labor is the only subject on which the commission reached substantial agreement, and the report on that will be reasonably strong.

Maryland Coal Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Maryland Coal Company yesterday the following Directors were elected for a year's term: Edward M. Brown, William H. Van Kleek, Michael Coleman, Edward H. Litchfield, John E. Knapp, John G. Wendel, James W. Loveridge, Charles L. F. Robinson, W. Scott Fitz, and George Hewlett. The only new name is that of Mr. Van Kleek, who succeeds George H. B. Hill. John E. Knapp was re-elected President.

New York Bay Extension Railroad.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the New York Bay Extension Railroad, a road subsidiary to the Long Island Railroad, the outgoing Directors were re-elected.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 6	901,878
To date this year	12,873,234
Corresponding date last year	28,621,373

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 6	$3,566,400
To date this year	$60,142,000
Corresponding date last year	$170,563,860

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & Fdy	⅝	Federal Steel pf	⅞
Am. Car & F. pf	½	Illinois Central	1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Paper pf	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf	¾	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1⅛	Kan. C., P. & G	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M	½
Am. Tobacco	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	3
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
At., T. & S. F	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1¼
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf	¾	Nat. Steel pf	1¾
B'klyn R. Tr	¾	N. J. Central	1
Canada South	½	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Chi. & East. Ill	3½	N. Y., Ont. & West	1⅛
Chi. Great West	1	Norf. & West. pf	1
C., M. & St. P	1⅞	North. Pacific pf	½
Chi. & N. W. pf	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	⅞	Pacific Coast 2d pf	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O	1	Penn. R. R	2⅞
Chi. Term. Trans	⅝	Penn. Sub. R	2
Cleve., L. & W	1	Pullman Co	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf	3	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. Mid. pf	⅝	Third Avenue	6¼
Consol. Gas	1	Union Bag & Paper	½
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	Union Pacific	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Un. Pac. pf	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf	1¼	Wheel. & Lake Erie	½
Des M. & Ft. D	¾	Wis. Central	⅝
Erie	½	Wis. Cent. pf	2½
Erie 1st pf	1¾		
Erie 2d pf	3⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref	4⅞	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	4
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	½	Long Island	4¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A	¾	Manhattan	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	½	Nat. Steel	1⅛
Col. & H. C. & I	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Del., L. & W	¾	Pacific Mail	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Pressed Steel Car pf	½
Great North. pf	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf	¾

⁂

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1¼	L., E. & St. L. gen. 4s	1
Cleve. & Marietta 1st	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st	2⅛	Peo. & East. inc	3⅛
Erie 3d ext. 4½s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st, t. r	1¾	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1		
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r	2¼		

There were no declines.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange record was in many ways significant of good. There was activity and there was strength. Commission house business was large—the public was buying. This is new. Some signs of the change have been in evidence since January closed, but till yesterday the certainty of it was not positive.

The railway list comes into improving prominence. Not one but many inspiriting developments seem at hand. St. Paul's dividend is to have an "extra" attached to it, if not indeed a formal increase in the rate. Atchison is to disclose a new inspiriting advancement in its dividend prospect plans. Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings pass 10 per cent. upon its common stock. An impending report of the Manhattan Elevated will show $150,000 increase in earnings attended by a decrease of $7,000 in operating expenses—making a 1¼ quarterly dividend possible.

Thus goes the chronicle of progress as it may be met in high financial quarters where "points" and "tips" nor any manner of guesswork is necessary.

⁂

And there are new elements in the making of the better market. Leadership appears. It does not strut, does not even identify itself. But it is stalwart, aggressive—it accomplishes.

Mr. William C. Whitney's name gets much new mention. And, though neither he nor his colleagues will discuss the fact, Wall Street is full of circumstantial reports that Mr. Whitney is ending an adroit game of playing 'possum by operations which when comprehended will show their influence to be commanding.

Easy money, effective always, is peculiarly consequential now in regard to conditions which were demoralized less than sixty days ago by a stringency which even conservative bankers were much worried over. Coincidently an odd disclosure comes as to the foreign financial relationship to this market. London's large sales of American stocks in December and January are proving themselves to be not at all the sure case of liquidation which was popularly estimated; they were contracts for the short account. Stocks so sold do not "arrive" for delivery here. The simple truth is that London hasn't any volume of American stocks to sell. That bugaboo is an invalid.

MR. WHITNEY'S OPERATIONS.

Of late Wall Street has paid more than passing attention to the operations of Mr. William C. Whitney and his associates, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan and others. These gentlemen are now credited with having taken on an extra line of stocks during the recent panic, and it is said that it was their buying orders more than aught else that turned the market, especially on the railroad list and in those industrials in which they are known to be interested.

Burlington and St. Paul are said to have been bought largely by financial interests identified with Mr. Whitney and Mr. Ryan, at the suggestion of these gentlemen and with their co-operation.

Point is given to the story by the continuing rise, not alone of these two stocks, but of American Tobacco, the advance in that stock yesterday amounting to 2 full points on sales of 40,000 shares.

SUGAR WAR SITUATION.

Sugar Trust common stock was conspicuously weak yesterday, falling from 114, the opening, to as low as 108⅛, though later it rallied somewhat, with the close at 110—a net loss of 4⅞ points. The sales totalled over 122,000 shares, nearly one-seventh of the entire transactions on the board.

There were several causes for the decline. One of these was the report that a number of the company's refineries had been closed down; another was that the common stock dividend would surely be cut in half, if indeed not passed altogether, while a third, not confirmed, was to the effect that the company was losing the trade of manufacturing confectioners.

In reference to the closing of the refineries there was more or less mystery in the matter. At the offices of the trust itself no definite information as to how many of the refineries had been closed, either in whole or in part, could be gotten; nor could any reasons for the closing be obtained there. It was said in the trade, however, that the closing did not necessarily have any bearing on the sugar war, for the reason that February and March are the dullest months of the year in the sugar trade and it is not necessary to keep the refineries running to their full capacity these months. It was said, too, that overproduction, a large surplus stock, and scarcity of cooperage were factors in the situation.

From a semi-official source came this statement: "The American Sugar Refining Company supplies 80 per cent. of the sugar that is consumed in this country, and there is no probability of other than a short temporary suspension, simply for the company's own accommodation. Otherwise the prices of sugars would bound upward immediately. The sugar trade is very dull at the moment, and the American company has in all probability a surplus of refined sugars which it desires to work off. It is at this season that advantage is usually taken of the opportunity presented to clean up and make repairs and figure inventories when required. The American company has kept open plenty of capacity to supply the local trade. The prices of sugars to-day are steady and unchanged."

In some parts of the Street it is said that the present decline in the quotation of the common stock has been, if not purposely brought about by inside interests, at least not opposed, so that some certain investment holdings might be shaken out.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

On the announcement of a dividend of 20 per cent. Standard Oil jumped over 30 points in the outside market yesterday on transactions in less than 200 shares. It was for some time anticipated that this dividend would be an unusually large one, and there was much buying of the stock during the past few weeks by insiders and others on these anticipations. The declaration of a dividend of 20 per cent. was, however, a great surprise to Wall Street, as it was about 5 points above what was predicted, even by those who expected a considerable increase over the last dividend of 10 per cent. paid in December.

Much interest attached to the speculation as to the amount of dividends that will be paid for the full year; for though the 20 per cent. just declared is for the quarter ending in March, no knowledge is had as to the amount that will probably be paid for the next three quarters. Rumor has it that the recent earnings of the company have been beyond all precedent in the company's history, and by some it was thought that a quarterly rate of 20 per cent. would be maintained for the year, but little value attached to these surmises. On the old Standard Oil Trust certificates regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. were paid, to which for the past few years extra dividends were usually added. From 1891 to 1895 only the regular 12 per cent. was paid, in 1896 the company paid dividends to the amount of 31 per cent., 33 per cent. was paid in 1897, 31 per cent. in 1898, and 33 per cent. in 1899.

For many weeks past there has been steady absorption of Standard Oil stock, most of which seemed to be bought for those directly connected with the company and in a position to know the policy it was likely to follow in the distribution of earnings in the immediate future. Practically all the stock in the market had been taken, which accounted for the very small amount of stock that changed hands on the extraordinary advance which occurred yesterday.

Rumors of a change in the Presidency of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were denied. Reports of the retirement of J. D. Rockefeller were said to refer only to the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. No information as to this could be had at the offices of the company.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western issues continued strong yesterday on the talk of a probable dividend for the common in a few months and on the increased earnings assured by the advance in freight rates for soft coal.

In reference to the talk of Pennsylvania securing control of Norfolk and Western—the Street has heard much of this story for the past month or two—President Fink of Norfolk and Western says:

"I know nothing of such a movement, though I have heard it reported several times. As a matter of fact, it would take considerable buying of stocks to obtain control of our road, as we have $66,000,000 of common stock and $23,000,000 of preferred. No small group of shareholders, therefore, could transfer the control of the road. The voting control is now in the hands of the holders of the $23,000,000 preferred stock, but that provision of the reorganization plan expires in October of this year.

"Of course our road is a valuable property, and would be a very desirable one for the Pennsylvania, or any connecting line. We are making money, and we are going to continue to make it."

As on the previous day, the trading in Norfolk common was on a very extensive scale, the sales, with the exception of Sugar Trust stocks, being the largest on the list. Over 7,500 shares of the preferred were traded in, with a net gain of a full point. The same banking houses that were buyers on Monday were again in evidence as purchasers yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRENGTH.

Pennsylvania shares were largely dealt in yesterday, on the talk that increased dividends were not unlikely, as a result of the larger earnings which will follow upon the higher soft-coal freight rates. The belief, also, that plans were quietly working for the rounding out of the system on a very comprehensive plan, which would develop a railroad deal of considerable consequence, also contributed to the strength of the issues. The stock advanced 2⅞ points, on sales of 44,000 shares.

DIVIDEND FOR READING.

Within the past few days there has been heavy buying of Reading first preferred, on the report that a dividend would shortly be declared. The information came from sources usually considered authentic, and investors and speculators in the Street bought accordingly.

Yesterday official verification of the report came from Philadelphia, when it was announced that the Executive Committee of the company had agreed to recommend to the Board of Directors a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred, payable March 8, after having provided for the payment of the coal sinking fund required by the general mortgage.

The action, however, had been so generally discounted that the only effect the announcement had was to advance the stock ¾ on sales of 12,500 shares.

It is pointed out that this will be the first dividend declared on any share of preferred stock of the company since 1893. The last common stock dividend was in 1896.

For the year ending June 30, 1899, the company showed a surplus of $940,400, equal to 3.35 per cent. on the $28,000,000 first preferred. The surplus from July to the end of December, 1899, is set down as $2,378,300.

AFFECTING PEOPLE'S GAS.

The report from Chicago that the Rockefellers are likely to be given representation on the board of the People's Gas Company is regarded in Wall Street as merely an effort to put the quotation of the stock up.

What was regarded of more consequence in so far as the affairs and the future of the company are concerned was the announcement that 5,000 of the 8,500 gas lights in Chicago had been put out of service until the amount to be used for gas lighting is determined. This cut, it is explained, is made to conform to the amount, $300,000, set aside last year by the city. If it be maintained, the loss in income to the People's Gas Company will be enormous.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Third Avenue were strong yesterday, the former advancing three-quarters of a point, and the latter no less than 6¼ points on what was reported to be Standard Oil buying. The reported favorable developments in connection with the Third Avenue debt helped the stock of that company materially.

Both Manhattan and Metropolitan were weak, the former declining ⅝ and the latter ⅝. There was no news concerning either property.

STEEL GROUP'S MOVEMENT.

Steel stocks were only fairly active yesterday, and their movement was irregular, some of the stocks declining, others appreciating. American Steel Hoop was the most conspicuous in point of strength, the preferred stock advancing 1⅛ points on further reports of very encouraging earnings.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

It is officially denied that any plan is pending for retiring the preferred stock of Baltimore and Ohio, whether by the exchange of one share into 1¾ common, or otherwise. The story is said simply to be an old one revived, for which there is no foundation whatever.

In dealings of 29,000 shares yesterday the preferred stock advanced 1⅞ points, and the common, on sales of 16,000 shares, appreciated ⅞.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Missouri Pacific was active and strong yesterday on the published statement of the earnings of the road for the fourth week in January. These showed total earnings of $897,000, an increase for the week, as compared with the same week a year ago, of $147,000. Southern Railway shares were also strong on earnings showing an increase for the same week of $154,000.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

There was good buying of Union Pacific yesterday on the expectation that at the meeting of the Directors to-morrow favorable dividend action will be taken.

OPTION ON A COPPER MINE.

The firmness of Anaconda Copper yesterday was on the report that the company had acquired an option on the Boston and Montana mine.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Work begun on the new coal and iron railroad to run from a point on the West Virginia Central to a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio. It is expected to have the line finished by next December.

An official of the Atchison quoted as saying that the company is doing a splendid business. The movement of grain showing an improvement and merchandise shipments continuing very heavy.

Official denial of a Chicago dispatch stating that a plan has been completed to retire the preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by an exchange of one share into 1⅝ or 1¾ common.

Net gain by the Erie Telephone system of 3,669 subscribers in January, making the total number of telephone subscribers connected Jan. 31, 110,233.

Increase of $1,573,839 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,237,695 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Expectation in Richmond that the Virginia Legislature will pass the bill giving a charter to the Seaboard Air Line from Washington to Florida and sell to it the State's holdings of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac at 200.

East-bound shipments of grain, provisions, and flour from Chicago last week 141,211 tons, a decrease of 4,128 compared with the showing of the previous week.

Meeting to-morrow of the Directors of the Union Pacific to act upon the preferred dividend and other business.

Date of foreclosure sale of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf fixed for March 19 at Joplin, Mo.

According to a Chicago dispatch, the annual statement of the Diamond Match Company to be issued to-day will show a handsome gain over last year, more than sufficient to maintain the dividend on the stock as increased.

Departure of President Schoen and other officials of the Pressed Steel Car Company to Europe to extend the business of the company.

BIG DAY IN COTTON.

The Cotton Exchange had a notable day yesterday, and one that proved rather distressing to a fairly large number of operators, if current reports are to be relied on. Cotton reached by far the highest figures it has touched in years, experiencing an extraordinary boom right on top of an important bullish movement of several days' duration, which many thought had come pretty near to reaching its limit. The product scored a net advance of from 15 to 27 points, after a day of steady improvement, the net gain being about 25 in all futures except for October, November, and December, which, while showing extraordinary strength, did not keep abreast of the movement in earlier deliveries. A sensational market of yesterday's sort means plenty of business, of course, and the day's transactions aggregated not far from three-quarters of a million bales.

Before this week cotton had not reached over 8 cents in years and a good deal of interest was naturally aroused when it touched 8.04 on Monday. Yesterday May sold up to 8.20, July to 8.21, and August to 8.19. While the rise is in some measure due to manipulation, which was much in evidence on the Exchange yesterday, and which is said to have squeezed the Liverpool shorts rather badly, the main cause underlying the market's development of strength was the public realization of the shortness of this crop. The next crop months, with the single exception of September, were decidedly behind the earlier months in the advance, although they were good things for the bears to avoid. For a number of days past the continuing strong demand for spot cotton in the South, where buyers have the best chance of seeing how the product is held and what the crop prospects are, has been pushing prices up, and the public—especially the British public—came suddenly to the decision that they had all along overestimated the American crop. Their shorts began to cover and their straddlers to buy heavily, and this gave an impetus to the market which made the Cotton Exchange a particularly lively meeting place all through yesterday.

Europe has hitherto pinned its faith resolutely to the crop estimate made by Henry Neill, who publishes yearly the estimate of the forthcoming cotton product in this country, which foreigners have been used to take as a guide. His estimate was 11,250,000 bales for this crop, figures now understood in the trade to be about 2,250,000 too high, and, in spite of contradictory statements of various sorts—one big New York financial house published an estimate of something over 8,000,000 bales a few weeks ago—Mr. Neill reiterated his views. Those who sold cotton short on the basis of his estimate were scrambling to cover in lively fashion yesterday. In fact, a growing disinclination to credit his figures has been a factor in the market's strength for a good while past.

Cotton opened yesterday, aided by strong Liverpool advices, 2 to 5 points up, except in the case of February, which was 22 points up. Opening sales were as follows: February, 8.16; March, 7.95; April, 7.97; May, 7.96; June, 7.97; July, 7.98; August, 7.95; September, 7.48; October, 7.33; November, 7.27, and December, 7.27. The product advanced very slowly at first. An accurate estimate of the receipts, 33,000 bales, was published early in the day. They proved to be 32,887 bales, against 48,766 bales a week previous and 25,399 bales a year previous. Between 10 and 11 A. M. March jumped from 7.94 to 8.04, May from 7.97 to 8.07, August from 7.95 to 8.05 and October from 7.33 to 7.40. The same months gained from 1 to 3 points in the next two hours, and then the market came up with a rush. It closed firm, with final bid prices as follows: February, 8.19; March, 8.16; April, 8.17; May, 8.18; June, 8.18; July, 8.20; August, 8.18; September, 7.68; October, 7.49; November, 7.40, and December, 7.41.

The May dealings were larger than those of the entire market on many days. After market hours there was a good deal of desultory trading in this delivery.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Coffee was active yesterday, and receded somewhat from the exceptionally high prices at which it has recently been quoted. It opened 5 to 10 points off, 10,500 bags being sold at the call, and steadily declined, closing 10 to 15 points off. The total sales were 47,250 bags. The figures are still high, and spot coffee is being sold on the Street for 8¾ cents a pound, which is more than it has commanded for a long time. Receipts at Rio and Santos were moderate yesterday—22,000 bags.

Wheat lost three-eighths of a cent on the Produce Exchange. Advices were received from India predicting crop shortage of 100,000,000 bushels, but this was not new to the trade. Export business was small. Corn and oats were firm, and trading in them was not heavy, though 200,000 bushels of corn were taken for export.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

The recently elected Board of Directors of the National Surety Company of New York met yesterday and re-elected Charles A. Dean President, Thomas F. Goodrich Vice President, and Alexander Greig Second Vice President. Mr. Goodrich has been Third Vice President heretofore, since the organization of the company, and Mr. Greig has been Superintendent. George A. Vandeveer is General Solicitor of the company, Ballard McCall Secretary, and Henry M. Childs Assistant Secretary. The Directorate comprises railway, banking, life, and fire insurance officials. The company declares its regular 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $226,763,663; balances, $8,268,499; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $547,062.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅜; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, $1 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The market for American securities opened at about parity level and remained firm all day, with the demand generally light.

Consols for money, 101 1-16; consols for the account, 101⅛; Canadian, 99¼; Erie, 12⅝; Erie first preferred, 35; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78¼; St. Paul, 126⅛; New York Central, 139; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 9¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¾; Atchison, 21⅝; Louisville, 83½; Grand Trunk, 7⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛.

Bar silver dull at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 67⅝.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £206,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 128.40; Madrid, 28.32; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 7.27½. Bar gold, 77s 9d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Prices were firm at the opening of the Bourse to-day on the easy settlement in London. Later, a reaction set in owing to the political situation, especially in regard to Egyptian affairs, and there were large realizations in Suez Canal shares. Toward the close there was a slight recovery, but the tendency was heavy. Kafirs were agitated owing to contradictory reports. The closing was firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Realizations predominated on the Boerse to-day, causing reactions, and the transactions were restricted. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 6.—On the Boerse to-day, business was quiet and featureless.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—Gold was quoted to-day at 28.50.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,981,978, against $9,408,139 in the preceding week, and $9,744,283 in the corresponding period of last year. Total from Jan. 1, $57,438,939, against $52,871,887 in the same period last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Francis Garcia, being about to depart for Europe, where he expects to spend several months, has resigned as Resident Director in Cuba of the Havana Commercial Company.

The General Chemical Company has announced a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock out of the earnings of 1899. The first quarterly payments of 1 per cent. is to be made on March 1. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 2.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Reading Company, the General Chemical Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The F. A. Sherwood Company of Rochester, to deal in hides, leather, and shoe machinery; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick A. Sherwood, Lucius E. Hoyle, and Harry W. Lasher, Rochester.

The J. Harper Bonnell Company of New York City, to manufacture inks; capital, $50,000. Directors—Margaret C. Bonnell, Staten Island, and Horace A. Davis and Frederic Wallace, New York City.

The Manhattan Cut Glass Company of New York City; capital, $12,500. Directors—George R. Spinney, Charles A. Howe, Coleridge A. Hart, and John R. Freer, New York City, and George T. Boggs, East Orange, N. J.

The Power Specialty Company of New York City, to manufacture machinery; capital, $60,000. Directors—Pell W. Foster, Theodore H. Ennis, Newell Martin, and B. J. Carroll, New York City, and Louis Dean Spier, South Orange, N. J.

The Manhattan Boiler Compound Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert A. Sharkey, Joseph A. Adams, William H. Mack, Jesse C. Grant, and William G. Floyd, Brooklyn, and Daniel W. Arguimbau and Meyer Jaffe, New York City.

American Woolen Company.

The American Woolen Company held its annual meeting yesterday at its office, in Jersey City. Charles R. Flint and Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., were elected members of the Board of Directors in place of Joseph Ray and Joseph F. Fletchers, two of the retiring Directors. J. Clifford Woodhull and Frank Kittridge, retiring members of the board, were re-elected. The result of the election is said to assure the re-election of the old officers. President Ayre, in his annual report, estimated that the total sales for the year would amount to $36,000,000. He thought the sales for the coming year would not be less than $40,000,000.

CAN IGNORE STATE COURTS.

Postal Authorities Not Bound to Give Up Papers Held by Them.

An interesting legal point as to the authority of the State Courts to subpoena papers in the hands of the United States postal authorities came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice McLean.

John Leotsakas, a Greek professor, brought an action against Solon Vlasco, the alleged editor and proprietor of Atlantis, a weekly paper published in the Greek language, to recover $25,000 damages for alleged libel. In order to prove that Vlasco was the owner of the paper, a clerk in the executive department of the General Post Office was subpoenaed to produce the affidavit made by the owner of the paper when he secured its admission to the mail. The clerk appeared in court, but refused to produce the affidavit, saying that the local courts could not compel him to bring one of the documents of the Post Office into court.

Justice McLean sustained him on this point, and he was excused from the stand.

George M. Pullman's Cottage Sold.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Feb. 6.—George M. Pullman's cottage at Long Branch was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day to William Allen of Elkhurst for $200 above a mortgage held by Allen. Mr. Allen had no competition.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday was even more active than on Monday, and further net gains were recorded in a number of issues. Interest in the market has of late very much increased, and the buying of stocks assumed a broader character than it has shown for many weeks. It seems to be generally felt that the prospects as far as the immediate future of the market is concerned are good, and that prevailing conditions are likely to lead to further advances in most of the substantial issues. Large buying orders have appeared in the market, and in the industrial as well as other quarters of the market a disposition is shown to accumulate stock. Interest in the copper stocks has revived to a considerable extent, and in yesterday's market no small part of the day's business was supplied by mining stocks. Standard Oil was one of the stocks the course of which affected the general character of the market. The extraordinary advance in this issue exercised a favorable influence on prices, and the strength of this and other Standard Oil stocks drew much attention and helped to bring about the strength shown by nearly every stock that was at all actively traded in. Transactions were in large amount, and in a number of issues the day's total was in excess of 1,000 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER opened steady, in good demand, and little stock offered. The first sale was made at a considerable advance over the previous day's closing price, and on the transactions made in the first hour the price got up to 89¾, an advance of 2 points over Monday's final bid. A slight reaction carried it down to 89¼, but very little stock sold at this price, and it quickly got back to the previous high figure. In the afternoon trading was even more active than during the morning, and on sales of several thousand shares Amalgamated made an advance of another point, selling up to 90¾ and closing at 90¾ bid, a net gain of 3 points. It seems to be the general opinion that present conditions are favorable to the copper stocks, and the strength of Amalgamated was shared by all the other copper stocks traded in on the curb. Special explanation of Amalgamated's strength was had in unconfirmed reports to the effect that the company had practically secured control of several other large copper properties, including the Boston and Montana, and that announcement of these acquisitions would be made shortly.

STANDARD OIL was very strong on the announcement of a dividend of 20 per cent. Only a small amount of stock changed hands, but the price made a net advance of 32 points, closing at 445 bid.

CAST-IRON PIPE was in large demand and advanced sharply in the preferred stock and showed greater strength in the common stock. The latter was traded in to the extent of 1,000 shares or more at 7, and this issue closed at 7 bid. On sales of several hundred shares the preferred stock advanced about 1 point, closing at 43½ bid.

NATIONAL TUBE common sold up to 47, and closed with a half-point advance, at 46¾ bid. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount. There was good inquiry for the preferred stock, but it was much quieter than the common, and showed no net change from Monday's final figures.

BAY STATE GAS continued active, but did not receive much support, and at the close showed a net loss of half a point, the final bid being 2, against 2½ on Monday. Much more stock was bought on the advance above 2 than was sold on the decline, and feeling in regard to the stock was much less bullish than it was last week.

TENNESSEE COPPER was strong, and made a further net gain of 1 point, closing at 16 bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold up to 10½ and gained 1 point net.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was weak, being offered at the close at 5½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2	2¼
New Amsterdam	26	26¼
New Amsterdam pf.	47½	48½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95¾	96¼

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	28	30
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf.	48	51
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Chicle	51	55
American Chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	25½	26
American Woolen pf.	82	82¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	43½	44½
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	13	15
Distilling Company of America	6⅝	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	21½	22
Electric Axle Light & Power	4½	4¾
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	20½
Havana Commercial pf.	59½	61
International Pump	18	18⅛
International Pump pf.	64	64½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp.	31	33
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	49	53
National Salt	46	47¼
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	46¾	47
National Tube pf.	91⅞	92
Otis Elevator	25	27
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	94	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30½	31
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield	30¾	31½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	70	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	545	550
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	90¾	91
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	11	11¼
Asphalt Company of America	13	14
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
California Copper	3¾	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	47	60
Electric Vehicle pf.	61	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	4	4½
Illinois Transportation	2	2¼
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¼	99½
New York Transportation	9¾	10
New England Transportation	5¼	5½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19½	20½
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf.	79	80
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div.	120	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf.	80	..
St. Louis bonds	..	94½
Retsof	26	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	15½	16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	16	16⅝
Trust Company of America	190	195
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	27½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	60½	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103¼
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	76	79
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	108
Lafayette Gas Co.	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	71½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102⅛	103⅛
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	115	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	150
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	97	100
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	23	26
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88	90
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93¼	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	37	39
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	42½	48
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	117	118
Lorillard Company pf.	..	108
Standard Coupler	35	39
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	27½	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110½	112½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	101	103

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 59¾. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 2,500 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 300 Argentum Juanita at .22, 400 Brunswick at .30, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cosmos at .01½, 1,000 Comstock at .03½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 500 Challenge at .17@.18, 500 Golden Age at .04½, 30 Ontario at 8.50, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, 100 Sierra Nevada at .41, and 1,000 Work at .31.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.44	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol.	.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Savage	.10
Breece	1.35	Sierra Nevada	.30
Brunswick Con.	.28	Standard	2.40
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.15	Union Consol	.22
Crown Point	.08	Utah	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Argentum Juanita	.18½
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Alamo	.16½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.36½
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.15½
Catalpa	.19	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.50	Croesus	.01
Daly	1.35	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.20
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.12½
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.10	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.57	Union	.43
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.31
Kingston & Pemb.	.40	Damon	.26
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con	.07	Findlay	.13
Little Chief	.17	Garfield	.15½
Mexican	.25	Jack Pot	.60
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	8.00	Tornado	.47
Ophir	.63	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15
Potosi	.22		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The copper shares were the "card" to-day, with Amalgamated the big card. This stock rose easily above 90 on confident talk of par this week. As went Amalgamated, so went the whole copper list, almost without exception. There was a report that the recent Calumet sale was not yet a fact; that Superintendent Kidwell of the Arcadian had resigned, and that London was fearing a break in copper prices. These all counted for naught, unless it was to increase the demand for the stocks. One-eighth per cent. was bid to put 5,000 Butte at 48 for thirty days. A call on 200 shares of Butte at 75 for thirty days sold at 1 per cent., and 1 per cent. was bid on 500 more. One-eighth per cent. was bid to put 500 shares at 45 for sixty days. Butte crossed 57, Montana sold at 277, Isle Royale above 26, and so on through the list. Santa Yzabel gossip still hints at a change in control. The stock fell under 2 to-day.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the going rate between banks, and New York funds sold at par and 5c. discount.

On call, money has recently loaned as low as 3 per cent., though the bank loaning it has since marked up the rate to 3½ per cent. and contemplates a still further advance to 4 per cent. Time money is in good supply at 4 per cent. for all on prime dividend security. In a few cases this rate has been shaded. The market for mercantile paper is 4@4½ per cent., though a few exceptionally desirable names will sell at 3½@3¾ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4	4½
Allouez	2⅞	3	Old Dominion	19	20
Arcadian	17½	19	Osceola	75¼	75½
Arnold	6	6¼	Parrott	45½	46
Ash Bed	.50	51	Pioneer	1¾	2½
Atlantic	22	23	Quincy	141	145
Baltic	19¼	20	Rhode Island	4¼	4¾
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.30	Santa Fé	6¼	6½
Bos. & Mont.	275	276	Santa Ysabel	2	3
Butte & Bos.	58	59	Shoe	30¼	31
Cal. & Hecla	745	750	Tamarack	189½	190½
Centennial	17½	18	Utah Cons.	31½	32
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	..	1	White Knob	12	16
Isle Royale	26	27½	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14¼	15	Wolverine	41	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	244	245	Cent. M. pf.	64	66
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Fitchburg pf.	124½	125
Bos. & Me.	198	199	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110¼	111½
Bos. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	..
Bos. Elev.	..	101	West End	92⅞	93
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	13½	14½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	344	..	Mex. Tel.	2¾	3⅛
Chi. Stk. Yds.	136	138	N. E. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	..	U. S. Oil	20	20½
Dom. C. pf.	116	..	West. El.	43½	45
Erie Tel.	103½	105	West. El. pf.	61	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Biscuit took a bulge to-day. The common, which opened at 37½, advanced to 40⅛, but subsequently it declined to 39½, and closed at 39⅞; the preferred brought 95; nearly 9,000 shares of the common were sold. Linseed common ranged from 15½ to 16⅜, opening at 15⅞ and closing at 16; the preferred was in demand between 59¼ and 60; it opened and closed at 59½. Metropolitan preferred opened at 79¾, but under selling declined to 77½ at the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
5,005	American Linseed	16⅜	15½	16
2,396	American Linseed pf.	60	59¼	59½
2,285	American Tin Plate	36⅜	35⅝	36
100	American Tin P. pf.	83	83	83
1	Chicago City Ry.	285	285	285
65	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	76½	76¼	76½
220	Diamond Match	125	125	125
375	Lake St. El.	11⅜	10¾	11¼
110	Lake St. El. ctfs.	10	10	10
755	Metropol. El. pf.	79¾	77½	77½
8,622	National Biscuit	40⅛	37½	39⅞
415	National Biscuit pf.	95	95	95
150	National Carbon	19¾	19	19¾
200	National Carbon pf.	85	84½	85
1,335	National Steel	53⅝	52	52
248	National Steel pf.	97	96	97
100	North Chicago	225	225	225
100	Union El.	100	100	100
30	West Chicago	112½	112½	112½
110	South Side El.	100	100	100
50	Western Stone	34	34	34

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Pennsylvania's advance from 65½ to 67⅛ was the market feature to-day. It was largely on investment buying. United Gas Improvement, the Readings, Tidewater, Diamond Steel, Union Traction, and American Asphalt were all higher. Tidewater reached 17. Despite the announcement of a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, Bethlehem Steel was a trifle heavy. Marsden, at first rather firm, broke to about 11, recovering, however, later. The selling was due to disappointment over the financial results for 1899. Western New York and Pennsylvania also was weak, selling at 6⅞.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅜	22	Marsden	11⅝	11⅞
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. Trac.	97⅞	98
Con. T., N. J.	61½	63½	Union Trac.	39½	39¾
Con. T., Pitts.	28½	28¾	U. Gas & Im.	153	154
El. Co. of A.	12⅝	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	43	45
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116	85	Adams Express	115	115	114	114	.....
17¾	17⅞	8,445	Am. Car & Found. Co.	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+⅝
65⅝	66	4,535	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65½	66	65¼	66	+½
34¾	35	1,225	American Cotton Oil	34¾	35	34½	35	+½
93	94½	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
43¾	44	1,685	American Ice Co.	44	44½	43	43⅞	.....
75	77	50	American Ice Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
16	16⅛	2,316	Am. Linseed Co.	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+⅛
59⅛	59½	1,549	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	59½	59¾	59¼	59⅝	+⅛
6	6½	200	American Malting Co.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
28	30	420	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	27½	28	.....
43⅛	43¾	5,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	43½	43⅞	43	43¼	+¼
91½	92	1,978	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	92	91	91¾	+¾
49¼	49½	7,330	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	49½	50½	49¼	49½	.....
85½	86	2,945	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	85	86	85	86	+1⅛
58⅛	58⅝	23,092	American Steel & Wire	58	59¼	58	58½	+1
94⅜	94¾	620	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¼
110	110⅞	121,815	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	114½	108½	110	−4⅞
112	115	240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	−½
35⅝	36⅛	6,970	American Tin Plate	35½	36½	35½	36⅛	+¾
83½	84	220	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83	83	83	83	+½
107	107¼	42,135	American Tobacco	104¾	107½	104¼	107	+2
44⅝	44⅞	4,980	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44⅞	43⅝	44½	+1⅜
21¼	21⅜	9,183	At., T. & S. F.	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+⅞
64½	64⅝	22,387	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	64⅝	63⅞	64⅛	+⅞
63⅝	63⅞	31,580	Baltimore & Ohio	62	64	61½	63⅞	+1⅞
77	77¼	16,395	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76⅝	77¾	76	77¼	+¾
76¼	76⅞	34,320	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75	77	75	76¼	+¾
13½	14½	860	Brunswick City	13½	14	13¼	14	.....
49⅞	50	600	Canada Southern	49¼	50	49¼	50	+½
30	30⅛	5,297	Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+¼
126¼	126½	12,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126½	125½	126½	+⅝
93½	95½	300	Chicago & East. Ill.	93	93½	93	93½	+3¼
14¼	14½	5,345	Chicago Great West.	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½	+1
77½	77¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	−¾
40⅞	41	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41	41	41	41	.....
16	16½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	−⅜
124½	124⅝	26,008	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123	124¾	123	124⅝	+1⅞
171½	172	177	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	−⅛
163¼	163¾	425	Chicago & Northw.	163⅞	163⅞	163¼	163¼	.....
199	201	145	Chi. & Northw. pf.	199½	199½	199½	199½	+1½
110⅝	110¾	6,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	110	110¾	109⅞	110⅝	+⅞
118	120	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	118	118	118	118	+1
11¾	12	788	Chicago Term. Trans.	11½	12	11½	11⅞	+⅝
36⅞	37	200	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
62⅞	63	2,355	C., C., C. & St. L.	63⅛	63⅛	62½	63	−½
107	109	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	.....
20¼	..	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	19	20	19	20	+1
54	56½	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	53	54	53	54	+3
47⅞	48	6,070	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¼	48⅞	47½	47⅞	−⅛
24	24½	700	Colorado Midland pf	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅝
5⅜	5⅞	610	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
43½	44	120	Col. Southern 1st pf.	44	44	44	44	−½
17½	18	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	.....
191½	192½	1,825	Consolidated Gas	191	192⅞	191	192	+1
35	35⅝	12,835	Continental Tobac. Co.	34⅝	35⅝	33¼	35⅛	+⅞
85⅝	86	1,810	Continental Tob. Co. pf	85½	86	85½	86	+¼
178	179	500	Del., Lack. & West.	177	178½	177	178½	−¾
19⅝	19⅞	3,825	Denver & Rio Grande	19	19¾	19	19¾	+1½
72¼	72½	1,310	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅜	72	71¼	72	+1¼
15⅜	16	1,100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	15	15¾	15	15¾	+¾
12⅜	12⅝	480	Erie	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+½
35⅛	35⅝	1,950	Erie 1st pf	34¼	35¼	34	35¼	+1¾
19	20	1,000	Erie 2d pf	19¼	20	19¼	19¾	+3⅝
47½	48	50	Evans. & T. H.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	.....
57⅜	57⅝	16,835	Federal Steel	57½	57¾	56⅞	57½	+⅜
77¼	77½	3,108	Federal Steel pf.	77	77½	76¾	77½	+⅞
128	128½	650	General Electric	128¾	129	128¼	128¼	−¼
57¾	58	1,110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	58	58	57½	58	−½
160	161	510	Great Northern pf.	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	−¾
34½	34⅝	330	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
63¼	63½	225	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+⅜
65	..	200	Homestake Mining	65	65	65	65	.....
113	113½	1,100	Illinois Central	112¼	113½	112½	113½	+1⅛
24¼	25	125	International Paper	25	25	25	25	−¼
70	70½	700	International Paper pf.	70	70½	70	70½	+⅝
12	12½	140	Iowa Central	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
54	55¼	300	Iowa Central pf.	54	55	54	55	+1½
9⅞	10	2,530	K. C., P. & G., t. r.	8½	9¼	8½	9	+1
64	68	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	66	66	66	66	−4
84	85	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
50	54	200	Long Island	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	−4¾
81⅞	82	6,781	Louisville & Nashville	81½	82	81⅝	82	+1
98⅝	98⅞	12,810	Manhattan El	99½	99⅞	98	98⅝	−⅝
173	173½	1,940	Met. Street Railway	174	174¼	172	173	−⅜
27	27½	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	27	27	27	27	+1
11⅞	12¼	900	Mexican Central	12⅛	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
3¾	4	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3¾	−¼
64½	65	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	64½	65	.....
15½	18	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
50	54	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	53	53	53	53	+3
34½	34⅞	3,425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+¾
47⅜	47½	16,675	Missouri Pacific	46½	47½	46½	47½	+1¼
42½	43	560	Mobile & Ohio	42	42½	42	42½	+1½
183½	186	10	Morris & Essex	183½	183½	183½	183½	.....
39¼	40	1,230	National Biscuit Co.	38	40	38	40	+2½
93⅞	97⅞	29	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	96	96	95¼	95¼	.....
26½	27	400	National Lead Co.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	−⅜
51¾	52¼	22,510	National Steel Co.	53¾	53¾	51⅞	51⅞	−1½
96	97	736	National Steel Co. pf.	96½	97	96½	97	+1¾
118⅝	118¾	1,200	New Jersey Central	118	118¾	117¾	118⅜	+1
125	130	200	New York Air Brake	130	132	130	132	−2
136⅜	136½	8,467	New York Central	135¼	136½	135⅛	136½	+1⅜
35¾	36	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35¼	35¾	35	35¾	+1½
212	216	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215	215	215	215	.....
24½	24¾	14,192	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1⅛
29¼	29⅜	59,730	Norfolk & West.	30	30	28⅞	29⅜	+⅛
73¾	74	6,915	Norfolk & West. pf.	73¾	74½	73½	74	+1
14½	14¾	10	North American	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
54	54⅛	10,950	Northern Pacific	54	54¼	53½	54	+⅛
76¼	76⅜	4,000	Northern Pacific pf.	75⅞	76¼	75½	76⅛	+½
8	9	20	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	.....
52	52½	715	Pacific Coast	51½	52	51½	52	+½
83	89	35	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	85½	85	85½	.....
65¼	66½	172	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+⅛
42⅝	43	3,155	Pacific Mail	43½	43½	42½	42¾	−¾
133¾	134	47,990	Pennsylvania R. R.	131½	134⅞	131½	133⅞	+2⅞
130¾	132	100	Penn. R. R., sub. R.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+2
109½	109¾	8,395	People's Gas, Chicago	108⅞	109⅜	108½	109¼	+¼
2½	3	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
5¾	6½	50	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	6	.....
57½	58	1,470	Pressed Steel Car	58	58¾	58	58	+⅛
87½	88¼	110	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	−½
187⅞	188½	500	Pullman Company	188	188	188	188	+1
19	19¼	1,600	Reading	19	19	18⅞	19	+⅜
57⅜	58	12,370	Reading 1st pf	58¼	58½	57½	57⅞	+¾
29½	29⅝	3,270	Reading 2d pf	29¾	30	29½	29½	+⅛
26⅞	27	10,538	Republic Iron & Steel	27	27½	26¼	26⅝	−⅜
70	70⅝	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	70	70⅜	70	70	+⅛
10⅞	11	185	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
36⅝	36¾	1,500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	.....
11¼	12	200	St. Louis Southw.	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
28⅞	29¼	1,860	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29	29¼	28¾	29¼	.....
40¼	40½	24,085	Southern Pacific	40¼	40½	39¾	40½	.....
12⅜	12½	3,345	Southern Railway	12½	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
57⅛	57¼	7,370	Southern Railway pf.	57½	57½	56⅞	57¼	+⅛
9	9¼	300	Standard R. & T.	9	9	9	9	−⅛
99⅝	99⅞	8,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron	100¾	101½	97½	99⅞	+⅛
16¼	16⅜	2,750	Texas Pacific	16⅜	16⅞	16	16⅛	−⅛
12⅛	14	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
106⅜	106¾	22,931	Third Avenue	101	108	101	106⅞	+6¼
23½	25	450	Union Bag & Paper Co.	24	24	24	24	+½
75¾	76	311	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	77¼	77¼	76⅝	77	−¾
49	49⅛	42,510	Union Pacific	48¼	49⅛	48⅛	49¼	+⅞
77	77⅛	8,385	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+1
48	49	64	United States Express	47	48	47	48	.....
..	35	10	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
16⅞	17⅛	9,790	United States Leather	17⅜	17½	16¾	17	−¼
76⅝	76¾	1,885	U. S. Leather pf.	76¾	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞	−¼
38⅞	39	50	United States Rubber	39¼	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	.....
7¼	7½	300	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼	.....
21⅜	21¾	3,665	Wabash pf	21¼	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¾
86⅝	86⅞	335	Western Union Tel.	86⅞	87	86¾	87	+⅛
10⅞	11	3,410	Wheeling & L. E.	10⅞	11	10⅝	11	+½
53⅞	54	1,850	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53⅞	54	53⅝	54	+⅜
28⅜	28½	3,889	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	+⅜
19⅛	19⅝	1,740	Wisconsin Central	19	19½	19	19½	+⅝
52	52½	4,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¼	52	50	52	+2½
Sales		901,878						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	102½	..
3s, r., 1918	109⅜	109⅞
3s, c., 1918	109⅜	109⅞
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	114¾	115¼
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115¼
4s, r., 1925	134	134¾
4s, c., 1925	134	134¾
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Am. Coal	145	150
Am. D. Tel.	26	29
Am. Express	147	150
Am. Sp. M.	3⅛	3¾
Am. T. & C.	95	98
Am. T. pf.	135	140
Ann Arbor	16	17
Ann Arb. pf.	44	46
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas	147½	150
B., R. & P.	50	55
B., R. & P. pf., ex div.	95	98
B., C. R. & N.	115	..
Can. Pacific	96¾	97¼
Chi. C. Tr.	38	40
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125
C. G. W., d.	87¾	89
C., I. & L. pf.	48½	49
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	172	176
Cleve. & P.	187	..
C. C. & I. D.	1⅝	1⅞
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	..
C. F. & I. pf.	121½	..
Col. Mid.	9	10
Col. So. 2d pf.	15	15½
Com. Cable	170	..
Consol. Coal	50	..
Del. & Hud.	114	116½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..
D., S. S. & A.	4⅝	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	13½
Eighth Av.	375	400
E. T. & T.	104¾	105¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	91½	93
Gluc. S. pf.	100¼	101
H. B. Claflin	111	113½
Ill. C., l. l.	98	102
Int. Silver	9	10
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	13¼	14
K. & D. M.	3	4
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
K. I., Chi.	30	38
Lac. Gas	79	79½
Lac. G. pf.	95	101
L. E. & W.	20⅝	22
Lake Shore	194	210
Mah. Coal R.	150	200
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	6	10
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	78½	..
Mich. Cent.	106	..
Mo., K. & D.	10	11¼
Nat. L. pf.	104¾	106
N. Cent. C.	35	40
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	13½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	85
N. Y., L. & W.	131	133½
Penn. Coal	390	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	68	76
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	97
P., Ft. W. & C.	187	..
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	8	11
Rens. & Sar.	190	..
R., W. & O.	129¾	..
R. G. W.	42	45
R. G. W. pf.	82	85
St. J. & G. I.	6½	7
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46	47
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	16½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	71
St. P. & D.	..	51
St. P. & D. pf., ex div.	98	101
Sil. b. cfs.	58½	59½
Sixth Av.	200	..
Tol. & O. C.	20	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
T., P. & W.	8	..
T. C. R. T.	64	66
T. C. R. T. pf.	138¼	139¼
U. S. F. M.	..	25
U. S. R. pf.	102	102½
U. & B. R.	160	..
W.-F. Exp.	123	128

Russell Sage and Standard Gas.

It was reported yesterday that Russell Sage was again buying Standard Gas Light stock, and had acquired some large blocks, for which he was said to have a definite offer from the Protective Committee of that corporation. Mr. Sage and B. B. McAlpin, counsel for the committee, both declined to discuss the report. When Mr. Sage consented to an interview just after disposing of most of his Standard stock to Dwight Braman for W. C. Whitney, he said among other things: "I think the stock is a good investment under fair conditions, and if I see it offered at a cheap rate later I may buy it back again."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Jan.	$63,599	$53,521	$49,159
Month	181,806	158,636	165,280
From July 1	1,283,972	1,078,657	1,060,737
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	589	589
4th week Jan.	58,998	48,982	36,492
Month	167,147	152,056	114,128
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Jan.	9,014	12,379	11,681
Month	29,686	42,669	38,791
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Jan.	131,824	117,210	98,298
Month	339,003	335,562	331,296
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Jan.	19,536	13,944	12,468
Month	63,089	48,600	42,457
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week Jan.	897,000	750,000	725,000
Month	2,297,032	2,097,497	2,098,419
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Jan.	37,000	35,000	35,000
Month	91,518	90,874	107,262
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Month Jan.	4,250,319	3,789,861	3,407,806
From July 1	32,693,499	28,195,099	......

The earnings of the Fall Brook system for January, 1899, were $159,495; deducting this the actual increase for January, 1900, is $300,962.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
4th week Jan.	171,000	180,700	167,000
Month	502,800	502,500	478,600
From July 1	3,720,316	3,741,696	3,351,300
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,285	5,255
4th week Jan.	903,805	748,876	597,140
Month	2,593,810	2,256,909	1,852,630
From July 1	18,495,933	16,509,023	13,261,011
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,499
4th week Jan.	293,806	278,567	243,051
Month	764,568	718,118	714,714

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in January showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$10,078
Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	10,016
International & Great Northern	14,614
Kanawha & Michigan	5,592
Missouri Pacific	147,000
Central Branch	2,000
Southern Railway	154,929
Texas & Pacific	15,239
Total increase, 8 roads	$359,468
Increase previously reported	997,819
Total increase, 35 roads	$1,357,287

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Fort Worth & Rio Grande	$3,365
St. Louis Southwestern	9,700
Total decrease, 2 roads	$13,065
Decrease previously reported	648
Total decrease, 3 roads	$13,713
Net increase	$1,343,574

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s registered
500......109⅝
U S 3s coup
2,000......109¼
81,000......109⅝
small bonds
400......109¼
Virginia fund debt 2-3s
10,000......85½
2,000......85¼
Am Cotton Oil deb 8s
20,000......101⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
5,000......91
6,000......92
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s
5,000......101¼
75,000......101⅜
500......100¾
5,000......101¼
13,000......101⅜
4,000......101¼
500......101⅜
1,000......101½
adjustment 4s
3,500......83
1,000......82¾
10,000......83
1,000......82⅞
2,000......82⅞
Aus & Norw'n 1st 5s
1,000......97½
10,000......97⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 4s
1,000......100½
1,000......100⅜
52,000......100½
5,000......100⅜
25,000......100½
5,000......100⅜
20,000......100½
37,000......100⅜
41,000......100⅞
2,000......101
6,000......100⅞
6,000......100¾
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s
44,000......95¾
10,000......95⅝
58,000......95⅝
Baltimore & Ohio, Southw'n Div, 3½s
1,000......89½
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
4,000......94
2,000......94¼
10,000......94⅜
B'klyn Rap T 5s
1,000......106
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
1,000......107⅝
Canada So 1st 5s
15,000......106⅝
6,000......107
Canada Southern 2d
4,000......109⅞
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000......89⅞
16,000......90
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000......123½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
500......99⅝
17,000......99¼
5,000......99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
124,000......84
2,000......84¼
3,000......84⅛
Ches & Ohio con 5s
25,000......118
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000......98
10,000......97⅞
22,000......98
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s
2,000......113
Chi, Mil & St Paul con 7s
1,000......167¼
Gen 4s, Ser A
1,000......111
Dak & Gt So 5s
2,000......114¼
C & P W Div 5s
10,000......120¼
So Minn Div 6s
1,000......119⅞
4,000......119½
Chi & Northw'n con 7s
6,000......141
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000......106½
10,000......106⅝
3,000......106⅝
Clev, C, Chi & St L gen 4s
1,000......96½
Clev & Mar 4½s
10,000......111
Col Coal & Iron 6s
5,000......100⅝
Col Midld 1st 4s
5,000......72¼
5,000......72
Col Midld 1st 2-4s
12,000......67¾
Col & South 1st 4s
4,000......84⅞
1,000......84⅞
Den & Rio G con 4s
2,000......99¼
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000......96
Det, M & M I gen 3½s
10,000......22⅞
23,000......23
Edison Elect Ill Co of N Y 1st con 5s
5,000......110
Elgin, Joliet & E 1st 5s
2,000......109¾
Erie 1st con 4s
100,000......90⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s
15,000......70¼
12,000......70⅛
28,000......70⅜
22,000......70⅛
Erie 3d ext 4½s
1,000......115
Evans & Terre Haute 1st gen 5s
5,000......107
1,000......107¼
Flint & Pere M 6s
3,000......122
Ft Worth & D C 1st
6,000......71½
Hock Val 1st 4½s
20,000......99⅝
Houston & Tex Cen gen 4s
10,000......85¾
Int & Gt Nor 3d 4s
10,000......61¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st Trust Co, ctfs
11,000......73½
45,000......73¼
10,000......74
10,000......74¼
40,000......74⅛
10,000......74⅜
95,000......74
15,000......74¼
10,000......74⅛
10,000......74¼
2,000......74⅛
5,000......74¼
10,000......74
30,000......74¼
30,000......74
4,000......74⅛
35,000......74
10,000......74⅛
46,000......74
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000......113
Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
1,000......107½
12,000......108½
Lake Shore & M So 2d 7s
1,000......113
Louis, Evan & St L Con 1st con 5s Trust Co. ctfs
3,000......68½
30,000......69
5,000......69½
5,000......69¾
general 4s
5,000......8
Louisville & Nashv, N O & Mob 2d 6s
1,000......117
Manhattan con 4s
2,000......102⅛
8,000......102¼
8,000......102½
10,000......102⅞
40,000......102⅞
Metropol St gen 5s
1,000......118
Mex Central 1st inc
35,000......24
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000......122⅝
Minn & St Louis 1st & refunding 4s
4,000......96
7,000......96¼
3,000......96⅜
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s
26,000......91
1,000......90⅞
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 4s
26,000......67
500......67⅛
25,000......67
Mo, Kan & Tex ext 5s
13,000......92½
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000......97¼
10,000......97⅜
10,000......97⅝
10,000......97⅛
5,000......97½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
10,000......92
2,000......91
10,000......91⅞
10,000......92
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
3,000......86½
Nashv, Chat & St L 1st 7s
1,000......128½
con 5s
13,000......105
N Y Cent & Hud Riv Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000......96⅛
N Y Cent & Hud Riv Lake Sh col 3½s
6,000......98
N Y Gas & Elec L H & Pwr pur money 4s
1,000......92⅞
N Y, S & W'n gen 5s
2,000......97½
Norfolk & Wesn con 4s
2,000......94⅛
1,000......94¼
20,000......94⅛
500......94
500......94
10,000......94⅜
Northern Pac gen 3s
5,000......67
5,000......66½
2,000......66¾
5,000......66⅞
Northern Pac 4s
8,000......104
5,000......104⅛
1,000......104¼
18,000......104⅛
10,000......104¼
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s
14,000......113
People's G & C Chi 1st con 6s
3,000......126
Pac Coast 1st 5s
5,000......107¼
Peo & East 1st 4s
5,000......87
25,000......87¼
Peo & East inc 4s
1,000......27½
10,000......29½
Reading gen 4s
11,000......85⅞
36,000......85¾
10,000......85⅝
15,000......85½
34,000......85⅝
6,000......85¾
105,000......85⅝
10,000s3......85½
23,000......85⅝
83,000......85½
10,000......85⅝
40,000......85¾
7,000......85⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So 4s
10,000......81⅞
4,000......82
10,000......81⅞
32,000......82
30,000......81⅞
2,000......81⅞
St L & Ir Mt gen 5s
11,000......111⅞
15,000......112
52,000......111¾
St L & San Fran 4s
2,000......83½
3,000......84
St L Southw'n 2d 4s
15,000......60½
15,000......60⅝
San Antonio & Ar P 4s
3,000......79⅝
15,000......80
2,000......79⅝
30,000......80
10,000......79⅞
Sher, Shrev & So 5s
9,000......95
Southern Pacific 4s
51,000......83⅞
South Pac Cal con 5s, stamped
20,000......106¾
5,000......107
South Ry 1st 5s
1,000......108½
13,000......108⅝
2,000......108½
1,000......108⅝
Standard R & T 6s
4,000......80
Standard R & T inc
10,000......21⅞
10,000......22
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Birm Div, 1st 6s
12,000......110
De Bardeln C & I 6s
10,000......106
3,000......106½
2,000......107
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000......113¾
Toledo & Ohio Cen gen 5s
1,000......95
Toledo & Ohio Cen 1st, West Div, 5s
4,000......106
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
2,000......104¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s
21,000......104⅞
3,000......105
3,000......105⅛
3,000......105
3,000......105
1,000......105
22,000......105⅛
1,000......105
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000......116
Wabash deb, Ser B
10,000......37⅞
1,000......38
9,000......37⅞
4,000b3......38
18,000......38
10,000......37⅞
5,000......38
15,000......37⅞
10,000......38
West Shore gtd 4s
46,000......113⅜
registered
46,000......112
Westn N Y & Penn inc 5s
15,000......30¼
10,000......30½
10,000s20F......30⅜
15,000......30¼
10,000......30⅜
15,000......30¼
10,000......30
5,000s30F......30
5,000s30F......30
10,000s20F......30
3,000......30¼
Wis Cent 1st 4s
64,000......91
30,000......91¼
48,000......91½
8,000......91⅝
5,000......91¾
10,000......91⅝
2,000......91½
22,000......91¾
31,000......91⅞

Total sales......$3,566,400

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,422,742
Gold reserve	216,441,803
Net silver	12,013,750
United States notes in the Treasury	14,081,267
Treasury notes of 1890	2,030,520
Total receipts this day	1,183,414
Total receipts this month	9,160,446
Total receipts this year	341,966,105
Total expenditures this day	989,000
Total expenditures this month	7,400,000
Total expenditures this year	310,535,139
Deposits in National banks	110,885,917
Silver bullion	98,248
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	333,596
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	385,549
Customs	767,582
Miscellaneous	32,282

National Enameling and Stamping.

The annual meeting of the National Enameling and Stamping Company was held yesterday in Jersey City. The company was organized Feb. 1, 1899, the statement of its affairs including eleven months of business. After the meeting Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the company, said that the net profits for these eleven months were about $1,200,000. Of this sum $400,000 was applied to the payment of dividends on the preferred stock, leaving $710,000 to be applied to the common stock, of which there is about $14,000,000 outstanding. The Directors concluded not to declare any dividend on the common stock until the official report of the auditors is presented. They have not yet decided whether or not they shall declare any dividend whatever on the common stock for the present year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Car & F.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
20	Am. Malting pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
5,060	Am. Steel & W.	57¾	59	57⅝	58½
88,560	Am. Sugar Ref.	114	114½	108½	110⅜
4,770	Am. Tobacco	105	107⅝	104½	107
100	At. Tcp. & S F	20½	21	20¾	21
4,850	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63½	64⅝	63½	64⅜
420	Balt. & Ohio	63	64	62¾	64
520	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77	77½	77	77½
70	Bay State Gas	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Brunswick City	13½	13½	13½	13½
15,510	B'klyn R. T.	75½	77½	74⅞	76¾
10	Can. Southern	49½	49½	49½	49½
110	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	30	30
6,160	Chi., Bur. & Q.	126⅜	126⅝	125⅝	126⅜
250	Chi. Gt. West.	14¼	14½	14⅛	14½
9,130	C., M. & St. P.	122⅞	124⅝	122⅞	124⅝
510	Ch., R. I. & P.	110¼	110¾	110	110¾
260	Col. Fuel & I.	48¼	48⅝	47¾	47⅞
1,870	Cont. Tobacco	34⅞	35⅝	33¼	35⅜
100	Cont. Tob. pf.	86	86	86	86
3,620	Federal Steel	57⅝	57¾	56¾	57½
210	Fed. Steel pf.	77	77½	77	77½
380	Louis. & Nash.	81½	81⅞	81⅜	81⅞
2,570	Manhattan	99⅝	99⅝	98⅝	99
2,200	Met. Street Ry.	174	174	174	174
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
3,610	Mo. Pacific	46½	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜
30	Nat. Steel	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
20	Nat. Lead	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
290	N. Y. Central	135⅛	136⅝	135	136⅝
540	N. Y., O. & W.	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝
680	Nor. & West.	29⅛	30	29	29⅝
610	Nor. Pacific	54	54	53⅜	53⅞
130	Pacific Mail	43½	43⅝	43	43
590	People's Gas	109⅜	109⅜	108⅝	108⅞
20	Penn. R. R.	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞
400	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
1,280	Reading 1st pf.	58⅜	58⅜	57½	57⅞
140	Reading 2d pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝
120	Rep. Iron & S.	27	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜
1,880	Southern Pac.	40½	40½	39⅞	40½
40	Southern Ry.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
230	Southern Ry pf.	57¼	57¼	57	57¼
20	Stand. R. & T.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1,360	Tenn Coal & I.	101	101	97⅞	98⅜
40	Texas Pacific	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
6,920	Union Pacific	48⅞	49⅝	48⅜	49⅛
220	Union Pac pf.	76⅞	77	76	77
2,340	U. S. Leather	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
70	U. S. Leather pf.	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	77
167,470					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. Gas 5s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
10,000	Mo. Pacific con.	117	117	117	117
15,000	Wis. Cent. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
$34,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.20	.20
Best & Belcher	.34	.33
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.36	.43
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.65	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.20	.22
Hale & Norcross	.31	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.29	.28
Occidental Con	.13	.14
Ophir	.66	.66
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.24	.25
Savage	.10	.13
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.35
Standard	2.85	2.80
Syndicate	.06	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.28	.26
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.17	.18
Silver bars	.59⅝	.60
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acacia	39	39¼	37½	38
Alamo	16	16⅝	15⅝	16½
Anaconda	37½	39	36½	37
Anchoria	85	90	85	90
Argentum	18	19¼	18¼	19
Bankers'	13¾	14¼	13½	14¼
Battle	34½	35	34½	35
Blue Bell	11¼	13	12	13
Coin	258	265	258	265
Columbine	20¼	21	20	21
Consolidated	10¼	16½	16	16¼
Damon	28	28½	28	28½
Elkton	117¼	117⅝	116¼	117¼
El Paso	34	34½	34	35½
Findlay	14	14½	13¾	14
Fleece	28	31	28	32
Garfield	15¼	15½	15¼	16½
Gibson	25	25½	25	25½
Gould	32⅞	33½	32	33½
Isabella	129⅞	129⅞	128	128½
Independence	62	63	63	63½
Jackpot	60⅝	61	61¼	61⅞
King	100	103	100	103
Moon Anchor	58½	64	59	65
Matoa	26½	30	28	30
National	11	11¼	10½	11
Ophir	58	60	54	60
Pharmacist Con.	13¼	13½	11	14
Pinnacle	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅞
Portland	238	239	239¼	240
Raven	83	83¾	82½	83½
Rawlings	11⅝	12	11⅞	12
Rosa	6⅜	7	6⅝	7
Sovereign	11¾	12	11½	12⅛
Tornado	47⅛	47½	46½	47¾
Union	47	48	45	48
Vindicator	155	160	150	160
Work	30¼	31	30	31
Zenobia	20	[illegible]	20	[illegible]

Long Island Traction Franchise.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 6.—The Trustees of the village of Hempstead last night granted a franchise to the Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company for the right of way through the corporate limits of Hempstead Village. As the company has been unable to obtain a franchise from the village of Freeport, it will at once commence to build to the village line, and will run stages from the terminal to Woodcleft Inn next Summer, whence a steamer will convey passengers to Long Beach and Point Lookout. This is the last connecting link needed to complete the Nassau Belt Line right of way from Mineola to Hempstead, and thence to Freeport, Woodcleft Inn, Rockville Centre, Long Beach, Lynbrook, East Rockaway, and Queens, a total distance of thirty miles.

For Increased Custom House Pay.

An organized movement is well under way looking to an increase of salaries of employes in the Customs service at this port. Deputy Surveyor Corey, Deputy Collector Harry W. Swords, and Assistant Appraiser J. H. Brewer went to Washington Monday with a bill which proposes to make the salaries of Deputy Surveyors, Deputy Collectors and Assistant Appraisers $4,500 a year. A bill is now before the House increasing the salaries of Examiners in the Customs Department from $2,500 to $4,000. The clerks are also organizing to work for increased pay.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance on the property of the Candee & Krekeler Company, at 480 to 508 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, which was considerably damaged by fire early yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Agricultural, $4,500; American of Philadelphia, $3,750; Imperial, $3,500; Pacific, $2,875; Lancashire, $2,000; National of Hartford, $1,875; Manhattan, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The discussion in many of the local fire insurance offices over the possibility of reestablishing fire insurance rates in suburban territory, beginning presumably with Long Island, has again raised the question as to the willingness of the companies which operated outside of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association to agree to a flat commission rule, and the outcome is problematical. The whole subject may be considered by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five.

The American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, whose eastern general agency, embracing New England, New York State, (excepting the Metropolitan district,) and part of New Jersey, was resigned by Charles P. Frame last week, has taken steps toward the abandonment of that department and the establishment of direct relations between the Philadelphia office and the agents in this territory. It is believed that the representation of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company in the territory that was until last week under Mr. Frame's jurisdiction will go to Daniel Prentice, who has just resigned as Superintendent of agencies of the American of Philadelphia, after an association of thirty years with Mr. Frame's agency.

Chicago advices state that the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association will probably receive another recommendation from its Executive Committee in favor of a general advance of fire insurance rates, and the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five, whose next meeting is likely to be held on Feb. 27, reconvenes in this city. The proposition to increase rates, which was voted down in the January meeting of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association, was defeated by the agents, because of their brokerage interests. The advance in rates effected in Philadelphia and the organization of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five in this city, together with the recent correspondence between many companies and their Chicago representatives, have, it is said, changed the situation sufficiently to warrant a second effort to raise rates in Chicago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Holdings of Contoit Estate Sold for a Total of $892,750.

J. B. HAGGIN A HEAVY BUYER

Broadway Parcel Brings Less Than Assessed Valuation—Other Auctions and Private Sales.

Interest in yesterday's realty dealings centred largely in the auction room and in the sales there of the holdings of the Contoit estate and of the old Revere House property, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street. The Contoit properties were all sold for a total of $892,750, which sum will be divided share and share alike among nineteen charities—churches, societies, and institutions—which are the only beneficiaries under the will of Charles H. Contoit.

The fact that Mr. Contoit had no heirs, which precluded all chance of protection or by-bidding at yesterday's offering, contributed not a little to the success of the sale, and the attendance and general interest in it were proportionately large. The competition was the best that the salesroom has witnessed in several months.

The feature of the sale developed in the purchases of James B. Haggin, the Western millionaire, amounting to $531,000, or over one-half of the total amount realized. Mr. Haggin was not present in person, but through his broker, Samuel Goldsticker, became the buyer of 70 and 72 Franklin Street at $128,000, and of 353 to 357 Broadway, for $413,000. The Broadway price was considered low, perhaps the more so when it became known that the properties are assessed for taxation at $445,000. In regard to this strange condition of affairs, Mr. Goldsticker said:

"There is no denying that Mr. Haggin gets this property at a reasonable figure, but the discrepancy between the auction price and the assessed valuation should not be made the basis of judgment, as assessments on Broadway are admittedly high, and, in the case of everything except modern buildings, out of all proportion to the value of the property."

The prices in general at the sale were good—in no case high, but such, on the other hand, as to warrant a statement that nothing was sacrificed.

The old Revere House property, not one of the Contoit holdings, but offered at voluntary sale, did not attract the attention which its fine location would lead one to expect. Bidding started at $250,000, and the price was advanced slowly to $319,500, at which figure James J. Coogan became the buyer.

A complete list of yesterday's auction results will be found below.

Dealings at Private Contract.

The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company has sold to Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder, the old buildings 520 and 522 Broadway, just south of Spring Street, 50 by 100. It had been intimated that Mr. Lyons had also acquired the adjoining holdings of Charles F. Ayer, on the Spring Street corner, but this, it is learned, is not the fact.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold the plot at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 120 by 123 and irregular, to Julius Fleischmann, who will erect thereon a seven-story high-class apartment house.

Julius Fleischmann has sold one of the row of four houses which is building on Madison Avenue, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from Mrs. Norman L. Munro the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 776 Madison Avenue, 20 by 80.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for N. A. McBride to J. Paterno's Sons, the plot 34 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Fay & Stacom have sold to a Mr. Kahn the new seven-story modern tenement 114 Seventh Street.

H. R. Drew & Co. have sold for a client the four-story stone-front dwelling 15 Lexington Avenue, 23.2 by 100.

Walter L. McLaughlin has sold to James T. Barry, the builder, the plot, 75 by 146, adjoining the latter's residence, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Boston Road.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. Executors' Sale.	
70 and 72 Franklin Street, northwest corner of Franklin Alley, 41.11 by 99.7, five-story stone-front building; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing James B. Haggin	$128,000
353, 355, and 357 Broadway, west side, 80 feet south of Franklin Street, 63.11 by 186.5 by 66.6 by 174.6, two five-story brick buildings; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing James B. Haggin	413,000
302 Church Street and 27 and 29 Walker Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, runs south on Church Street 24 by west 50 by south 82 by west 25 by north 106 to Walker Street by east 75; the buildings on these lots are owned by the lessee; to J. Rufus Smith	50,250
63, 65, and 67 Prince Street and 113 Crosby Street, being the block front on the north side of Prince Street, between Elm and Crosby Streets, 84.8 by 143.4 by 84.6 by 137.10, two and three story brick buildings; to Mahoney Brothers	116,500
34 and 36 West Houston Street, north side, 20 feet east of Greene Street, 40 by 82.9 and irregular, two two-story and attic buildings; to Samuel Goldsticker, representing Kempner Brothers	35,500
672 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, 24 by 60, five-story brownstone-front building; to E. Wright.	74,500
929 Sixth Avenue, west side, 50.2 feet south of Fifty-third Street, 25.1 by 100, four-story brick and frame building, with two-story frame building at the rear; to David Schuldiner	28,000
376 and 378 Bowery, west side, 150 feet north of Fourth Street, 41.11 by 163 by 38.8 by 176.2, one, two, and three story brick buildings, together with rights in a ten-foot alley along the southerly side of the property and a court in the rear; to William Rosenzweig	47,000
By Peter F. Meyer & Co.	
608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, 9.7 by 96.10 by 25.8 by 98, five-story brick building, together with 606 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25 by 98, five-story brick building, with a one-story brick building at the rear, and 604 Broadway, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 21.6 by 98 by 21.2 by 98.5, six-story brownstone-front building; public auction sale, to James J. Coogan	319,500
4,000, 4,002, and 4,004 Third Avenue, 75 by 90, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	40,823
By William M. Ryan.	
65 and 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Walliam Bryan, a corporation	47,125
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.	
313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; executor's sale, to Henry Freeman	6,825
By Herbert A. Sherman.	
559 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 17.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company	13,800
567 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company	13,800
332 to 334 Washington Street and 32 and 34 Little West Twelfth Street, between the southeast corner of those streets, 69.2 by 81.10 by 32.11 by 60.2, leasehold, three two-story brick buildings; partition sale, to Elizabeth B. McClure	15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 335 East Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 219.11 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 19.11 by 100.4, two-story brick stable; 516 to 520 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 233 feet east of Avenue A, 76.3 by 92, five-story brick factory and stable, with two and three story brick buildings at the rear; 524 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.6 by 92, two-story brick stable; 526 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.10 by 92, vacant; 528 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 21.8 by 92, two-story brick building; 530 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 23.5 by 92, five-story brick tenement; 532 East Seventeenth Street, adjoining, 24.1 by 92, four-story brick tenement.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry H. Sherman, referee, 332 Lenox Avenue, east side, 67 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 16.6 by 85, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,668; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, tract of about 65 lots included by Flower and Second Streets, William's Bridge. Due on judgment, $21,627.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 107 West Forty-third Street, north side, 112 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $8,105; subject to other mortgages for $59,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 50 by 105, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,813.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, Union Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of Boston Road, 50 by 138.1 and irregular, vacant; Boston Road, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 190 by 97, vacant. Due on judgment, $62,052; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $28,000; on the latter for $118,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,006.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame office, 19 by 21; John J. O'Brien of 2,179 Bathgate Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 107 East Eighty-second Street, for a two and three story brick dwelling and stable, 25 by 102.2; Harris D. Colt of 77 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 3 to 7 West Twenty-second Street, for a ten-story brick store and lofts, 82 by 98.9; James McCutcheon, Greenwich, Conn., owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $185,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 175 feet west of West End Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 80; John F. Cockerill, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $300.

Boston Avenue, east side, 69.6 feet north of Prospect Avenue, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 76; Ryan & McFerran of 106 East Twenty-third Street, owners; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $45,000.

Eastern Boulevard, southeast corner of Westchester Creek, for a one and two story brick factory, 109.4 by 340; J. Robitzek & Brother, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $50,000.

Fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 12; Luke Butler, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $20.

Alterations.

Nos. 351 and 353 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store; William C. Walker's Sons of 299½ Broadway, owners; cost, $100.

Nos. 213 and 215 West Twentieth Street, to a seven-story and basement brick factory and store; William H. Butler of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $50.

No. 168 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Robert J. Reilly, owner; Robert E. Kelly, architect; cost, $115.

Nos. 451 and 453 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and shop; G. F. Diefenthaler, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $100.

No. 45 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Eulalie Ladjing of 17 West Thirtieth Street, owner; Charles Meads of 45 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 62 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; J. C. L. Skongaard of 1 West Seventy-second Street, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 251 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; P. Kallmann estate, owner; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $40.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Kate Walsh, premises, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $300.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 119 feet west of Park Avenue, to three three-story frame dwellings, with stores; William F. Mullins of 157 East Broadway, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Street, east side, 50 feet south of Rector Street, to a five-story brick factory; William F. Acton, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $50.

Twelfth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a one-story brick freight house; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; George A. Nichols, architect; cost, $300.

No. 217 East Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement; Max Walper, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a five-story brick factory; Bertha Volkening, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $500.

No. 2,233 Eighth Avenue, to a two-story frame bowling alley; Henry Hughes, owner; W. M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $250.

No. 1,123 Broadway, to the Townsend Building; Townsend estate, owner; Frank Williamson, architect; cost, $200.

Jessup Place, east side, 600 feet north of High Bridge Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Holahan, owner; E. S. Southack, architect; cost, $600.

ALLIANCE REALTY PURCHASE.

Broad Street and Exchange Place Site for a Proposed Twenty-Story Building.

The Alliance Realty Company took title yesterday to the properties 25 to 33 Broad Street and 44 to 56 Exchange Place. The entire plot has a frontage of 106 feet on Broad Street and of about 235 feet on Exchange Place, with an "L" about 34 by 116 feet in size, extending into Lord's Court. Just before the new Building Code went into effect on Dec. 23 last, plans were filed by Peter J. Merrick for a twenty-story building to be erected on this site at a cost of $4,000,000. It is thought probable that this improvement will be carried forward by the Alliance Realty Company, and the new structure, in point of floor space, will be one of the largest, if not the largest, office building in the city.

The property is conveyed to the Alliance Realty Company by two deeds. In the first, covering 25 to 33 Broad Street, the grantor is Juliet M. Hotchkiss, and the conveyance is made subject to one mortgage for $500,000 in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and another for $250,000 in favor of Charlotte Stickler. The revenue stamps on the document, representing the equity in the parcel, are for $340. On the other deed, by which the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company conveys to the Alliance Realty Company 44 to 52 Exchange Place, the revenue stamps covering the equity are for $250, and the property is sold subject to a $500,000 mortgage held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It appears that the Broad Street section of the plot represents an investment of about $1,090,000, and the Exchange Place piece about $750,000, or a total of $1,840,000.

All the negotiations incidental to the passing of title were conducted through the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. The searches in connection with the transfer brought to light some interesting figures. No. 29 Broad Street was conveyed in 1821 by the Loan Officers of the City and County of New York to Jacob Sherred for £242. In 1822 the executors of the latter transferred it to Richard Duryea for $7,050. The property next appeared in the records in 1847, when title passed, for a consideration of $15,600, to John J. Cisco, who, in turn, transferred the parcel to Samuel Kaufman in 1865 for $80,000. Jacob Sherred bought 25 Broad Street in 1810 from Jacob Beerman for $10,750, and the executors of the Sherred estate transferred it to Joseph Stickler in 1822 for $11,050.

A list of the stockholders of the Alliance Realty Company, which has just been made public, contains the names of many prominent real estate men and capitalists. Among them are Frederick and Charles F. Ayer of Boston, Julius H. Appleton of Springfield, Mass.; William Allen Butler, Anthony N. Brady, Michael Coleman, John Downey, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry O. Havemeyer, Al Hayman, Clarence H. Kelsey, F. D. Mollenhauer, Henry Lewis Morris, J. K. Olyphant, and Henry Morgenthau. Among the firms which have subscribed to the new company are Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Vermilye & Co., and Spencer Trask & Co.

State Buys Lands in the Bronx.

The United States Loan Commissioners, through Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth, disposed yesterday of 127 lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on foreclosure of several mortgages. The property is situated on Pine, Rosewood, Cedar, Magenta, and Bartholdi Avenues, in the section just north of Bronxwood Park, and was sold in eleven plots, each containing about twelve lots. There was little interest in the offering, and the State of New York as plaintiff in the various actions under which the sale was held bought in all the properties for a total of $41,180, which amount is several hundred dollars less than the incumbrances.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

AVENUE B, w s, 33 ft s of 5th St, 50x105, Bronx; Walter C. Phelps to John Dauam and another	$1
AV. D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 23.7x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another	1
BANK ST, n w corner of 4th St, 40.11x70.5x43.2x72.8; Winslow D. Buzby to New York Building Loan Banking Company	1
BROADWAY, s e corner 92d St, 100x108.4x100.4x117.5; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Rachel Axelrod	135,000
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x85; David Thomson, referee, to Nellie Rice	7,500
INTERIOR LOT, 85 ft e of Cauldwell Av and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs s 82x e 15x n 82x w 15; Thomas H. Baskerville to Nellie Rice	1
LOT 150, second map of Neill Estate, 24th Ward; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Thomas F. Gallagher	550
LOTS 1, 2, and 3, Block 20, map of Pelham Park; Jenny Cockburn to Johanna Krueger	2,500
LOTS 571, 572, and 616, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Jeannette F. McCarthy	850
PROSPECT AV, s e s, at n s of Home St, 143.6x59.3x104x30.9; Charlotte F. Trowbridge to Benjamin Robitzek	100
PLOT, 90 ft w of Avenue D and 132 ft s of 4th St, runs w 10x s 22x e 10x n 22; Robert H. Gardiner, trustee, to John Roth and another	125
PLOT, 90 ft w of Avenue D and 132 ft s of 4th St, runs w 10x s 22x e 10x n 22; Frank Wright and another to John Roth and another, quit claim	125
RIVINGTON ST, 332 and 334, n w corner Mangin St, 59.7x81.3; Michael Fay and others, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	32,875
RIVINGTON ST, 332 and 334, n w corner Mangin St, 59.7x81.3x59.7x81.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Greenfield	1
STREET, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 100x85x100x100; James A. Regan to John C. Sanders	1
SUFFOLK ST, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 20x75; John E. Ward, referee, to Louis Rieger	6,000
UNION SQUARE, 27, 32.6x141.10; Thomas F. Donnelly to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee, &c.	40,000
VALENTINE AV, w s, 585.5 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x97x16.8x97.4; Ernest B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company	4,500
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, or 3d Av, s e corner of 14th St, 39x105; 3d St, or White Plains Road, e s, 39 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6x105; 3d St, or White Plains Road, e s, 76.6 ft s of 14th Av, 37.6x105; Samuel M. Wilson to John H. McGuffog	1
2D AV, n w s, 243 ft s of 5th St, runs n w 243 to 5th St x n w 142 to Bronx River x — to 2d Av x s e 227x n e 500 x s e 100; also, 2d Av, n w s, 243 ft s w of 5th St, runs s w 125x n w 100x n e 125x s e 100 to beginning, 24th Ward; Elizabeth H. Sias to Arthur W. Sias	1
3D AV, 3,351, 25x60.10x25x60.1; Sarah Piser to Susie E. Piser	1
5TH AV, n e corner 83d St, 50.2x100; Daniel E. Seybel to William Salomon	1
5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x85; Nathaniel Myers, referee, to Sarah Glass	1,000
5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x85; Sarah Glass to Elias Gussaroff and another	1
6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x60; William Arras and others, to Edward V. Arras, quit claim	1
6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x60; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to Edward V. Arras, quit claim	1
6TH AV, 632, s e corner 37th St, 24.8x60; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to Edward V. Arras	15,000
7TH AV, n s, west ¾ lot 865, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Charles F. Zimmer to Frank H. Griffin	3,600
25TH ST, n e s, being an 8-inch strip in rear of Lot 91 map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9; Michael E. Keefe, Trustee, &c., to George and John H. Matthews	75
33D ST, 120 West, 25x27.3x27.5x16.8; Edward V. Arras and others, to William Arras, quit claim	1
33D ST, 120 West, 25x27.3x27.5x16.8; John Hardy and another, executors, &c., to William Arras	5,000
34TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Maurice Reid to Benjamin Yates	11,300
36TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 75x98.9; also 1-5 part of 18 ft strip adjoining on w s, extending from 36th to 37th St; William Salomon to J. Pierpont Morgan	1
61ST ST, 149 West, 13.11x100.5; James W. Hawes, referee, to Rachel King	10,400
75TH ST, 143 West, 20x102.2; Sarah Cash, by Alexander Cash, to Ella M. Mott and others	32,250
81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 24.8x102.2; William Picken to Charles E. Picken	100
94TH ST, n s, 227.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 26x100.8; Emil Goldmarx, referee, to Frederick Schuck	7,700
94TH ST, n s, 201.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.9x100.8; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Frederick Schuck	7,900
98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, to Salomon Marx	1,000
117TH ST, 136 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Wetter and another to Charles P. and John T. Murphy	100
121ST ST, s s, 300.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x100.10; Katharine Bucher and others to Matilda A. Grady	640
121ST ST, s s, 300.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x100.10; Katharine Bucher and others, heirs, to Matilda A. Grady	8,625
134TH ST, 120 West, 28.6x99.11; Fannie V. Dixon to Thomas Donnelly	1
134TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.10; James T. Berry to Boy E. T and Louisa Wollesen	1
145TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; John Frees to Thomas H. Connolly	100
165TH ST, 752 East, 23x100; Sarah Piser to Susie E. Piser	1

Recorded Leases.

BRAMWELL, Cora M., and another to John K. Parker; Broadway, 335, 4 5-12 years	$2,500 to $3,000
HELLER, Herman, to Sigmund Klausner; Stanton St, 7, 2 years 2 months and 25 days	960
GEISSLER, John G., to the Keep Manufacturing Company; 16th St, 629 to 633 East, 4 years	4,300
KELLER, Henry K, to Edward Davis; 9th Av, 472, 4 years	1,100
TOMASES, Israel, and another to Israel Birnbach; Henry St, 91, 5 years	3,580
METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Vincent Repaci; Roosevelt St, 6, 5 years	1,200
STORY, Rufus, Estate of, to the Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Church; Water Street, 5; Moore St, 10 to 14, 7 years	2,450
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK to Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General of the United States; Lexington Av, n e corner of 125th St, rooms on the first floor, 5 years	6,900

Recorded Mortgages.

ARRAS, Edward V., to George Wolf; 632 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years	$28,000
ARRAS, Edward V., to Louis Rice; 632 6th Av, s e corner of 37th St, 5 years	25,000
ARMBRUST, Ferdinand, and wife to Peter Frank; 4th St, s s, 175.4 ft w of Avenue A, installments	2,000
AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, demand	110,000
AXELROD, Rachel, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, s e corner of 92d St, 1 year	135,000
BAILEY, Edward H., to Edward S. Whitman and others, executors; 106th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years	40,000
COHEN, Samuel J., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 85th St, n s, 294 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years	10,000
COLE, Hannah J., to Eleanor Shearwood; 194th St, widened, s w corner of Decatur Av, 3 years	4,000
CRANE, John, to Peter Doelger; 246 9th Av, saloon lease, demand	8,650
DAMM, John, and Leonard Weyand to Samuel V. Lane; Avenue B, w s, 33 ft s of 5th St, Bronx, 2 years	500
DEMOREST, Henry C., to Fred D. Tappen, trustee; 12 East 15th St, leasehold, 3 years	6,000
DONNELLY, Thomas, and wife to Charles H. Becker; 120 West 134th St, 1 year	600
EATON, Warren P., to The Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; 2,200 Bathgate Av, s e corner 182d St, 3 years	4,000
ERICSSON, Hjalmar, to Robert F. Seiffert; Valentine Av, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, demand	465
FARBER, Ida, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 154th St, s s, 375.3 ft s of Morris Av, old line, ¼ year	3,000
FERMANSEN, Lauritz, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	6,000
FISHER, Ann K., to Harlem Savings Bank; 131st St, s s, 240 ft w of 7th Av; also 119th St, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year	25,000
FOX, Hannah, to Fanny Friedland; Lewis St, e s, 125 ft w of Grand St, 3 years	2,000
GALLAGHER, Thomas F., to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Lot 150, 2d map of Neill estate, 3 years	2,000
GOODMAN, Samuel, to William H. Haldane; 238 2d St, 5 years	28,500
GOODMAN, Samuel and Harris, to William H. Haldane; 2d St, n s, 298 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years	28,500
GRAHAM, William Van W., to Marcus M. and Frederick W. Marks, executors, &c.; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years	28,000
GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, demand	10,000
GRAHAM, William Van W., to Nathaniel Wise; 95th St, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 4 months	2,500
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 332 and 334 Rivington St, ¼ year	2,125
GRIFFIN, Frank H., to Charles F. Zimmer; 7th Av, n s, w ¾ of Lot 865, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years	3,000
HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow; 332 Canal St, extends to Lispenard St, 1½ years	15,000
HASELL, Mary M., to Jeremiah E. Tracy; Pier 14, East River, land under water, &c., also pier and land in front of 51, 52, and 53 South St, 1-6 part of all, 3 years	11,000
HILL, Louise B., to the City Real Estate Company; 31 East 75th St, 1¼ years	2,500
HOYT, Charles G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 406 Pearl St, extends to Chambers St and Bowery, 2 years	6,000
JABLONER, Adolf, to Lena Jabloner; 231 Rivington St, 3 years	15,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Arthur D. Moir, trustee; Av. D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 5 years	22,000
KNEHNEL, William, to Henry S. Trenchard, Sr.; Barker Av, w corner of Glebe Av, 3 years	2,200
KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Emily M. Wheeler; 83d St, n s, 289.4 ft e of Park Av, 5 years	25,000
KOPP, Johanna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 50th St, s s, 315 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year	3,500
MACKAY, Margaret, to Maria Greenwood; Fulton St, s s, 260 ft e of Monroe Av, 1 year	1,200
McCARTHY, Jenette F., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 571, 572, and 616, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	535
MORRISON, Marjory, to Amzi L. Camp; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 151st St, 2 months	15,000
MURPHY, Charles P. and John T., to William and Katherina Holbein; 136 West 117th St, 2 years	2,000
O'NEIL, Lawrence P., to Henry R. Wood; Elliott Av, w s, 366.8 ft s of Julianna St, 3 years	1,000
PICKEN, Charles E., to William Picken; 81st St, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, demand	13,000
REGAN, James A., to John C. Sander; street, 20 ft wide, running from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, w s, 312 ft n of 183d St, 1 year	75
REEVE, Littis O., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia and another; Franklin Av, n w s, 128 ft n e of 170th St, secures bonds	40,000
RENN, Ludwig, to Christian L. Fausel; 9th St, s s, 273 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, ½ year	12,000
RICE, Nellie, to Laurie L. Levey; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, ⅓ year	750
RICE, Nellie, to Leopold Sondheim; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, ⅓ year	11,250
RICE, Nellie, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Cauldwell Av, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, secures advances	10,000
RIEGER, Louis, to Louis Levy; Suffolk St, w s, 40 ft s of Stanton St, 2 years	3,000
RITCHIE, Isabella, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,211 Franklin Av, 1 year	2,000
ROBINSON, Amelia, and Morris Jacoby, to William Siegman; 92 to 100 Cannon St, ½ year	7,000
RUFF, August, to Lydia Schlereth, executrix, &c.; 77 East 7th St, 3 years	27,000
SCHNITZER, Hannah, to Hyman Schnitzer; 161 and 163 Lewis St, 1 year	4,904
SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Virginia S. Mackey-Smith; 95th St, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years	21,000
THOMAS, William M. and wife, to Albert J. Adams; 65th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	2,500
TOMPKINS, Charity, to Thomas J. Healey; 11th St, or Av, n s, Lot 312, map of Village of Wakefield, 2 years	800
TOWART, William, to Janie H. Kellogg; Stebbins Av, e s, 163.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years	1,500
ZERBAN, Marie C. or Mary, and Andrew, to Stephen H. Olin; 336 Lenox Av, 3 years	15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to William Hoffmann and another	$1,026
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Charlotte O. Schetter	12,183
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Elizabeth Larkin	10,000
CLOCKE, T. Emery, executor, &c., to Rosanna Feehan	2,000
FARRELL, Thomas F., administrator, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	18,000
FLYNN, Joseph A., to John W. Whitbeck	2,500
OVERBAUGH, Mary B., to Ellen E. Moore	8,000
RAABE, Henry, & Sons, to the City Mortgage Company	1,366
RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Emma A. Kreiser	36,048
RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Adam Riedemann	3,012
RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Adam Riedemann	4,500
RIEDEMANN, Adam, and another, executors, &c., to Minnie Weiler	6,630
STARR, William G., to Marie E. Jacobson	3,500
THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Laritz Termansen	7,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees, &c.	60,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 52; Mount & Robinson against Henry G. Tunstall and others, owners and contractors	$180
COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 107th St, 75.9x100; Eagle Artificial Stone Company against Abram Voletsky and Harris Heilman, owners and contractors	240
MARKET ST, 65 to 69; T. H. Simonson & Son Company against Wolff Bloomberg, owner; Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor	1,037
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 93d St, 145x104.3x142.5x142; Maria W. Dittmar against Robert A. Chesebrough, owner; Hickey & Kelley, contractors	445
1ST AV, s w corner 104th St, 100x100; Abraham Zimmerman against Pepi Wertheim, owner; Johnson and Peterson, and Herman Wertheim, contractors	213
13TH ST, 607 East; Jacob N. Prudovsky against Zax K. Berlin and D. J. Cohen, owners and contractors	2,000
19TH ST, 39 East; Ellsworth Childs against John F. Scannell, owner and contractor	2,907
99TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 75x100; F. J. Miller & Co. against Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners and contractors	75
100TH ST, 150 to 158 West; Joseph B. Friedlander against Charles Kerwan, owner and contractor	512
116TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100; John Holl against William S. Long, owner and contractor	5,000
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft s of 8th Av, 200x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against William S. Long, owner and contractor	485
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11; Frederick Brandt against William S. Long, owner and contractor	700
116TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 200x100.11; John W. Rapp against William S. Long and E. William Wagner, owners; John Holl, contractor	595
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.	
BROADWAY, s e corner 92d St, 100x—x100x117.5; The Metropolitan Improvement Company with Rachel Axelrod, 18 payments	$110,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; William Nelson against Mary E. Larkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Christian Kanzler against Mary E. Larkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

ALL THE PROPERTY, privileges, water rights, &c, of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, situate in the City of Brooklyn, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, against the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft s of 145th St, 25x90; Mary Conlon against Margaret A. McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Leslie, M. & B.

LENOX AV, 533; Jennie Kelly against Edward H. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Fromme.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner 54th St, 20.5x70; Michael L. Begley against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 88.10 ft s of 120th St, 24.10x72x irregular; the United States Fire Insurance Company against Maria T. Barry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

5TH AV, 2,149; Albert W. J. Petrie against Kate E. Urquhart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure and Rolston.

28TH ST, 410 West; Howard N. Poter and others, trustees, &c., against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whiteridge.

28TH ST, 412 West; Eleanor R. McEwen against James Adair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whiteridge.

73D ST, 207 East, 509 West 44th St, and 212 East 73d St; John Cronin against Bartholomew Horgan, individually and as administrator, &c., and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Steiner.

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; also 348 East 106th St; Isabella Muller against Franziska Muller and others, (partition;) attorney C. W. Zaring.

105TH ST, s s, 89.11 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.11x irregular; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, &c., against William F. Cronin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

129TH ST, 60 and 62 East; Thomas A. Barry and others against Katherine Van Valin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

135TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Mary W. Rogers, against Theo. G. Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kenneson, Crain & Alling.

148TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Jennie C. Clarke against Nelson J. Ferris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

187TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Jackson Av, 35x50; the Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association against John Hattrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MICHAEL & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday sold out the effects at 812 Greenwich Street of Michael & Co., printers, for $680.

CHARLES A. GERKEN.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received another execution yesterday against Charles A. Gerken, grocer at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in favor of Theodore Prince for $1,295, and a keeper has been placed in charge of the store.

LIPSOLM & FRIEDE.—Deputy Coroner Hillman has received two writs of replevin against Lipsom & Friede, wholesale dealers in woolens at 254 Canal Street, in favor of the following creditors: Jacob Malino, $1,220; Bernard Biscow, $171. The Sheriff took charge of the store on the 2d inst.

GEORGE H. STUDWELL.—Judgment for $25,860 was entered yesterday against George H. Studwell in favor of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Studwell, Jr., for balance due of trust funds which he failed to turn over. It was stated that George H. Studwell was executor of the estate of Joseph Studwell, Jr., from 1864 to 1893, when he was removed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.—Joseph Schwartz of 133 East Eighty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,537 and no assets.

ISAAC LEOPOLD.—Isaac Leopold, who kept meat markets at 1,032 Second Avenue and 1,685 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,240 and assets of $242 in outstanding accounts.

FRANCIS M. FREMONT.—Francis M. Fremont, residing at 56 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,165 and assets of $241. All the debts were contracted in Atlanta, Ga., as a partner in the firm of Fremont & Ryan, dissolved in 1893.

PURDY & WYATT.—At a meeting of the creditors of Purdy & Wyatt, formerly managers of the Hotel Metropole, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy John J. Townsend, 45 Cedar Street, eighteen claims were filed, but no trustee was elected.

WILLIAM J. WRIGHT.—William J. Wright, residing at 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,576 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in shoes at 265 Sixth Avenue, and made an assignment on Dec. 19, 1893, the assets realizing $4,000.

FINLAY BROTHERS.—Schedules of Finlay Brothers, dealers in dry goods at 834 to 838 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $43,981 and assets of $10,464, in the hands of Ambrose O. McCall, as assignee. There are 180 creditors, the largest being the H. B. Claflin Company, $7,750; Ellen L. Finlay, $7,500, and Mary E. Finlay, $5,000.

NICHOLAS CONFORTI.—Nicholas Conforti, a civil engineer and architect residing at 304 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $27,341 and no assets. The liabilities include twenty-seven judgments. Of the liabilities, $12,200 are for indorsing notes as attorney in fact for William J. Cunningham.

RICHARD H. WOOD.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Richard H. Wood, a grocer of Goshen, N. Y., by the following creditors: Snyder & Fancher of Middletown, $398; James J. Powers & Co., New York, $250; Edward D. Depew & Co., New York, $181. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by confessing judgments to Nina H. Wood, his wife, on Jan. 30, for $1,541, and to Clarence E. Decker on Feb. 1 for $3,421. The Sheriff levied upon his store, and the sale was set down for Feb. 8. The only asset, it was stated, is a farm at Waywayanda, Orange County, mortgaged for more than it will fetch at forced sale.

ROBERT A. JOHNSTON.—Robert A. Johnston, residing at Riverdale, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $55,487 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $40,761 are deficiency judgments, in favor of the Central Trust Company for $33,501 and in favor of Michael J. Lavelly for $7,260. He mentions in his schedules that Samuel H. Randall has a claim against him for $12,000 for legal services, the validity of which is disputed, and Mr. Randall has in his possession a mosaic table and picture worth $5,000, which the petitioner wants to go to the creditors. Mr. Johnston made an assignment on Feb. 4, 1889, as surviving partner of J. & C. Johnston, dry goods dealers, at 937 Broadway.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse.

A lis pendens was filed in the New York County Clerk's office yesterday against the property of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as trustee, in foreclosure proceedings on three mortgages, dated Jan. 25, 1895; March 23, 1895, and Aug. 3, 1896. The lis pendens, it is said, is to cover the water rights and franchises, as the real estate of the company is all in Brooklyn.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDROVETTE, Abram M.—A. M. Androvette, costs	$64
BLOODGOOD, Katharine—R. B. Mathie	256
BONAGUE, Vincent—T. E. Lyons and others	100
CHRISTIE, William—B. J. Ludwig	285
CULLOM, Francis J.—A. E. Thomson	32
CHANDLER, Harry M.—R. B. Ferris, executor, &c., costs	104
DENTON, Edward S.—F. H. Leggett and others	138
DE CAMP, Edwin J.—Charles W. Hoffman Company	50
DAVIS, Bertram—W. & J. Sloane	512
FINCK, Adam—S. E. Fox and others, costs	39
FLYNN, John—J. N. Little and others	45
FAUROTH, Arthur—L. R. Morss and others	21
GERKEN, Charles A.—T. W. Pierce	1,295
GIBBY, Robert D., and John S. Kelso, Jr.—G. R. Sutherland	84
GERKEN, Charles A.—C. S. Hunter	132
HENCKEN, Henry—Sicilian Asphalt and Paving Company	872
HART, Max—W. Kirchhof and another	505
JEFFCOTT, Robert—Ann Harron and others	66
LENZ, Oscar L.—Elias L. M. Bristol	150
LA FORGE, Hudson K.—R. W. Silvester	49
LAX, Samuel—J. V. Wilson and another	47
MENZ, Max—F. C. Mussgiller and another	176
McMANUS, James—H. Redding	659
NEEDHAM, John T.—H. E. White, trustee	550
O'KEANE, John—M. J. Smith	96
PATTERSON, Saronton — The National Cash Register Company	210
POWELL, Edward H.—J. L. Goucher	57
POWERS, James J.—P. Altieri and another, costs	70
ROGAN, John—J. Kelly	29
ROHRS, Henry C.—C. D. Degenhardt	240
ROSENTHAL, Jonas—F. Rosenthal, costs	79
READ, Frank B.—Eben Bean	143
STEDEROTH, Peter—Leon Levy and others	340
SCHREIBER, Mooney—R. I. Brown	680
SYKES, Guy G.—J. Watkins	114
STUDWELL, George H.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as administrator	25,860
SCHNEIDER, George J.—J. P. Jube and others	152
SMITH, Herbert—Henry Amlung	32
SMITH, Albert E.—D. W. Johnson	79
THOMSON, Ferdinand A.—L. G. Gadd, costs	10
TAYLOR, Frederic W.—C. H. Imhoff	1,484
TRAYNOR, Bernard—A. B Ryker	513
THAYER, George L.—Park & Tilford	197
REINHARDT & Co.—The Butterick Publishing Company, Limited	1,257
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—B. Frank and another	371
WERTHEIMER, Leopold H.—S. Koch & Sons	37
WILDFLEUR, John—R. E. Thiebaud	72
WILLIAMS, Charles H.—W. Kirk	43
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—F. Rieger	319
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—W. M. Harnischfeger	319
MICHAEL & CO.—H. M. Canavello	252
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McGuire, $88; Laurence Meredith, $82.50; Kate Downey, administratrix, &c., 353; C. J. Lawson, $68.25; Daniel Bardes, $60; P. Higgins, $62.50; M. Shields, $161.50; F. J. Clarke, $546; L. Kelly, $70; M. McManus, administratrix, $332.50; J. Hyde, $96.50; P. Leddy, $142; S. F. McNamara, $635.25; O. Lynch, $87; P. McCue, $195.50; John Goode, $86.50; J. Murtha, $84; E. Carrol, $72.10; J. C. Ryan, $14.50; J. McNulty, $97; J. W. Serviss, $175; F. Miller, $115.50; F. Kleine, $257.50; J. Moran, $55; J. Mallon, $83.50; J. Lynch, $88; J. McGuire, $93; J. Clifford, $194.50; P. Costello, $40.50; B. Carr, $88.50; J. Falvey, $39.50; P. Reilly, $389; O. Murphy, $283; C. Le Strange, $87.50; P. O. Rourk, $84; J. Dugan, $138.50; J. Moran, $336; R. J. Sullivan, $106; L. J. Barry, $341; J. Mooney, $636; A. Rickel, $322.50; H. Donnelly, $190; M. Dolan, $343; P. Preston, $116.50; P. Harris, $503.50.	

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08 7-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.41
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@65½c; No. 2 red, 68¼@69½c; No. 2 corn, 31½@32c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32@32¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¼@23¾c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52½@53c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.59@$1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.10; mess pork, per barrel, $9.90@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $5.87½@$6.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.85@$6.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Following Monday's brief period of wavering and hesitation the cotton market developed great excitement, and fluctuations took a range of 24 points. Heavy business was transacted. The character of the business, however, showed a broadening interest, including heavy buying orders from England and the Continent, renewed buying by the South, a good demand from spinning districts, from Wall Street, and from the West. The selling was by persons who felt inclined to take profits rather than by those who dared to take the short side of the account. The more direct bullish influence was the renewed leading strength shown by the spot markets in the South, which was promptly responded to by an advance at Liverpool along the future schedule, while the English market for spot cotton showed the greatest activity of recent times at a further advance of 1-32d. Private cables at the same time reflected much concern respecting the question of new crop acreage, already being discussed as an important element in the calculations of the trade on this side, with efforts to influence planters to prepare a smaller acreage for cotton the coming season. The close was firm at a net rise of 15@27 points. Southern spot markets, middling, quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8¼c; Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, 8c; Charleston, 7 13-16c; Wilmington, 7⅞c; Norfolk, 8¼c; Baltimore, 8¼c; Augusta, 8¼c; Memphis, 7¾c; St. Louis, 8c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.19@8.20
March	7.95	8.17	7.94	8.16@8.17
April	7.95	8.11	7.95	8.17@8.19
May	7.96	8.20	7.96	8.18@8.19
June	7.98	8.17	7.97	8.18@8.20
July	7.98	8.21	7.98	8.20@8.22
August	7.96	8.19	7.95	8.18@8.19
September	7.48	7.69	7.48	7.68@7.69
October	7.35	7.50	7.33	7.49@7.50
November	7.28	7.37	7.27	7.40@7.42
December	7.26	7.40	7.26	7.41@7.42

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 9,600 bales; middling-upland, 4 13-16d; futures opened steady at 2-64d advance; closed irregular and unsettled at 4¼@4 7-64d net advance. February, 4.47½b; February-March, 4.44½s; March-April, 4.41v; April-May, 4.38s; May-June, 4.35s; June-July, 4.33s; July-August, 4.31s; August-September, 4.25b; September-October, 4.15s; October-November, 4.07b; November-December, 4.02b. Manchester—Yarns quiet and firm; cloths, orders at low limits.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.74⅛	74⅜	73⅝	73¾
July	.74	74	73½	73⅝
Corn—				
May	.38 15-16	39 5-16	38 15-16	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	.67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67¼
July	.68⅛	68 3-16	67⅝	67¾
Corn—				
May	.33 3-16	33 7-16	33⅛	33⅛
July	.33⅝	34	33⅜	33⅜
Oats—				
May	.23 7-16	23½	23⅜	23⅜
July	.22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Friends of the staple found it impossible yesterday to make any progress with the bull side in face of the bearish inclination displayed by room operators and the unfavorable character of home and foreign news. Starting out at unchanged prices from the previous night, the market immediately began to ease off, and throughout the day remained on a weak and unsettled basis. At the close there was a slight rally on covering which left final prices a little up from the bottom, but ⅛@⅜c net lower. Foreign markets were primarily responsible for the depression on this side. Liverpool showed weakness from the start, and closed ½d net lower, supplemented by declines of 10@15 points in the Paris wheat and flour markets. On top of this it was said that crop news from Winter wheat States was still favorable. Foreign houses absorbed part of the long wheat thrown over early in the day, but local traders had few buying orders, and generally preferred to hammer the market. Several rallies occurred during the day, most of them small ones, and not sufficient to alarm local short interests. As much help was derived from the early firmness in corn as from any other influence. Cables from Broomhall stated that so far it has been officially estimated that the wheat area in India is 35 per cent. less than a year ago, equivalent to a loss of 100,000,000 bushels. The same authority reported wheat stocks in Antwerp as being only 1,280,000 bushels. This has occasioned some anxiety among merchants there, as no supplies are obtainable from Roumania, and the plague is delaying shipments from the Argentine. Antwerp needs about 800,000 bushels of wheat weekly. Northwest receipts were 403 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, February, 64c; May, 64⅛@64⅝c; July, 65⅝@65⅞c. On track, No. 1 hard, 65⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅝c.

DULUTH, Feb. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 64⅛c; May, 66⅝c; July, 67⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c. Corn—30½c. Oats—23½@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½; No. 2 Northern, 65@65½c. Rye—Steady. No. 1, 55½c. Barley—Quiet. No. 2, 46c; sample, 35½@46½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 40¼c for both elevator and delivered, and 41c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30½@35c; No. 2 white clips, 31⅜c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.65; no grade, $17.75 per ton, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $1.60@$1.85. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn meal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 79@82c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.75@$17; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11.25; family, $13@$13.50; short clear, $11.75@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $11@$13; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $20@$22; beef hams, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6⅝c; 160 lb, 6⅞c; pigs, 7⅛@7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6½@6⅝c; 12 lb, 6¼@6½c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c; Western greens, 9¾c; city greens, 9½@9⅝c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 5¼@5⅝c. LARD—$6.40; city lard, $5.95; refined lard, South America, $6.75; Continent, $6.55; Brazil, kegs, $8; compound, city, 5⅞@6c; Western, 5⅞@6c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6⅞c; city lard stearine, 6¾@7c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 80s; prime mess, 72s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 56s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 49s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 31s; American refined, in pails, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 34s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 39s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Butter—Finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese—American finest, white, 57s; American finest, colored, 59s. Tallow—Prime city, 28s; Australian, in London, 27s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, May-August, 22s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, 41s 3d. Resin—Common, 5s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d. Linseed Oil—24s 6d.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazil coffee futures was moderately active, so far as the outside public was concerned. Local traders were disposed to even up accounts, and there was a lively interchange of business between the local longs and shorts during the forenoon without greatly disturbing prices from the opening call basis, which was steady at a decline of 5@10 points from the closing figures of the previous day. Cables were not calculated to influence the market much, either one way or the other. The Brazilian improvement was not regarded as satisfactory, considering the recent upward movement in prices in this country. Speculation in the afternoon became active, but little further price variation occurred. The market closed steady at a net decline of 5@20 points, latter on July only. Total sales were 47,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	...	...	...	7.05@7.15
March	7.25	7.25	7.15	7.10@7.15
April	...	...	...	7.15@7.25
May	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.25@7.30
June	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30@7.35
July	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.30@7.40
August	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.40@7.50
September	7.55	7.60	7.45	7.50@7.55
October	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.55@7.60
November	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.55@7.60
December	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.65@7.70
January	...	...	...	7.70@7.80

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 9$500; receipts, $6,000 bags, two days; stock, 486,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened ¼@½ pfg higher; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼ higher to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Market opened partly ¼f higher; at 12 M., prices declined ½f; at 3 P. M., ¼f decline; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; sales, 29,000 bags. January, 48; February, 45.25; March, 45.50; April, 45.75; May, 46; June, 46.25; July, 46.50; August, 47; September, 47.25; October, 47.50; November, 47.75; December, 48. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$475; exchange, 7 29-32d; receipts, 16,000 bags, two days; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 146,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3¾c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.25; tin, $29; exchange lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.75; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined cases, New York, $11.10; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 33¼c; prime Summer yellow, 37⅛@38c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 38@39c; prime white, 39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c; Linseed—American raw, 56@57c; American boiled, 58@59c; Calcutta, 68c; lard oil, 50@52c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar, oil, barrels, $3.80@$3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 56@56½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.60; N, $2.95; W G, $3.55@$5.60; W. W, $4.05@$4.10.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c. Resin—A, B, C, and D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.85; I, $2.05; K, $2.10; M, $2.35; N, $2.75; W G, $3.50; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 53½@54c. Resin, $1.35@$1.40. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.25. Tar, $1.30.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—Turpentine, 53c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES — No trading. CALVES—Veals, $5.50@$9; barnyard calves, nominal; city dressed veals, 10@13¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $4.50@$5.87½; yearlings, $6.12¼; lambs, $7.25@$7.70. HOGS—$5.20@$5.30; pigs, $5.30@$5.40.

Junior Week at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Junior week at Cornell began to-night with a presentation by the Cornell Masque Club of a comedy entitled "Hamlet & Company," which was given before a well-filled house in the Lyceum Theatre. The piece made a hit. H. R. McClain, '02, who took the leading rôle of Hamlet, appeared on crutches, as he had not fully recovered from injuries sustained in the Delti Chi fire last week. Three of the leading fraternities gave dances after the performance.

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WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1900,
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Ten stories, fireproof, 400 lbs. to foot carrying capacity (by law), good cellars and vaults. Electric plant for power and light. Daylight all sides. Convenient Ninth Ave. Elevated and all surface lines. Address for particulars your agent, or
James Pyle, 436 Greenwich St.

ALDRICH COURT,
45 BROADWAY.
A few choice suites of offices at moderate rentals, including all modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

TO LEASE.—Completely equipped marble plant; centrally located; plot 175x92; (4) buildings; 100 horsepower engine; elevator; also dwelling and office building; yard space of 8,000 feet; traveling crane of large capacity.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren St.; convenient location; splendid light; all modern improvements.
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TO LEASE, FOOT OF EAST 119TH ST., plot of lots; size, 100x185.
Close to public dock; suitable for coal or stone yard, building materials, &c.; low rent.
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
EAST OR WEST SIDE—UP OR DOWN TOWN.
The finest, best built private houses, new and up to date, at the lowest prices, will be found in 49TH AND 50TH ST., near Madison Av., or 107TH ST., near Riverside;
18 to 25 feet wide American basements.
See them or send for plans and descriptions to
CHARLES BUEK,
Owner and Builder,
109 West 42d St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

There are 21 railroad stations within three miles of the centre of beautiful
HACKENSACK, New Jersey.
We offer choice home sites on high ground at a special figure. AT LEAST investigate before going elsewhere to locate. If you value good neighbors, best train service, (72 trains daily,) outdoor sports, including fine boating, golf, and HEALTH—study up about Hackensack. SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET, OR (MUCH BETTER) COME OUT AND CALL ON
Hackensack Land Company,
116 MAIN STREET, HACKENSACK, N. J.
Houses for sale; or for rent at $20 to $30 monthly.
Will build to suit purchasers.

ENGLEWOOD—HIGHWOOD—TENAFLY
Houses for sale and to let. Land for building.
H. WEATHERBY & CO. 271 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled. }

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH, New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS, New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY, Portchester, N. Y.

4. That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH. [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU. [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS. [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN, Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN, Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC M. COHEN.—Notice is hereby given that Isaac M. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

NO. 1986.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE V. ELLIS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that George V. Ellis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. ERLING, JR., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that John H. Erling, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY L. HISCHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of Henry L. Hischer of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Henry L. Hischer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 6th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that Daniel F. Sheehan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

NO. 2,095.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MEHAFFEY and CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, Bankrupts.—To the creditors of William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Mehaffey and Charles H. Phillips, individually and as copartners in the firm of Mehaffey and Phillips, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 5th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SINDEL WEINGARTEN and MAURICE WEINGARTEN, (formerly trading under the firm name of Sindel Weingarten & Son,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of Sindel Weingarten and Maurice Weingarten, (formerly trading under the firm name of Sindel Weingarten & Son,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Sindel Weingarten and Maurice Weingarten were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 5, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWARD T. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of Howard T. Woods of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Howard T. Woods was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 6th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel S. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja3-1aw6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.
ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.33-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of this action.
ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.
ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.
GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
f7-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
o18-1aw6mW

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ina Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Engelhardt, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 50 Broadway, New York.
d27-1aw7wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja10-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[Seal.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d27-1aw7wW

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Rylie, Pemelia Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassendieck Brunner, Ada Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
j17-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.
ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug9-1aw6mW

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

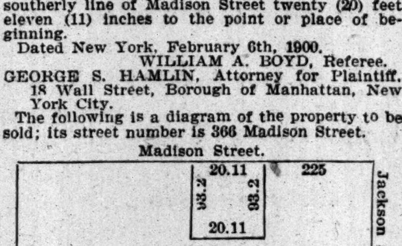
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, plaintiff, against MARY A. O'CONNELL, wife of JOHN J. O'CONNELL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the First day of March, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Jackson Street and Madison Street, and running thence southwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches; thence westwardly about parallel with Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches; thence northwardly parallel with Jackson Street ninety-three (93) feet two (2) inches to the southerly line of Madison Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Madison Street twenty (20) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning.

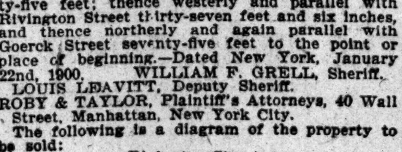
Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 366 Madison Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,467.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.32, with interest from January 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,576.49 and interest.
Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.
f7-2aw3w&mh1.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

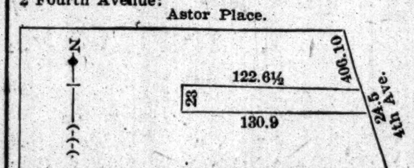
Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

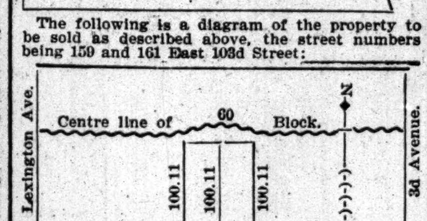
The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
ROBERTSONS & HARMON, attorneys for plaintiff, 32 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:



The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 159 and 161 East 103d Street:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 2 Fourth Avenue is $600.00 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 159 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.

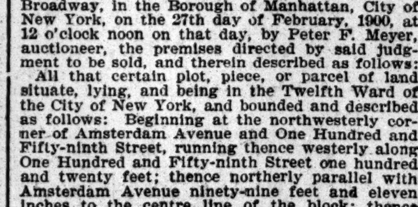
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of said premises No. 161 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.
Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&F&mh1.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN, as President of The Mutual Bank, and The Mutual Bank, plaintiffs, against ROBERT A. GREACEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22nd day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, running thence westerly along One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street one hundred and twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with said avenue twenty-five feet; thence again easterly parallel with said street one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence southerly along same seventy-four feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
Street number of this property is not known.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand eight hundred seventy-four and 78-100 dollars ($44,874.78), with interest thereon from January 22, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred seventy-one 65-100 ($371.65) dollars, with interest from January 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $4,526.88 and interest.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1900.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&F&f27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

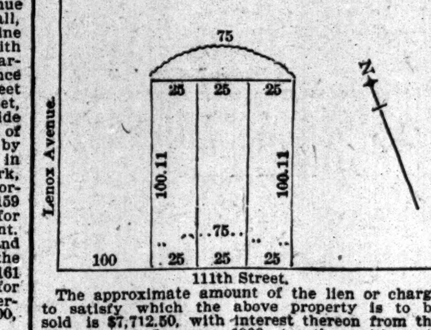
WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York.
o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&jy11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, to wit:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,712.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $392.54, with interest from January 10, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $409.26.

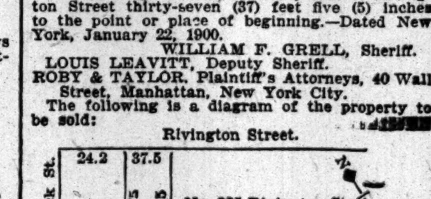
The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage thereon made to secure the sum of $51,000 and interest, but upon which has been advanced however, the sum of $29,000 only, which sum, together with interest thereon amounting at the date hereof to the sum of $718.17, is now due thereon. Said mortgage bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Said premises will also be sold subject to a second mortgage of $7,500, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 18, 1899.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja17-2aw3wW&S&fe7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.
HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.
THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The premises are No. 332 Lenox Avenue.

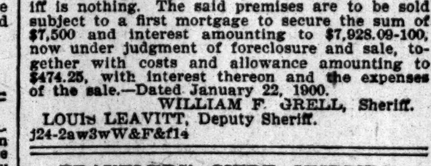


The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $270.49-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.
HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.
ja16-2aw3wTu&F&F7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUSTA A. ROBY, plaintiff, against MARY J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated the 30th day of August, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four (24) feet two (2) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Rivington Street with the easterly side of Goerck Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Rivington Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven (37) feet five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22, 1900.
WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,624.00-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $501.34-100, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing. The said premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the sum of $7,500 and interest amounting to $7,928.09-100, now under judgment of foreclosure and sale, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale.—Dated January 22, 1900.
WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 17	AM. MARU	Mch. 7
COPTIC	Feb. 27	PEKING	Mch. 15

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Lahn	Feb. 20	*K. W. d. Grosse	Mch. 13
Saale	Mch. 6	Lahn	Mch. 20

Kaiser W. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton.
*Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE To †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

*F. Bismarck	Feb. 10	†Aller	Feb. 24
*Columbia	Feb. 15	†Ems	Feb. 28
†Trave	Feb. 17	*K. Wm. II	Mch. 3

For Alexandria, Egypt, on March 3.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris) and Hamburg.

F. Bism'ck, Mch. 15, 10 AM	K. Friedrich, Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria, Apl. 5, 10 AM	Columbia, Apl. 19, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London,) and Hamburg. Also, N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.

Patricia, Feb. 10, 2:30 PM	Ph'nicia, Feb. 24, 12:30 PM
Wald'rsee, Feb. 17, 6:30 AM	Pennsyl, Mch. 3, 6:30 AM

PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION reserved for Company's passengers on application.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Paul	Feb. 7	†Friesland	Feb. 28
New York	Feb. 14	New York	March 7
St. Louis	Feb. 21	St. Paul	March 14

†Sailing at 12 Noon.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Westernland	Feb. 7	Noordland	Feb. 21
*Kensington	Feb. 14	Friesland	Feb. 28

*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE	Feb. 18
MESABA	Feb. 24
MANITOU	March 3

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania, Feb. 10, 1 PM.	Lucania, Mch. 10, 1 PM.
Etruria, Feb. 17, 8 AM.	Etruria, Mch. 17, 6 AM.
Campania, Feb. 24, Noon.	Campania, Mch. 24, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Feb. 7, Noon	Germanic, March 7, Noon
Oceanic, Feb. 21, 9:30 AM	Oceanic, Mch. 21, 8:30 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 28, Noon	Teutonic, Mar. 28, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Short Route to the Paris Exposition.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.

New York—Rotterdam, Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours' distant from either Paris or London.

New twin-screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam: Winter rate 1st class, $50 and upward; 2nd class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers only; $37 and up. Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

A.—PARIS—1900.

Steamers ALLER, CITY OF ROME and NEBRASKA, SPECIALLY CHARTERED for Paris Exposition, Oberammergau Passion Play and Tour of Europe, start June 27 and 30; booking now. Also Thirty other Spring and Summer Excursions. Holy Land Parties March 3, April 28.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TOURS TO PARIS--1900.

Over SIXTY TOURS arranged, costing from $145 to $1,100. Several parties already completed. Apply at once for accommodation. Superior arrangements for individual Travelers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA THE NEW ROUTE TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE,
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Twin-Screw Flyers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK in commission daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven, Providence, and Boston at 5 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†8:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flyer	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Pullman Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:
†12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
*8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
* Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. v Sunday leaves 4.55 P.M. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45 A.M. e Sunday leaves 8.15 A.M. x Sunday leaves 6.15 P.M. y Sunday leaves 5.15 P.M.
t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, e8.10 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
†12.55, 1.00 P. M.; *3.55, 4.10 P. M. { For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.
v*5.10, y5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
*5.55, x6.10 P. M. Chicago Vestibule Limited. For Niagara Falls and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Exposition Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO.
*8.55, 9.00 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday: *9.25, 9.40 A. M. *4.10, 4.20, *6.10 6.20, *9.25 and 9.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:30 P. M. and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †8:00, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., (Diner,) *1:30, (Diner,) *3:00, ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner and Café,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., (Diner,) and *12:10 night.
NORFOLK, †1:00 P. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment-Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Akron, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10, night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 12:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 12:40 P. M.,) week days. Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:25 P. M. week days. Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days, and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:50 P. M.,) week days. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electric-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry.
Leaving time from South Ferry is the same as from Liberty St., except when noted.
On and after Jan. 8, 1900.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, s7:15, s9:10 A. M., (s12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, s4:40, (†5:45, s7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (s7:00 to Easton,) A. M., s1:00, *5:30, s6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, s9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, s9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:30, s4:30, s4:40, s5:00, (s7:30 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30, (11:30 to Reading) A. M., s1:00, 1:30, *5:30, s6:00, (s9:00 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night.

For stations on the NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH R. R., *4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank only,) s8:30, (a9:30 to Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., (s1:45 and j4:10 to Red Bank only,) s4:30, b6:23 P. M. Sundays, s9:00, (*10:15 to Red Bank only) A. M., s4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD and Lakehurst, *4:30, a9:30 A. M., s1:45, s3:30, j4:10, s5:00 P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

For Toms River and Barnegat, *4:30, a9:30 A. M., s1:45, j4:10 P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, *4:30 A. M., s1:45 (s3:30 P. M., Atlantic City special, with vestibuled Coaches and Pullman Parlor Cars.)

For stations between Atlantic Highlands and East Long Branch, via Matawan, (5:50, s8:30, and 11:30 Atlantic Highlands only) A. M., s1:45, s4:30, (†5:38 and b6:23 Atlantic Highlands only) P. M. Sundays, s9:00 A. M., s4:00 P. M.

For stations between East Long Branch and Highlands of Navesink, via Branchport, *4:30, s8:30, 11:30 A. M., s4:30 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., (1:00 Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15mdt.

Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., s3:30, s4:00, s4:30, s7:30, *9:45 P. M. Sundays, s9:00 A. M., s4:00, s9:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., South Ferry, 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

*From Liberty St. only.
sFrom South Ferry five minutes earlier.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 9:20 A. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.
jFrom South Ferry at 3:55 P. M.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FAST MAIL LINE SOUTH.

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 23d Street, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 5 minutes later, except 12:40 noon train, which leaves at same time from all three Stations.)

12:40 NOON—Daily except Sunday. NEW YORK AND FLORIDA LIMITED—Pullman Drawing Room, Compartment Sleeping Cars, Library, Observation and Dining Cars, New York to St. Augustine. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Aiken, Augusta, and Port Tampa. Steamship connections for Key West and Havana.

3:25 P. M.—Daily. N. Y. & FLA. EXPRESS—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Augusta. Dining Car service.

3:25 P. M.—Daily. WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED, VIA LYNCHBURG AND BRISTOL. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and Memphis. Dining Car service.

4:25 P. M.—Daily. WASHINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta, Macon, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Dining Car service. Tourist Sleeping Car, Washington to San Francisco, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Tuesdays and Saturdays, Sunset Limited connection.

12:10 NIGHT—Daily. FAST MAIL—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, New York to Atlanta, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Miami, Fla. Steamship connections for Nassau, Key West, and Havana. Dining Car service.

SOUTHERN RY. OFFICE, 271 BROADWAY, and all Pennsylvania R. R. ticket offices.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers for Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401 and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

Stations in New York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mt. Morris Mail	8:00 am	5:00 pm
Buff., Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	*8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Ex.	*1:00 pm	*6:00 pm
Sc'nton, Wlks-Bre.&Plymouth	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buff. Lim.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Utica, Ithaca & Buff.	*9:45 pm	*7:10 am
†Syr., Buff. & Chi. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*9:30 am

†Sleepers open at 9:50 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 112, 429, and 950 Broadway, and 14 Park Place.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage through to destination. *Daily.

NEW RIVER TUNNEL PLAN

Proposed System Would Connect This Borough and Brooklyn.

Underground Route Would Extend Across Manhattan Island and Have Branches in Both Boroughs.

Application was made to the Municipal Council yesterday for a franchise for a system of tunnels connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, to be constructed and operated by the New York and Brooklyn Union Transportation Company. The petition, which is signed by George Wilson, as President, and Frank N. Glover of 55 Liberty Street, as counsel, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Unlike other tunnel companies which have applied for franchises, this company purposes extending its underground system across Manhattan Island to the vicinity of the Desbrosses Street Ferry, and it will, besides, construct branches in both boroughs. The route, as set forth in the application, is as follows:

"Commencing near the junction of Sullivan, Varick, and Canal Streets, thence under Canal, Watts, West, and Vestry Streets, back to Canal Street, thence under the latter to East Broadway, to Grand, to the East River, under the river to Broadway, Brooklyn, with a loop running around Wythe Avenue, South Eighth Street, and Kent Avenue. A branch tunnel, connecting with the main line, will begin at the junction of Canal Street, Rutgers Street, and East Broadway, Manhattan, and extend through Rutgers Street and Rutgers Slip to and under the East River to Adams Street, Brooklyn. From this point the tunnel will extend through High Street, the Plaza, and Sands Street, and thence back to Adams Street.

The company agrees to charge only 5 cents fare, and purposes operating its trains by electric or some other power which will meet the requirements and prove satisfactory to the City Government.

Mr. Glover, in speaking of the company, said:

"The enterprise is backed by ample capital, and a contract has been made for its complete construction and equipment. It is not intended to solicit any public subscriptions until the railroad is fully constructed and running, but the public will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the enterprise when demonstrated to be successful. Work will be commenced immediately after the Municipal Assembly grants the necessary franchise for the tunnel to pass under the streets, and the tunnel will be completed within two years thereafter. It will be about four miles in length, operated by electricity, and will be a two-track railroad."

Contrary to general expectations, the Council's Committee on Railroads did not report on the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a tunnel franchise. This was due, it was explained, to the absence of several members of the committee, one of whom, Mr. Cassidy, is opposed to the granting of the franchise under the restrictions advocated by the other members of the committee and favors exactions which the company's officers say will prevent them from constructing it.

PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

Value in This City Shown by Tax Commissioners to be $521,200,371.

In the report of the Tax Commissioners made public last October, and just printed, is a detailed statement of the value of properties exempt from taxation in all the boroughs. The total value of all this exempt property is $521,200,371, of which $366,206,500 is in the Borough of Manhattan, $22,117,431 in the Bronx, $122,041,130 in Brooklyn, $7,576,960 in Queens, and $3,258,350 in Richmond.

Of the property thus exempt $50,519,700 belongs to the United States, $5,040,150 to the State of New York, $326,987,021 to the City of New York, $77,774,755 to churches, $59,900,055 miscellaneous, $568,000 parsonages, and $190,830 to the clergy. The remaining $219,860 represents the investment of pension money in real estate.

Will Make Street Railways Pay Up.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he purposed forcing the street railway companies which are in arrears to the city for percentages and car licenses to pay not only the principal, but also the penalties which run at the rate of 5 per cent. a month from the time they become due until payment. From a statement showing the indebtedness of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to the city, which was given out by the Controller, it appears that the company owes the city $28,646.65 in penalties, in addition to the percentages due on sixteen franchises which it owns.

PLAYED BEGGING TUNES.

Magistrate Meade Hears a New Kind of Evidence.

Court Officer Hartigan, who for twenty years has been attached to the Yorkville Police Court squad, and whose special duty is to arrest beggars, appeared in the courtroom yesterday with a decrepit-looking Italian with a small organ on his back. The man gave the name of John Arreta. Magistrate Meade looked at the man and said:

"What dastardly crime has that atrocious criminal committed?"

Policeman Hartigan did not understand the satire in the remark of the Magistrate and said:

"Sure, he was begging at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue."

"Did he ask for money by word of mouth?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," replied the officer, "but he played begging tunes on his instrument."

The Magistrate smiled and said, "Well, this is the first time I ever heard of a tune having a begging effect. Let the man play."

The Italian, at the instance of Hartigan, unstrapped his organ and played a few wheezing, asthmatic airs. Some of the policemen dropped pennies in the tin cup.

Magistrate Meade smiled and said the music had some begging effect, but he permitted the old man to go. The Italian left the courtroom, much to the disgust of Hartigan.

INSANE MAN'S WILD RIDE.

Caused a Stampede in Grand Street with a Delivery Wagon.

A horse attached to a baker's wagon, and whipped into a fury by an insane driver, caused a stampede of early pedestrians and delivery wagons in Grand Street at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. From Division Street to East Broadway the horse and its mad driver dashed heedless of obstacles. It was only the early hour and the warning clatter which caused the vehicles already in the street to turn aside that prevented a bad collision.

The bakery wagon had been left in charge of Hyman Leventhal, a fourteen-year-old boy, in front of 250 Division Street, while David Bennett, a driver for a Brooklyn baker, was delivering some bread at that address. While Bennett was in the house a wild-looking young man shambled past on the sidewalk, stopped to stare at the wagon, and then without a word jumped on the seat, brushed aside the boy, seized the lines and whip, and struck the horse.

Bennett heard the boy's cry and ran out in time to see his vehicle turn the corner. The attention of passers-by was attracted, and they joined Bennett and the boy in the chase.

The runaways turned into Grand Street, with the usurping driver standing on the seat and whipping the animal furiously. Leventhal had made a desperate attempt to get the lines from the crazy driver, but he was knocked into the street and severely bruised.

When the pursuing party reached Ludlow Street Bennett jumped into a pie wagon and asked the driver to give chase. At East Broadway the pie wagon was ahead of the runaway, and Bennett jumped out. He seized the bridle of his horse and held on while the insane man cut him about the face with his whip. Policeman Baker of the Delancey Street Station and bystanders ran to his assistance. The lunatic was dragged from his seat and was led without resistance to the police station. There it was learned that he was Moses Goldstein, twenty-one years old, of 21 Pike Street. The man was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, in the Essex Market Court, and committed to Bellevue Hospital to have his mental condition examined into.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Strongest, purest, most economical and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THERE WAS AN ASSUMPTION OF THE RISK.—The dismissal of John Schlitz's action against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for damages for injuries has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department. It appeared at the trial on Aug. 22, 1897, that a drag drawn by six horses, hitched in spans, the distance from the heads of the leaders to the rear of the drag being fifty or sixty feet, was being driven by Mr. Schlitz's servant along Ocean Avenue, on which the railroad company operated two street railroad tracks. The space between the tracks and for two feet outside was paved, and the rest of the driveway, which was unpaved, had been rendered muddy and slushy, but not impassable, by a recent rain. William Grupp, the servant, who knew that the cars were traveling in each direction on a minute headway, drove on the right hand track, the right hand wheels being in the direct roadbed owing to the width of the drag. A car approaching from behind, having signaled Grupp to remove from the track, he turned to the left, where the drag and horses, which were owned by Schlitz, were struck by a car approaching on the left hand side, causing the damages sued for. The Court holds, Justice Hatch giving the opinion, that Grupp by electing to turn his cumbersome outfit to the left, with knowledge of the frequency with which the cars were operated, when he might have turned to the right and have entirely cleared the tracks, assumed the risk of the accident, whether or not he saw the approaching car.

⁂

IT WAS A VESTED REMAINDER.—Edmund A. Smith by his will directed his executors to invest $20,000 and pay the income to his mother for life, and after her death to divide the principal between Annie Smith, a niece, and two others. Mrs. Smith, the mother, and Annie Smith having died, a suit was brought by William A. Carr against Mary A. Smith, as executrix, in which the sole question was whether a vested remainder in one-third of the fund was given to Annie Smith. A judgment for the plaintiff on the trial was affirmed by the First Appellate Division, and has now been sustained by the Court of Appeals. The court held that the rule that where the only gift in a will consisted in a direction to divide at a future time, the gift was contingent, and not vested, and was divisible among those who at the time of the division answered the description of remaindermen; was not an absolute one, but must yield to the intention of the testator, as ascertained from a consideration of the whole will. The testator having in other parts of the will used the word "divide" with the intention of passing a vested interest, and his evident intention being to make a present disposition of all his property to those persons whom he desired to have it, and to name each such person, the provision to Annie Smith should be so construed as to give to her and the other two a vested remainder in one-third of the fund, taking effect at the death of the testator.

⁂

QUESTION OF ALIMONY.—Annie E. Johns, who was married to Henry W. Johns in 1863, secured a decree of divorce against him in June, 1882, which directed that he pay her $2,400 a year during her life, and also that he pay the premium upon policies then existing upon his life, which were made payable to her or her personal representatives upon his decease. Mr. Johns paid the alimony until February, 1898, and also the premiums upon the policy, and a few days subsequently he died, leaving two infant children and a widow, he having remarried after the decree in favor of the first wife. The latter collected more than $21,000 on the policies. In a suit brought by her in the Kings County Special Term to make the amount of alimony a charge upon the decedent's estate, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has affirmed the judgment below dismissing the complaint, holding that the obligation of the husband or his estate to pay alimony ceased upon his death.

UP-TOWN TENEMENT FIRES.

The Latest One Leads to an Effort to Discover the Cause.

An unusual number of tenement house fires in the district between Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets and First and Third Avenues has been reported in the last six weeks, with the result of causing some speculation as to the possible presence of "firebugs" in the vicinity. In one of these fires, which occurred on Jan. 6, three persons lost their lives.

The latest fire of any consequence was discovered early yesterday morning in the tenement house at 2,153 Third Avenue, near East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Wood of 14 Mount Morris Park West. Several persons had to be carried down ladders by firemen, but no one was injured, and the fire was soon extinguished. The house next door, No. 2,155, was slightly damaged, as was the dry goods stock of S. Baumann, who has a store on the ground floor. It was estimated that the total damage was from $6,000 to $8,000. No cause for the fire could be discovered.

During the day there were several small fires in the neighborhood. They were at 1,936 Third Avenue, 1,783 First Avenue, and 230 East Ninety-seventh Street. In almost every one of these, and of the other fires of the past month, it is believed that the flames originated in cellars.

While neither the police of the district nor the Fire Department has any direct suspicions of incendiarism, yet it has been deemed advisible by the Fire Marshal to place four extra men on duty in the fire-ridden territory. Thus extra efforts will be made to discover the cause of such a remarkable record as the district has shown.

MRS. WILCOXSON LOSES.

Justice Russell Refuses to Grant a Decree of Separation.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, refused to grant Mrs. Phoebe Wilcoxson a decree of separation from her husband, Martin Niles Wilcoxson.

The suit was brought on the grounds of cruelty. Mrs. Wilcoxson alleged that her husband had ill-used her from the time they were married, at Catskill, N. Y., in 1892, and had frequently struck her. Wilcoxson in his testimony said that while they were visiting Ostend he had occasion to object to the encouragement she gave to the attentions of the Maharajah of Kapurthulu.

Justice Russell, in his decision, said: "The evidence is insufficient to justify the charge of cruelty on the part of the husband toward the wife such as would authorize a judgment of separation. Neither party has been free from fault in the performance of duty toward the other, and the occasions of strife were produced from causes which might never have occurred if the one who was not at fault on a particular occasion had theretofore been mindful of all the duties of the marital obligation."

In the beginning a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

GARDINER CASE ADJOURNED

Hearing on City Club Charges to Begin Feb. 19.

Neither Side Prepared, Though Both Claimed to Be—Additional Specifications to be Filed.

The investigation of the charges made against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner by members of the City Club was opened with a brief but lively session in the library of the Criminal Court Building yesterday. The hearing lasted little more than half an hour, and resulted in an adjournment of the investigation until Feb. 19, when it will commence in earnest in the room of Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court. Although both sides professed the greatest anxiety yesterday to commence the trial at once, both admitted that they were unprepared, and Commissioner Ansley Wilcox adjourned the hearing on his own responsibility.

When the hearing opened the room was fairly well filled with people interested in the investigation. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Unger, and McCann were seated beside Senator Thomas F. Grady and Samuel Untermyer, who appeared as counsel for the District Attorney. With Deputy Attorney Generals Coyne and A. F. Cosby were seated Fulton McMahon and E. L. Heydecker of the City Club, while scattered around the room were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, James W. Pryor, V. Everett Macy, Adolph Openhym, and Oswald G. Villard.

Mr. Coyne opened the proceedings by asking that Messrs. McMahon and Heydecker be noted as representing the City Club, but Mr. Untermyer objected, saying that the City Club had no right to be represented, as the charges had been made by several members and not by the club as a body. After a short squabble over this point Commissioner Wilcox interfered, saying that there would be time enough to decide the question later on.

"All right," said Mr. Untermyer. "Now I would like to know if Mr. Coyne is ready to go on."

"Mr. Unger told me yesterday," said Mr. Coyne, "that you were not ready. I have some additional specifications to make to the charges, and I have no witnesses here to-day. The specifications are along the lines of the original charges, and Mr. McIntyre told me yesterday that there would be no objections to them."

"We can't tell whether there will be objections or not till we see the specifications," said Mr. Untermyer. "We have a right to see them."

After a brisk argument on this point Commissioner Wilcox said the defense had a right to see the specifications, and that he would adjourn the hearing in order to give the Attorney General time to prepare them. This decision seemed to please Mr. Untermyer, who smilingly asked Mr. Coyne to hurry up with his specifications in order to avoid any further delay.

Mr. Coyne jumped up and began to pound the table with his fist. "I'll work all night," he shouted. "Nobody shall say that I caused any delay."

Commissioner Wilcox interrupted him by saying that he was willing to take all responsibility for any delay that might be caused by the adjournment. After a consultation with his associates Mr. Coyne said that he was very anxious to proceed at once, and that he was willing to let the supplemental specifications wait until later.

"I object to that," said Mr. Untermyer. "We are entitled in common decency to know all the charges against us, and I shall oppose any later admissions of additional specifications. Nevertheless, we are anxious, even more anxious than our opponents, to proceed at once."

Mr. Untermyer's remark brought a smile from the Commissioner. "I quite understand," he said, "how anxious both sides are to proceed, but I'll adjourn it until the 19th, and then we shall avoid making any false starts."

"The District Attorney's desire for haste is truly remarkable," said Mr. Coyne, "in view of the fact that on Friday he went over my head in asking the Governor for a delay."

"We were entitled to a notification," said Mr. Untermyer. "Col. Gardiner is seriously ill, and asked for a delay on that account. On Sunday he changed his mind, and asked the Governor that the trial might go on."

Both sides attempted to resume the argument as to which really desired the delay, but the Commissioner cut them short by adjourning the hearing.

Although Col. Gardiner was in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning, he did not present himself at the hearing, but sent a messenger to announce that he was busy with other matters.

SALE OF HALLERAN COLLECTION.

Art Objects and Antiquities Bring Only Moderate Prices.

In spite of the fact that the collection of art objects and antiquities which belonged to the late John J. Halleran was probably better known than any other of its kind in this part of the country, the prices obtained yesterday afternoon, when the first portion of the collection was offered at auction, were extremely moderate. The sale was held at the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street. It will continue this, to-morrow, and Friday afternoons, and this and to-morrow evenings.

The auction rooms were crowded yesterday afternoon. The Baroness d'Alexandre d'Oreangiani was the largest buyer, taking every piece of old blue pottery and porcelain sold. She also bought all of the old Dutch furniture. Other large buyers were J. C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mrs. E. Skidmore, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and J. H. Spofford.

The highest price of the afternoon's sale was $95, paid for a Colonial secretary and bookcase; $72.50 was paid for a French boudoir desk and cabinet, inlaid, and mounted with brass, and a Chippendale sofa from the old Onderdonk mansion went for $77.50. This afternoon some fine pieces of Colonial furniture and a number of pieces of Sheffield plate will be sold.

Joseph C. Hoagland's Will.

The will of Joseph C. Hoagland was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will gives $15,000 to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum and the same amount to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. His widow receives $200,000 outright and an income of $75,000 a year from the balance of the estate. On her death the trust estate is to be divided among the three children—Raymond, John M., and Fannie C. Hoagland. Mr. Hoagland was the President of one of the large baking powder companies.

CALLED COUNSEL A "BLUFFER"

Lively Proceedings in Manager Oscar Hammerstein's Suit Against the New York Life.

Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, showed his temper yesterday while under examination in his suit against the New York Life Insurance Company before Judge Wheeler and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Hammerstein is seeking to recover $70,000 for the scenery, engines, dynamos, mirrors, and immense chandeliers which the New York Life took possession of at the time it foreclosed the mortgage on the Olympia. He claims that these things were independent fittings, and that the mortgage on the buildings did not apply to them. The New York Life, on the other hands, claims that they formed a part of the property covered by the mortgage.

Some tools belonging to a mechanic named Lissner, which were in the theatre, were also seized at the time of the foreclosure, and after criminal proceedings had been brought in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on Aug. 17, 1898, they were surrendered.

Testifying as to what happened in the police court, Mr. Hammerstein yesterday remarked to Edward E. McCall, "You ought to remember all about it. You were there in an important rôle."

"Now, what rôle was I playing?" asked Mr. McCall in a severe tone.

"That of a bluffer," loudly responded Mr. Hammerstein, and the crowd in the courtroom laughed.

Lawyer McCall appealed to Judge Wheeler, and the latter rapped for order.

"Now, stop this theatrical business," went on Mr. McCall, "and tell the jury why I was at the police court. Was I not there as a lawyer?"

"You were summoned there to answer the charge of grand larceny, like the other members of the corporation, for unlawfully withholding Lissner's tools."

"And I was charged with grand larceny, you say?" said McCall, with a flushed face.

"Yes; and if you had not consented forthwith to give up the mechanic's tools, you would have been held on that charge. Magistrate Kudlich told me so."

The next witness, a lawyer named Gottlieb, testified that Lissner's tools were not surrendered until five weeks after Magistrate Kudlich's order, and that young McCall had told him that the New York Life had lost money on the Olympia foreclosure, and was going to hold on to everything it found in the building.

"Do you swear I told you that?" asked Mr. McCall.

"Yes, and you wanted to compromise with me for $3,500, and wanted me to give you a general release," witness replied.

Thereupon both lawyers got into an excited wrangle, which was finally stopped by Judge Wheeler saying: "This is no place for such excitement."

Judge Wheeler will charge the jury this morning.

Produce Exchange Fire.

Members of the Produce Exchange were electrified yesterday by the appearance of newsboys in the vicinity of their building bearing "extras" on which were headings announcing a fire in the Produce Exchange. The details of this conflagration were found by purchasers of the papers to be rather meagre. Superintendent Howe explained to the curious that the fire had taken place in one of the offices of the annex, and had been exterminated by a vigilant janitor and a bucket of water. A liberal estimate of the damage was $2.50.

AN ORDER FOR A GIRL BABY.

New Customer Finds Fault with the Woman's Exchange Because It Is Not Filled Promptly.

They are in a state of considerable anxiety at the Woman's Exchange, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, just now. There is nothing in the line of woman's work that they do not keep constantly on hand, but the other day they received a demand which they could not supply—it was for a real live baby.

It was such a surprise that for a moment it made the composite head of the exchange buzz around like a top. Then there was a call sent out to the consignors. They were willing to make anything, from a mince tart to a sofa cushion, but not one in the lot would supply a baby. But the exchange is nothing if not versatile, and in about a week there was a handsome baby boy ready for delivery.

But the customer, who was a new one, was not satisfied with the baby boy bargain. Baby boys are a drug on the market. There is only one position in life for which the feminine half or three-fourths of the world is at a premium, and that is for adoption. Every one wants a nice little baby girl. This woman did—a baby between one and three years old, with fair hair and blue eyes. She wanted her immediately, too, and she implied, when the boy baby was presented for consideration, that the exchange was taking some time in filling her simple order.

The exchange is now having a bargain sale of fine embroidered table linen, fancy silk bags, work baskets, painted china, and all sorts of things, reduced half or a third from the regular prices, and is wondering as it tacks on the reduced price tags if some time, if its new trade continues, it will have a bargain sale of babies.

HOSPITAL EMPLOYES SUSPENDED.

Charges of Collusion with Undertakers to be Investigated.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, yesterday indefinitely suspended Thomas Mulchay, night watchman at Bellevue Hospital, and Edgar McDonald, the driver of a Harlem hospital ambulance, on the accusation of Arthur Spreckels, who is employed by James Hoyt, an undertaker at 2,301 Second Avenue. The hearing in the case will take place Friday.

Spreckels charged that the employes of Bellevue and other institutions were paid by undertakers for "tips" on deaths. This enabled undertakers to get the work of burying the body. The competition among the undertakers is very keen, and it is said that one undertaker stated that the Bellevue trade alone was worth $50,000. Spreckels made charges against a large number of employes, but the accusation against the two men suspended was so direct and apparently convincing that Commissioner Keller to-day took action on them.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Special Extraordinary

February Sale

IN OUR BASEMENT.

15,000 Pairs $3.50 Shoes for Women

at $2.00 per pair.

Black Kid with Patent Leather and Kid Tips, Button and Lace, Shapely Toes, Stout Welted Sole.

The freshest, newest forms, nothing old or shop worn—absolutely perfect. All guaranteed and have our name stamped on the soles.

Alfred J. Cammeyer,

6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

$12.—The final hastening price on many broken lines of our best $20, $18, and $15 Business Suits for men.

Don't need a suit?—You will next Winter and the prices then, for similar qualities, will be far, far in excess of the original prices on these Suits.

All sizes and all good patterns.

At Our New York Store Only.

Prompt Attention to Post-Orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

The Vesta TRADE MARK Corset.

Renders every figure graceful,—fashionable,—attractive.

It is at the same time perfectly hygienic, allowing complete freedom for breathing, and is absolutely correct in proportion and line.

Straight front. Long hips. New fabrics.

Sole New York Agents.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Winter has been slumbering so much this year that when he really gets awake, he'll be like a giant refreshed and fit for good "stiff" work.

A storm-proof ulster, or one of these long-lived, wool-lined kersey overcoats, $15.

Good-looking, good-fitting, good-wearing, good value.

ROGERS, PEET CO.

258 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK. THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

The skating or storm boot,—one of the 35 varieties of the Sorosis model,—is two inches higher than the usual walking boot. This combined with damp-proof, heavy extension soles and bright calf-skin uppers, renders this style of footgear particularly suitable for winter wear.

An ordinary boot,—similar in material and construction is usually priced at $5.00 to $7.50.

Every boot or shoe bearing the "Sorosis" mark is priced at

$3.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR YOUR HOBBY-ROOM.

A constant gathering of decorative materials from the East—from all Europe—long study of interiors—of all the best periods—with a knowledge of American houses and climate, fit us to furnish a "den" to match your hobby.

If it is Bohemian, here are draperies and carvings from India, or perhaps Mexico; tables and chairs with rich fantastic carvings. If literary, a writing-table in an old English design with a place for books, tapestries, etc. If for a smoking retreat, ease-loving Turkey will give the ideas; a luxurious couch, mediaeval armor on the walls and Oriental rugs on the floor.

All the peculiar den-y things—furniture, draperies, rugs. Or we will furnish ideas and sketches. Your wishes regulate the cost, but it is always the lowest possible for the materials used, for you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

A Few Notable Values in the Stationery Dept.

opened up in the *New Broadway Basement.*

An area of 10,000 feet.

600 boxes Writing Paper; regular price 25c. to 35c. per box, reduced to

15c.

500 of the "Big Value" box of original Cutler Mills, Imported Linen Paper, 5 quires and 100 Envelopes to match, values 75c. and $1.00,

Sale 48c. & 57c. pr. box.

250 boxes Linen Floss Bond Writing Paper, value 75c. per box,

Sale 48c. per box.

5 quires and 100 Envelopes to match.

500 one-lb. packages extra fine satin finish, value 14c. per lb.,

Sale 9c. per lb.

Also Antique Linen, value 18c. per lb.,

Sale 10c. per lb.

1,000 packs fine quality Playing Cards from

8c. Pack up.

The most extensive assortment of Fine Stationery and Stationery articles to be found in New York City.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mme. Nordica is suffering from a slight indisposition, and will be unable to sing to-night. The Management are therefore regretfully compelled to change the Opera to "Romeo et Juliette." Parties having purchased tickets for "Les Huguenots" can have them exchanged or money refunded by applying at the box office.

TO-NIGHT at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké.

To-morrow Aft., at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza and Campanari.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel.

N. B.—Parties having purchased tickets for "Don Giovanni" can have them exchanged or money refunded by applying at the box office.

Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 1:45—Double bill. DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Saleza.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10, at 8—At Popular Prices. TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Susan Strong, Olitzka, and Pevny; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 11, at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Campanari, Evan Williams, and Plançon, and Petschnikoff, violinist, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra and Chorus. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 12, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszké.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 14, at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Emma Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszké and Campanari.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
(In its Entirety.)
FIRST CYCLE..............EVENINGS.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30..DAS RHEINGOLD.
Thurs. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7....DIE WALKUERE.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 27, at 7..........SIEGFRIED.
Th's. Ev., March 1, at 6:45. GOTTERDAMMERUNG.

The sale of season tickets only begins THIS MORNING at 9 A. M., and will continue until Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 10.

Prices for the entire cycle (4 performances): Grand Tier Boxes, $240. Stall Boxes, $120 and $100. Orchestra Stalls, $20. Dress Circle, $12. Balcony (Front Row), $10. Balcony, (Back Row), $8. Family Circle, $6.

Sale of seats for single performances for any of above works begins Mon., Feb. 12, at 9 A. M.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
GLEE, BANJO AND MANDOLIN CONCERT
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
TICKETS, $2.00. TO-NIGHT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English, The
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Evs. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,100 seats 25c.
Feb. 12. | MARITANA (in English.)
Special Lincoln's Birthday Matinée.

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. Eddie Girard & Co. Lillian Burkhart.
Whitney Bros., Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mov'g Pic's, oths
Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15c., 25c., 50c. DIGBY BELL, Sims and Graham.
O'Brien & Havel, Kloist Bros., Silvers, Mov'g Pic's, others

Joint Recital
This (WED.) aft. at 3 o'clock.
Res. seats, $1.50 & $1.
On sale at Schuberth's.
Direction Victor Thrane.
Knabe Piano Used.
Mendelssohn Hall.
PETSCHNIKOFF
The Russian Violinist
and
Mlle. ELSA RUEGGER
The Swiss 'Celliste.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
N. C. GOODWIN, MAXINE ELLIOTT. MAT. TO-DAY. FIRST TIME, WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE.
MATINEE TO-DAY—Xtra Mat. Lincoln's B'day.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
Chas. E. Evans, Prop. Ev., 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO'S Greatest Success. NAUGHTY ANTHONY
2d Month. Special Mats. Feb. 12 and 22.

Koster & Bial's
ROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES. Mat. To-day
With Fougere and the Great Lafayette.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. Main 33d St. Entrance.
33D ANNUAL EXHIBITION
AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY,
Began MONDAY, Feb. 5.
Day and Evening for 2 weeks only.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. No smoking at Mats.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance MR. & MRS. EDWIN MILTON ROYLE,
HINES & REMINGTON, PRESS ELDRIDGE,
DOLLIE MESTAYER, GRAZER & HAZEL.

CASINO! Last 4 ngts! Last Mats. To-day & Sat. Eng'mnt positvly closes. Nxt Sat.
Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
NEXT MONDAY—1st time, "The Princess Chic."

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
Special Matinée Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:00. Mats. Sat. at 2.
Matinée Monday, Feb. 12, (Lincoln's Birthday.)
OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. | Matinées Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday. Last 2 weeks.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

KALTENBORN QUARTET, TO-NIGHT.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 8:15.
Soloist—Miss Katharine Pelton, Contralto.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c.
in THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42 St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—The Lost Paradise

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'y & 7th Av VICTORIA Mats. Sat. and Lincoln's B'day
CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum; 10c. to All. Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St........at 8:15.
Daniel Frohman..........Mgr.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Matinée To-day, 2. Extra Matinée Next Monday.
"IN HIS PRODUCTION DANIEL FROHMAN PRESERVES ALL THE TRADITIONS OF DALY'S, WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE LYCEUM. PLAY WILL EASILY RUN THROUGH THE SEASON."—Times.
"IT'S SUCCESS WAS AN ARGUMENT FOR THE PURITY OF THE DRAMA."—World.
"THE ARTISTIC NICETIES OF BOTH DALY'S AND THE LYCEUM WERE AGAIN OBSERVED, WHILE THE GENERAL EFFECT WAS BETTER THAN HAS OBTAINED ON EITHER STAGE."—Sun.
"PLAY REALIZED HIGHEST EXPECTATIONS. AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYNE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, and EDWARD MORGAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St...........at 8:30
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
Extra Matinée Lincoln's Birthday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
The great HIT, "ALS ICH WIEDERKAM." Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern"

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:20.
Matinées To-day and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | THE LITTLE MINISTER
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mat. Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
WM. GILLETTE | Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce,
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
THE Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday.
Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES.
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent Minded Beggar."

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. "The House That Jack Built." Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c
RENTZ - SANTLEY BURLESQUE CO.

THE DEWEY EAST-14TH ST. | MATINEE TO-DAY Imperial Burlesquers
2 Great Burlesques—Jones, Grant & Jones, &c.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
The COUNTESS "CHIFFON."
Special Mat. Mon., (Lincoln's B'day.)

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

14th St. Theatre, near 6th av., Mats. Wed & Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

Academy of Music. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Matinées Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays.
4TH MONTH. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10